



This is a digital copy of a book that was preserved for generations on library shelves before it was carefully scanned by Google as part of a project to make the world's books discoverable online.

It has survived long enough for the copyright to expire and the book to enter the public domain. A public domain book is one that was never subject to copyright or whose legal copyright term has expired. Whether a book is in the public domain may vary country to country. Public domain books are our gateways to the past, representing a wealth of history, culture and knowledge that's often difficult to discover.

Marks, notations and other marginalia present in the original volume will appear in this file - a reminder of this book's long journey from the publisher to a library and finally to you.

### Usage guidelines

Google is proud to partner with libraries to digitize public domain materials and make them widely accessible. Public domain books belong to the public and we are merely their custodians. Nevertheless, this work is expensive, so in order to keep providing this resource, we have taken steps to prevent abuse by commercial parties, including placing technical restrictions on automated querying.

We also ask that you:

- + *Make non-commercial use of the files* We designed Google Book Search for use by individuals, and we request that you use these files for personal, non-commercial purposes.
- + *Refrain from automated querying* Do not send automated queries of any sort to Google's system: If you are conducting research on machine translation, optical character recognition or other areas where access to a large amount of text is helpful, please contact us. We encourage the use of public domain materials for these purposes and may be able to help.
- + *Maintain attribution* The Google "watermark" you see on each file is essential for informing people about this project and helping them find additional materials through Google Book Search. Please do not remove it.
- + *Keep it legal* Whatever your use, remember that you are responsible for ensuring that what you are doing is legal. Do not assume that just because we believe a book is in the public domain for users in the United States, that the work is also in the public domain for users in other countries. Whether a book is still in copyright varies from country to country, and we can't offer guidance on whether any specific use of any specific book is allowed. Please do not assume that a book's appearance in Google Book Search means it can be used in any manner anywhere in the world. Copyright infringement liability can be quite severe.

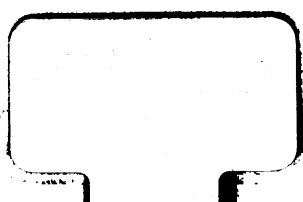
### About Google Book Search

Google's mission is to organize the world's information and to make it universally accessible and useful. Google Book Search helps readers discover the world's books while helping authors and publishers reach new audiences. You can search through the full text of this book on the web at <http://books.google.com/>



*The Universal Magazine*











NEW YORK  
PUBLIC  
LIBRARY

*I seem thro' consecrated Walks to rove,  
I hear soft Music die along the Grove:*



*Led by the sound, I roam from Shade to Shade  
By god-like Poets venerable made.*

Pope.

# The Universal Magazine OF Knowledge and Pleasure:

CONTAINING

News, Letters, Debates, Poetry, Musick, Biography, History,	Geography, Voyages, Criticism, Translations, Philosophy, Mathematicks, Husbandry,	Gardening, Cookery, Chemistry, Mechanicks, Trade, Navigation, Architecture:
---	---	---

AND OTHER

## Arts and Sciences:

Which may render it

## Instructive and Entertaining

TO

COUNTRY, MERCHANTS, FARMERS and TRADESMEN.

To which occasionally will be added

Impartial Account of *Books* in several Languages,  
and of the *State of Learning in Europe*.

Also

Of the STAGE New OPERAS PLAYS and ORATORIOS.

VOL. XXII.



Published Monthly according to Act of Parliament

By *John Hinton* at the *Kings Arms* in *Newgate Street London*.

Price Six Pence.



THE NEW YORK  
PUBLIC LIBRARY  
ASTOR, LENOX  
TILDEN FOUNDATIONS

ROY WEN  
OLSEN  
WASSEL



# THE Universal Magazine

OF  
Knowledge and Pleasure:

FOR  
JANUARY, 1758.

V O L. XXII.

*Observations on POETRY and PAINTING; and on the Superiority  
of the former above the latter.*

"Αριστον τῶν Γραφῶν Ὀμηρον. LUCIAN.

**L**UCIAN, in the above motto, files Homer the most excellent of painters; but, perhaps, it would be too bold in any writer to call Apelles or Protagenes the most excellent of poets. For, though no painter can arrive at any perfection without a poetical genius, yet, his art comprehending only part of the powers of poetry, there would not be a sufficient authority for the mutual appellation. There are subjects indeed in common to poets and painters; but even in those very subjects (not to mention others which are the province only of the former) poetry has several adventitious aids, which maintain her superiority over the other art. Many objects, it is true, such as the following night-pieces, for example, may be so described; even by the greatest poets, that painters of equal genius might produce pictures, be-

twixt which and them the palm would hang wavering. The first is Milton's:

The moon,

Rising in clouded majesty, at length  
Apparent Queen, unveil'd her peerless light,  
And o'er the earth her silver mantle threw.  
Paradise Lost.

The next is Homer's, which Eustathius esteemed the most beautiful night-piece in poetry; which I shall give in Mr. Pope's translation, as, in the opinion of good Judges, it is superior to the original:

As, when the moon, refulgent lamp of  
night,  
O'er heav'n's clear azure spreads her sacred  
light;  
When not a breath disturbs the deep serene,  
And not a cloud o'ercasts the solemn  
scene;

A

Around

Around her throne the vivid planets roll,  
 And stars unnumber'd gild the glowing  
 pole ;  
 O'er the dark trees a yellower verdure shed,  
 And tip with silver ev'ry mountain's head ;  
 Then shine the vales ; the rocks in prospect  
 rise ;  
 A flood of glory bursts from all the skies ;  
 The conscious swains, rejoicing in the light,  
 Eye the blue vault, and bless the useful light.  
*Iliad VIII.*

The rest are Shakespear's :

——— Yonder blessed moon ——  
 That tips with silver all those fruit-tree tops.  
*Romeo and Juliet.*

Again :

The moon shines bright ; in such a night  
 as this,  
 When the sweet wind did gently kiss the trees,  
 And they did make no noise.

*Merch. of Venice.*

Now, though I confess these beautiful  
 strokes of the three greatest poets the world  
 ever produced, may be equalled by painting ;  
 yet I shall prove, that one adventitious aid  
 might be thrown into such a landscape by  
 poetry, as the utmost glow of colours could  
 never emulate. This, too, Shakespear has  
 done by a metaphorical expression in one  
 single line :

How sweet the moon-light sleeps upon that  
 bank.

*Merch. of Venice.*

That verb [sleeps] taken from animal  
 life, and transferred, by the irresistible mag-  
 ic of poetry, to the before lifeless objects  
 of the creation, animates the whole scene,  
 and conveys an instantaneous idea to the  
 imagination, what a solemn stillness is re-  
 quired, when the peerless Queen of night  
 is, in the full splendor of her majesty, thus  
 lulled to repose. When I once urged this  
 to an enthusiastical admirer of the Lom-  
 bard school of Painters, in favour of the  
 pre-eminence of poetry over his beloved art,  
 he ingenuously confessed, it was beyond the  
 power of the pencil to convey any idea ade-  
 quate to this ; and his ingenious reason,  
 why it was so, gave me no small satisfac-  
 tion : ' Painting, said he, passes gently  
 through one of the senses, namely, that of  
 sight, to the imagination ; but this adven-  
 titious beauty of Shakespear's seizes the  
 imagination at once, before we can reduce  
 the image to a sensible object, to which eve-  
 ry mere picture in poetry ought, for a test  
 of its truth, to be reduced : However, ad-  
 ded he, since we are upon the subject of  
 night-pieces, if you will hazard the palm

of superiority upon a subject where both  
 those arts have every advantage in common ;  
 that is, if you will collate any description  
 in poetry, which conveys only objects to  
 the eyes, without these additional charms ;  
 I dare venture that rural night landscape,  
 where you see (pointing at the same time to  
 a fine picture) the power of the moon both  
 upon the land and water, against the most  
 laboured strokes of Virgil or Milton, or the  
 more enchanting sketches of Homer or  
 Shakespear. I must own, nothing could  
 be more favourable for me, than selecting  
 from his collection this very piece, to put  
 in competition with these geniuses ; as I  
 was under no necessity of seeking for a de-  
 scription on any other subject, Shakespear  
 having left us a short one, but at the same  
 time the most elegantly picturesque of any  
 thing I remember ; which, with a kind of  
 anticipated triumph, I repeated :

To-morrow night, when Phoebe doth behold  
 Her silver visage, in the wat'ry glass,  
 Decking with liquid pearls the bladed grass.  
*Midsum. Night's Dream.*

I could perceive, by the looks of my  
 friend, when I had repeated the second line,  
 that he thought his favourite painter had  
 equalled Shakespear in the representation of  
 the reflection of the moon in the water ;  
 but, when I had completed the scene by the  
 third line,

Decking with liquid pearls the bladed grass,  
 both his heart, eyes, and tongue confessed  
 the victory of our inimitable poet.

Few studious minds are unaffected with  
 reading the representations of nature in a  
 rural evening scene ; especially if the artist  
 has blended with the truth of imitation that  
 undefineable delicacy of taste, to which even  
 truth herself is often indebted for a more  
 agreeable admittance into the heart. That  
 succinct picture of the setting sun, in the  
 8th book of the *Iliad*,

Now deep in ocean sunk the lamp of light,  
 Drawing behind the cloudy veil of night ;

has very strong outlines, and commands  
 the warmest approbation of our judgment ;  
 but, being unadorned by other circum-  
 stances, and wanting objects to enliven the  
 landscape, the applause ends with the judg-  
 ment, and never sinks deep into the heart.  
 Whereas the following scene, in Mr. Col-  
 lins's Ode to the Evening, being animated  
 by proper allegorical personages, and col-  
 oured highly with incidental expressions,  
 warms the breast with a sympathetic glow of  
 retired thoughtfulness ;

For,



For, when thy folding star, arising, shews  
His paly circlet, at his warning lamp,  
The fragrant hours and elves,  
Who sleep in flow'rs the day,  
And many a nymph who wreathes her brow  
with sedge,  
And shed the fresh'ning dew; and, lovelier still,  
The pensive pleasures sweet  
Prepare thy shadowy car.

The same may be observed in the following extract from that beautiful elegy written by Mr. Gray:

The curfew tolls the knell of parting day;  
The lowing herd winds slowly o'er the lea;  
The plowman homewards plods his weary way,  
And leaves the world to darkness and to me.  
Now fades the glimm'ring landscape on the sight;  
And all the air a solemn stillness holds,  
Save where the beetle wheels his droning flight,  
Or drowsy tinklings lull the distant folds.  
Save that, from yonder ivy-mantled tow'r,  
The moping owl does to the moon complain  
Of such as, wand'ring near her secret bow'r,  
Molest her ancient solitary reign.

Beneath the rugged elms, that yew-trees shade,  
Where heaves the turf in many a mould'ring heap,  
Each in his narrow cell for ever laid,  
The rude forefathers of the hamlet sleep.  
The breezy call of incense-breathing morn;  
The swallow, twitt'ring from the straw-built shed;  
The cock's shrill clarion, or the echoing horn,  
No more shall rouse them from their lowly bed.  
For them no more the blazing hearth shall burn,  
Or busy housewife ply her evening care;  
No children run to lisp their sire's return,  
Or climb his knees the env'y'd kiss to share.

An infinite variety of the like kind might be produced; but, as it is unnecessary to multiply examples of the same kind, I only add the following description of a river voyage, by the ingenious Mr. Hervey; which, though written in prose, and, consequently, destitute of the advantages of versification, cannot fail of pleasing every reader who has a taste for elegant descriptions of rural life;

'They pass by hills cloathed with hanging woods, and woods arrayed in varying green. Here, excluded from sight

of the outstretched plains, they are entertained with a group of unsubstantial images, and the wonders of a mimic creation.—Another sun shines, but stripped of his blazing beams, in the watery concave; while clouds sail along the downward skies, and sometimes disclose, sometimes draw a veil over the radiant orb. Trees, with their inverted tops, either flourish in the fair serene below, or else paint, with a pleasing delusion, the pellucid flood. Even the mountains are there, but in a headlong posture; and, notwithstanding their prodigious bulk, they quiver in this floating mirror, like the poplar leaves which adorn the sides.

Soon as the boat advances, and disturbs the placid surface, the waves, pushed hastily to the bank, bear off, in broken fragments, the liquid landscape. The spreading circles seemed to prophesy as they rolled, and pronounced the pleasures of their present state.—The pomp of power, the charm of beauty, and the echo of fame—pronounced them transient as their speedy passage, empty as their unreal freight.—Seemed to prophesy? It was more; imagination heard them utter, as they ran,

Thus pass the shadowy scenes of life away!

Anon they emerge from the fluid alley, and dart amidst the level of a spacious meadow. The eye lately immured, though in pleasurable confinement, now expands her delighted view into a scene almost boundless, and amidst objects little short of innumerable.—Transported, for a while, at the numberless variety of beauteous images poured in sweet confusion all around, she hardly knows where to fix, or which to pursue. Recovering at length from the pleasing perplexity, she glances quick and instantaneous across all the intermediate space, and marks the distant mountains: How cliffs climb over cliffs, till the huge ridges gain upon the sky; how their diminished tops are dressed in blue, or wrapped in clouds; while all their leafy structures, and all their fleecy tenants, are lost in air.

Soon the quits these airy summits, and ranges the russet heath; here, shagged with brakes, or tufted with rushes; there, interspersed with straggling thickets or solitary trees, that seem, like disaffected partisans, to shun each other's shade.—A spire, placed in a remote valley, peeps over the hills, Sense is surprised at the amusing appearance; is ready to suspect, that this column rises like some enchanted edifice from the rifted earth. But reason looks upon it as the earnest of a hidden plain, and the sure indication of an adjacent town; performing,

ing, in this respect, much the same office to the eye, as faith executes with regard to the soul, when it is 'the evidence of things not seen.'

Next she roves, with increasing pleasure, over spacious tracts of fertile glebe, and cultivated fields. Where cattle, of every graceful form, and every valuable quality, crop the tender herb, or drink the crystal rills.—Presently she dwells, with the highest complacency, on towns of opulence and splendor; which spread the sacred dome, and lift the social roof. Towns no longer surrounded with the stern forbidding majesty of unpassable intrenchments, and impregnable ramparts; but incircled with the delicate, the inviting appendages of gardens and orchards; those, decked with all the soft graces of art and elegance; these, blushing and pregnant with the more substantial treasures of fruitful nature.—Wreaths of ascending smoke, intermingled with turrets and lofty pinnacles, seem to contend which shall get farthest from the earth and nearest to the skies. Happy for the inhabitants! if such was the habitual tendency of their desires: If no other contention was known in their streets.

Villa's elegant and magnificent, seated in the center of an ample park, or removed to the extremity of a lengthened lawn: Not far from a beautiful reservoir of standing waters, or the more salutary lapse of a limpid stream.—Villages clad in homely thatch, and lodged in the bosom of clustering trees, Rustics singing at their work; shepherds tuning their pipes, as they tend their flocks; travellers pursuing each his respective way, in easy and joyous security.

Here and there a lonely cottage scarce lifts its humble head. No pompous swell of projecting steps surrounds the door; no appendent wings of inferior offices skirt the edifice; no stately hall, slabbed with marble and roofed with sculpture, receives the gazing stranger. But young-eyed Health, and white-robed Innocence, with sweet-featured Contentment, adorn the habitation. While Virtue lends her graces, and Religion communicates her honours to dignify the abode: Rendering it blameless but superior in real Majesty to a dissolute Court.

I shall conclude these observations with the following beautiful lines of descriptive Poetry from Mr. Pope's Windsor Forest:

Here hills and vales, the woodland and the plain,  
Here earth and water seem to strive again;  
Not chaos-like together crush'd and bruise'd,  
But as the world harmoniously confus'd:  
Where order in variety we see,  
And where, tho' all things differ, all agree.  
Here waving groves a chequer'd scene display,  
And part admit, and part exclude the day;  
As some coy nymph her lover's warm embrace,  
Nor quite indulges, nor can quite repress.  
There, interspers'd with lawns and opening glades,  
Thin trees arise that shun each other's shades.  
Here in full light the russet plains extend:  
There wrapp'd in clouds the bluish hills ascend.  
Ev'n the wild heath displays her purple dyes,  
And 'midst the desert fruitful fields arise,  
That crown'd with tufted trees and springing corn,  
Like verdant isles the sable waste adorn.  
Let India boast her plants, nor envy we  
The weeping amber or the balmy tree,  
While by our oaks the precious loads are borne,  
And realms commanded which those trees adorn.  
Nor proud Olympus yields a nobler sight,  
Tho' Gods assembled grace his towering height,  
Than what more humble mountains offer here,  
Where, in their blessings, all those Gods appear.  
See Pan with flocks, with fruits Pomona crown'd;  
Here blushing Flora paints th' enamell'd ground,  
Here Ceres' gifts in waving prospect stand,  
And, nodding, tempt the joyful reaper's hand.

### *The Method of managing Silkworms, continued from Page 320 of our Supplement to Vol. XXI.*

' When the worms begin to hatch, you should have in readiness two pieces of paper, fitted to the inside of each hatching-box, pricked full of holes, as big as a large pin would make. Lay these two papers over one another in each box, and strew

over them some mulberry-leaves, sliced into shreds, so as to cover the whole surface; then shut the box and lay it in your bed if warm, or between the warmed pillows, the heat of which should now be rather more moderate than before, for fear of injuring the

the worms; the box also would be the better for having a few holes in its lid to admit fresh air.

The worms, as they hatch, will come through the holes of the paper and fix upon the leaves, and, when you perceive them almost quite black with worms, take off the upper paper, and gently slide the leaves, with the worms which adhere to them, upon the place where you intend to keep them. Or you may, with a large pin, take up the fibres in parcels, and so spread them; but do not spread them thinner than just that they may not lie in heaps upon one another. I have practised an easier method than either of the foregoing, for shifting the worms of the pricked paper; which is to hold it inclined in one hand, and, bringing the surface of another piece of paper close to the worms and fibres, gently to turn them over; and so the pricked paper lying uppermost may be taken away, and placed in the hatching-box, as before, for fresh worms to come on it.

The reason for using two pricked papers to each box, is to avoid taking up the eggs when you remove the paper; for many of them are apt to stick to the paper which is next them, by a fine cobweb which the worm begins to spin the instant it is hatched. Two pieces of gauze or cyprus, wove wide enough to let the worms pass, would save the trouble of pricking the papers, and do better, especially, if by means of two or three shreds of fine hay, their surfaces did not lie exactly close to one another; this also should be taken care of when you use pricked paper, otherwise the holes of the upper paper, by lying close to the under one, might not afford a passage to the worms to come through. In this manner you must continue to manage your worms until they are all hatched; you should visit your boxes at least twice a day, in the morning early and at sunset; if your worms hatch fast, you may do it thrice; and be sure not to mix those that hatch at different times together; this would create you an infinite trouble in your future management of feeding and cleaning them, on account of their moulting-sickness coming on at different times. If you keep the hatchings of every six hours distinct, provided they come out fast enough to cover the leaves in that time, you will have the less trouble afterwards; but those of twelve hours distance must never be mixed together; wherefore number the drawers or papers into which you put them, according to their different times of hatching, that you may not afterwards mistake.

† The greatest number of worms are ge-

nerally found hatched early in the morning, and may then lie too thick on the leaves, so as to crowd one upon another; in this case, when you distribute them into the drawers, place the heaps that you take out of each hatching-box at some little distance from one another, and lay some fresh mulberry-leaves between them, that the worms may spread themselves, and not be crowded. The rule for which is, that they should nearly cover all the leaves, so as to make them appear almost quite black, but not lie upon one another; if they lie thinner than this, they will not have eaten their leaves before you give them the subsequent feeding, and so will remain among the old shreds, not coming up readily to the fresh leaves, by which means the leaves will also grow withered before they are quite eaten, and, thus continually heaping leaves, you will both waste their food, and bury many of the worms under the heap of fragments. Note, for the first eight or ten days of the worms age, let the leaves always be sliced. In two or three days, if things have been managed well, your eggs ought all to be hatched; but, if you have not as many hatched on the third day, reckoning from the time of their beginning to hatch, as you intend to feed, you must continue to keep the eggs warm as before.

Some, to avoid tediousness in getting their quantity of worms hatched, put a considerably greater quantity of eggs to hatch than they intend to feed, and then, in a day or two from their first coming out they have all their number, and not so many different ages among their worms as they would otherwise have had. What eggs remain after this may either be given to somebody else to continue their hatching, who might happen to want eggs, or else should be thrown away. A few eggs extraordinary are of little value, and what are thrown away are still of less account, as the weakest worms are likely to be the last coming out: Manage what way you will, there will always be some which come out so late as not to be worth attending on, as also some very early ones, but so few in number as not to deserve a distinct drawer or place of feeding; both these may be thrown away.

I have here all along mentioned the putting your new-hatched worms in small drawers or boxes; for, though large stands are useful to feed the silkworms on, yet these need not to be provided till the worms have at least passed their second moult, or sleep as it is called; this is to be understood of worms bred in the more temperate or cool climates, such as France or England; for, in the hot climates, such as Georgia and



ing, in this ~~the~~ colonies, they may in fine weather bear the open air soon after they are hatched, and be laid upon papers spread on the large hurdles, or on an open table, with only some slight covering of paper thrown over them for the first days; but, if it is cold weather, drawers will be found very convenient, as they can best regulate the necessary degree of warmth. I will suppose you have a frame containing six drawers one over the other, and that each drawer is about an inch in depth, and twenty inches by twenty square; there will then be nearly the space of three square feet in each drawer: I will also suppose that one square foot will contain all the worms that are produced from an ounce of eggs when just hatched.

‘ Suppose now you were hatching three ounces of eggs, of which you intend to make three different sowments, as coming out at three different times, an ounce each time; then the first ounce that hatches should be put into the middle of the uppermost drawer, and marked as the first hatched; it will in this drawer take up the space of one square foot, and there will be the space of two square feet left in the drawer, which will be occupied by the worms by the time they have passed their first moulting. The same is to be understood of the second hatched ounce, which should be put into the third drawer; and of the third hatched ounce, which should be put into the fifth drawer. When the first hatched worms have grown to the size of their drawer, half of them must be placed in the second drawer, and they will fill both these by the time they have passed their second moult; in the same manner the second hatched will fill the third and fourth drawers, and the third hatched will fill the fifth and sixth, and then they may be distributed upon the large stands.

‘ Thus you see the six drawers will contain all the worms which come from your three ounces of eggs, without confounding different hatchings. I suppose that the worms will occupy thrice the space after each moulting that they occupied at the moult foregoing, which I believe is pretty nigh the truth, and will hold through all the different moults, and also from the fourth moult to the time of their spinning.

‘ The drawers above-mentioned may be made of any slight materials, such as laths, with paper bottoms, supported by two or three strings or sticks, to hinder the paper from swagging; or they may be made of straw, smeared with cow-dung, and dried, as best suits the climate and your convenience.

‘ The frame which supports the drawers need be only four uprights, with cross bars for the drawers to run upon, being open on all sides, that the fresh air may occasionally have access, for which reason also there should be an inch or more distance between each drawer; a cover of coarse stiff paper may be made to go over the whole, and keep the young worms warm when there is sharp weather; and one side of this cover may be loose, so as to throw back when a lesser quantity of fresh air is necessary, and you do not care to uncover the whole frame.

‘ This nest of drawers can easily be moved from one part of a room to another, can be secured from cold by covering it close at night, and also from mice or other vermin, by hanging it out of their reach.

‘ I mentioned above the laying of the worms in the middle of the drawer, the reason of which is, that they may regularly spread themselves, so as to fill the whole drawer as they grow large; they are made to do this by spreading the leaves a little round them as you feed them, and perceive that they lie too throng, for the worms will follow the leaves that are laid close to them. The same may be effected, by making three or four different parcels of the worms in the same drawer, and so feeding them till they meet.

‘ The hands of those that pull the leaves should be very clean, as also of those who attend and feed the worms; they should not have handled any thing that has a strong offensive smell, such as leek, garlic, and such-like; neither should they have eaten them, nor use tobacco, especially in smocking, when they feed the worms.

‘ The time in which they should pull the leaves, ought to be as soon as the dew is off them in the morning, for they ought never to be pulled with moisture on them. As the worms ought to be fed with leaves which are tender and young, in proportion to their tender age, therefore you should begin by pulling one tree regularly after another; you must not begin to pull a second tree till you have pulled all that you ought to do of the first, for you must not quite disleaf a tree for fear of hurting it; nor must you pull the same tree twice, though by the time that you have pulled a good many of your other trees, it should have thrown out a considerable quantity of leaves, both because it would injure the tree, and because these leaves would be improper for the worms, being a second growth and tender; whereas the worms will then be advanced in age, and require older leaves.

‘ If your trees are kept in a flat form, being

being planted like an espalier hedge, you may begin regularly at one end of your hedge, and pull the leaves regularly on, making a mark every day as far as you have pulled, that you may not go over the same part twice; and thus, when you have gone in order down one side of the hedge, you return up the other, and so proceed to another hedge.

‘ If the hedges run in lines from north to south, pull the east side first, because, in spring, when the sun is weakest, it will be first dried after the morning dew; but, as the season advances in warmth, the western side will be sufficiently dried, though the sun has not shone upon it when you begin to pull in the morning. It is best, I think, to have the hedges run from north to south, that each side may share the sun alike; but, if a shower of rain have driven with an easterly or westerly wind, pull that side which lay to the leeward, as being least moist.

‘ In pulling the leaves it is much better to do it easy, taking the leaves in your hand, than to take the whole branch or shoot in the fist, and thus to rake off as many leaves as you can at once; for this both bruises the leaves, which makes them bad for the worms, and also breaks and damages the branches, and fills the leaves with shreds of broken boughs; wherefore one of the gatherers should be a skilful person in feeding and managing the worms, and such as can be trusted to direct and oversee the others; for, as it is common to pay the gatherers by measure for the quantity of leaves they bring in, they will be apt only to make it as large as they can, without either choice or skill. The leaves, as they are gathered, should be thrown into clean baskets, and not too much stuffed or pressed together, which would make them heat, and otherways damage them; each gatherer should have a small basket, which he may hang beside him to the tree, by a hooked stick, that he may not be obliged to stuff his hands too full before he empties them; and thus all the gatherers, having filled their small baskets, may empty them into one or more large ones, in which they are to be brought home.

‘ Such a quantity of leaves ought to be gathered each morning, as will serve to feed the worms during the rest of the day, and also enough to give them their first feeding, early the next morning, before the new leaves can be gathered: After one or two feedings you will easily judge what quantity will be necessary for this, and give directions to the gatherers to fill their baskets accordingly. The leaves which are brought

home should be kept in a cool place, but not in too great an heap: If they are young, and such as are gathered for new hatched worms, they may be kept in a glazed earthen vessel, as they then make but a small bulk; and when they come to make a large heap, as they must for a great number of worms that are grown large, they may be kept in large wicker pinniers or baskets, or even in the corner of a cool room, for two days. It is accounted best not to feed with the leaves fresh taken from the tree, for they are good as long as they remain green and firm.

‘ Tho’ your general method of gathering the leaves may be as has been described, yet, if the weather tends to be rainy, you must provide at least two days food, or in proportion as you foresee the difficulty of gathering, which, if possible, should not be in wet weather, especially while the moisture is actually upon the leaves: You may keep the leaves tolerably well for two or three days in a cool place, but you must take great care that they do not heat and grow mouldy, which would greatly injure your worms. If the leaves, therefore, any way tend to this state, you must often turn, and give them air; spreading and placing them where there is a current of air, or on some of the hurdles of those stands which may happen not yet to be employed.

‘ Notwithstanding the foregoing caution, it may often happen, that, on the very morning when the gatherers go out, and when you have no provision for that day, but what they shall bring in, there shall fall rain, and wet the leaves: In this case, you are under a necessity of having the leaves gathered; they should therefore shake the trees, before they begin to pull, and, if it is an hedge in the espalier manner, they may shake it with a forked pole without wetting themselves; and thus they will throw off a good quantity of the moisture; and, for what remains, it must be taken off by shaking and tossing the leaves between two dry sheets of linen, and afterwards spreading and airing them as above; for no necessity should force you to give them to the worms, while any moisture remains; it is better they should fast. The gatherers should not stay till they had pulled their whole quantity, in this last case; but should at least send in a sufficiency of leaves for one feeding, as soon as they have gathered them, that they may be sufficiently dried by the time they are to be used.

‘ As gathering the leaves in moist weather is to be avoided, so is also the pulling them after they have borne the scorching heat of the mid-day sun; they might then be too destitute of sap, and would be apt to wither, and

and grow unfit for the worms, before they were all used.

The leaves of trees which grow in moist grounds, or where they are so shaded that the sun cannot shine on them, are bad for the worms; so also are all spotted, blasted, and yellow leaves; and those which are upon suckers, or other proud shoots growing from the trunk or principal branches, are only fit for newly hatched or very young worms. Therefore you may pull all these sorts at first, through your whole plantation, as long as they last; and then go regularly from tree to tree, as before directed; but observe, that even the young worms, if they had been used to feed on firm leaves, would be killed by giving them those which grew on suckers; so that, if these are used, it must be at the first.

Some mulberry-trees are apt to have such quantities of fruit, that it is difficult to pull the leaves, without having great quantities of the berries mixed along with them; these, besides that they are said to be hurtful to the worms, will occasion a great quantity of litter and mouldiness, and will oblige you to clean the shelves much oftener than would otherwise be necessary; you should rather, therefore, avoid pulling such trees as are thus loaded with fruit, if you have enough without them; or, if you are obliged to use them, you should separate the berries, if they are in any great quantity, by shaking the leaves in wide-mesh'd sieves,

or some such way: But, if you spare pulling such trees, the berries will give you seed for new plantations; for, if they are stripped of their leaves, the fruit will not ripen well, nor grow large.

Besides the foregoing observations, the gatherers must be cautioned not to bruise the leaves, either by pulling them roughly, squeezing them in their hands, or pressing them into the baskets; not to break the branches of the foregoing year, nor mix the fragments of broken branches among the leaves; in short, to injure the trees as little as possible, and to pull the leaves with clean hands, and bring them home in as neat a manner as they can. Not that it is absolutely necessary to follow minutely every thing which is above mentioned; but, if your conveniency answers, you will find them of advantage.

Some authors say, that, if the leaves are pulled by stripping them downward, it will disbark and hurt the branches; but I have found that this is not fact; for they come off by stripping downward much easier than upward, and without injuring the bark, or being so much bruised by the hard grasping, which you are forced to use when you strip them upward, which makes them less agreeable to the worms; you must, however, take hold of the end of the branch with one hand, when you strip downward.

[To be continued.]

*The following Piece has been sent to all the Prussian Ministers at foreign Courts:*

**A Memorial in Answer** to that published by the Court of Sweden to justify their Invasion of his Prussian Majesty's Dominions. See Page 283 of the last Volume.

**I**F the Court of Sweden's enterprise against a Prince who had room to expect her friendship, has surprised all Europe, they cannot be less surprised at the reasons alleged by that Court, to gloss over so singular a procedure. The memorial that has lately appeared on this occasion, is such, both in form and substance, that one should look upon it as a spurious piece, had it not been dispersed by the Swedish Ministers themselves.

The frivolous pretext of the guaranty of the peace of Westphalia has been so solemnly refuted in the declarations delivered by the King's order to the Dyet of the Empire, that one might have hoped it would never more be brought into play. One need but observe the conduct of the Swedish Court from the beginning of this war to

the present hour, to be convinced, that she does not act as guarantee, but as an infringer of that peace.

It was the King that had a right to claim the guaranty thereof. An unprecedented league formed against his dominions, and condemned by the peace of Westphalia, ought to have secured to him the assistance of those who were charged to maintain that peace: He might, especially, have depended upon it from a Protestant power that was no way linked by treaties to the Courts of Vienna and Saxony.

The King did not delay to insist upon these considerations: So early as the month of November 1756, the Court of Sweden was formally required by his Majesty to interpose her good offices, and to grant him the assistance he could justly demand of her as guarantee of the peace of Westphalia. His Swedish Majesty's answer was not, indeed, such as there was reason to expect: He declined, under various pretexts, the called for succours; nevertheless, it was couched in terms which made one hope for the strictest

neutra-

neutrality, and left not the least room to expect an open rupture between the two Courts.

The language of the Swedish Ministry was always conformable to this first declaration. They endeavoured to persuade the Count de Solms of the constant friendship of the Court of Sweden for his Majesty, and more than once they positively assured him, that, if the situation of affairs did not permit that Court to stand up in favour of the King, he might at least depend upon it, that she would never side with his enemies.

The part she was seen to act soon after at the Dyet of the Empire, seemed to belye the sincerity of those promises. It was then, especially, that they made use of the most plausible arguments in appearance, to palliate their proceedings, and take off, as much as possible, the odium they were susceptible of. They alledged decorum, which would not admit of their falling off from the French Court: They availed themselves of a majority (so called) in the Dyet; but they intimated, at the same time, that this was only a bare formality, which could not be of any consequence.

The military arrangements that were begun soon after, gave more light into the real designs of Sweden. The Count de Solms received orders to come to a friendly explanation with the Swedish Ministry about them, and not conceal the suspicions which those arrangements must necessarily produce. The answer given him plainly shewed the plan they had laid to surprise the King: They formally denied that any warlike preparations were intended: They pretended that the regiments that were going to be transported to Stralsund, were but the same which had formerly been part of the garrison of that city: They even laid some stress on the situation of the Court of Sweden, and the reason that should hinder her from commencing a war, in order thereby to make Count Solms believe, that there was nothing to be feared from that Crown: Nay, they went so far as to assure him, that she would not send so much as a single man against his Majesty. It seems they were for making use of the appearances of friendship, in order to lull the King into a false security, and to strike more effectually the intended blow.

However, the King was very far from entertaining a wrong notion with regard to the views of the Swedish Court. He knew what he had to trust to, and was not ignorant of the projects formed there. He had intelligence of that secret convention

whereby Sweden was engaged to make a diversion in favour of his Majesty's enemies, and by which the Court of Vienna, not content with seizing herself upon the possessions of her neighbour, had promised Sweden the possession of part of Pomerania.

The King knew that it was the acquisition of this province, ceded by the most solemn treaties, and sold for considerable sums to the late King of Prussia, which was the object of Sweden's ambition, and the true reason of her enterprise, whilst the peace of Westphalia was to be the pretext.

The Swedish Court never will be able to wipe off the reproach fixed upon her here. She has betrayed her own sentiments in this respect. Scarce had she formed the design to attack the King, than they publicly talked at Stockholm of the conquests they were going to make; and, as soon as the Swedish troops had set foot on the Prussian ground, there appeared placards and declarations, in which they appropriated to themselves, in plain terms, Anterior Pomerania, by the law of arms. They released the subjects from the oath of allegiance they had taken to their Sovereign: They excited them to rebellion and sedition. The Officers who commanded those troops took care to distinguish the provinces whose possession had been stipulated for Sweden, from those which they meant to leave in the King's hands: They did not dissemble, that the former should be spared, and the latter treated as enemies; which was accordingly done, by exacting from these excessive quantities of provision and forage, and the most exorbitant contributions.

Compare this conduct with that of a guarantee of the peace of Westphalia, and you will perceive at the first glance, whether Sweden can lawfully assume so fair a title. On this head the King is willing to abide by the judgment of the sensible part of mankind. If the Swedish Court intended to fulfil the obligations imposed on her by that guaranty, or had she even thought this was the time to avail herself of it against the King, her good offices ought at least to have preceded hostilities. She ought to have laboured to appease the troubles of the present war by her mediation, and employed therein the time fixed by the laws of the Empire. Far from seeking to impose upon the King's friendship by dissembled speeches, she ought to have given him friendly notice of the necessity she was under to fulfil her engagements, and not recurred to the last extremities till the King should have rejected all conciliatory methods. In a word, she ought to have ob-

B

served

served all the gradations which the treaty of Westphalia prescribes in express terms for these cases.

It appears that the inconsistency of this conduct is understood even in Sweden. It can only be by way of salvo for the flagrant contradictoriness thereof, that the author of the Swedish memorial has recourse to the distinction between a direct war and a relative war; a distinction as obscure as new, and never yet known in the law of nations; and now invented only to give a sort of colour to the most unjust pretensions.

The King is intirely ignorant of the grievances complained of in the Swedish memorial, and which it has not been thought proper to specify; nor can his Majesty recollect, that he ever gave occasion to any which could administer the least reason for a rupture between the two Courts. He has done, on his part, every thing in his power to gain the friendship of the Court of Sweden. He strove to strengthen the bands thereof, by a defensive treaty, innocent in itself, but very advantageous to the Court of Sweden, and of which that Crown has reaped the fruits more than once. He never chose to concern himself in the domestic affairs of the kingdom; and although he might have been authorised to do so, by the examples of other Powers, and by the most aggravating circumstances; yet he ever thought himself bound to observe the respect due to a free and independent kingdom. And it depended on Sweden alone to secure to herself a friend, whose sentiments were so much the less to be suspected, as they were founded upon a conformity of interests, and cemented by the ties of blood.

The accusations alledged by the Court of Sweden against the King, on occasion of the departure of the Count de Solms, and the sending back Baron Nolcken, are not less frivolous than the forementioned. It will be sufficient to set the truth in its proper light, to manifest the slight grounds for any such imputations.

The Count the Solms never was recalled; that Minister demanded and obtained permission to make a tour of some months into his own country. He proposed to return and resume his post, at the term his permission should expire; and to this purpose he expressed himself to the Swedish Ministry. It had been quite out of the way to have taken a formal audience on such an occasion. That ceremony is never observed, but when a Minister is recalled: The Court of Sweden could not be ignorant of this. The Count de Solms, therefore, contented himself with taking his

leave of the Court and Ministry on the footing of a Minister whose absence was to be but short, and the Secretary of the King's embassy was charged with his affairs till his return. There is nothing in all this which implies an interruption of correspondence, or which can authorise a war either direct or relative.

This simple exposition of the matter of fact manifestly shews the conduct of the Court of Sweden to be wrong; and doubtless she herself formed the same judgment of it, which made her ascribe the departure of the Prussian Minister to the resentment with which her proceedings would naturally inspire the King.

The pretended violence committed against Baron Nolcken, authorises the Court of Sweden still less to complain of his Majesty. That Secretary had never been charged with affairs, nor produced any letters credential. As soon as intelligence arrived of the invasion of the Court of Sweden, it was signified to Baron de Wulffenstierna to withdraw from the King's Court; this was insinuated to him with that decency which Princes observe even in time of war. Such a way of proceeding is authorised by custom. The activity of a foreign Minister ceases with peace, and every Potentate is justified in refusing to admit one from an enemy's Court. There could be no doubt but Baron Nolcken would follow the Minister whose presence alone could intitle him to the protection of the law of nations; and, when it was known that he remained at Berlin, his stay was attributed to the disorder in which the precipitate departure of M. de Wulffenstierna had left his affairs in; upon which score time was allowed him. However, this connivance had its limit; and, when it was perceived that he was for exceeding what decency requires in such cases, the Count de Podewils, Minister of State, sent for him to put him in mind of it. The Swedish Secretary pretended, indeed, to have orders for staying; but he was given to understand, that no Court had a right to give orders within the dominions of a Prince with whom it was at war. He demanded permission to write to Sweden, and he had it, not because he had any right to ask it, as the author of the memorial pretends; but from an excess of complaisance, and because no inconvenience was apprehended to ensue from timely advertising the Court of Sweden of this incident.

Nevertheless, far from waiting for the answer of the Court of Sweden upon this affair, it was declared to him, that the King was applied to for orders how to act upon his

his very extraordinary refusal, and that he would do well in the mean time to prepare for his departure. His Majesty's orders accordingly came, and were such as might have been expected. In consequence whereof it was signified to the Baron de Nolcken, that he was to quit the Court of Berlin in 24 hours; he was at the same time intreated to comply with this message, because it was evident, that, in case of his further refusal, it would be necessary to proceed to the disagreeable extremity of escorting him to the frontiers. And it was not but upon the obstinate resistance of the Secretary, that recourse was had to such violence, to get rid of a man, who, without ever having any public character, pretended to a right of acting the part of a spy, with impunity, in the King's dominions.

This case was so new and extraordinary, that it was at first believed that the Court of Sweden had no concern in it, and that the Secretary had acted of his own head, without her concurrence. And this opinion would have still prevailed, but that it has appeared by the Swedish memorial, that he proceeded by positive orders, and that they wanted to take advantage of this incident, to give a shew of justice to the war they had already commenced. But if Swe-

den really stood in need of any pretext, as it must be agreed on all hands she did, this can serve at best but to convince all Europe, that she had not one valid reason for proceeding to a rupture.

It is therefore in vain that the Court of Sweden strives, to justify a conduct, which will be approved by none but them to whose designs it is subservient. The sending back Baron de Nolcken, and the departure of the Count de Solms, are as slender a justification of her continuing the war, as the guaranty of the peace of Westphalia was of her beginning it. It would have been glorious for that Crown to have taken up arms in defence of a Prince unjustly oppressed by a multitude of enemies: But posterity will never learn, without astonishment, that it chose, on the contrary, to side with them, in order to add weight to the fetters of Germany: Above all, it will be hard to yield belief to its having prostituted the great name of Gustavus Adolphus, that illustrious defender of liberty and religion, to oppress a House, whose power has been, at all times, and still is, one of the strongest supports of the Protestant religion, and the liberty of the Empire.

*An authentic Narrative of the Loss of the Doddington Indiaman, and of the Adventures of those on Board who survived the Shipwreck; from the Journal of one of the surviving Officers.*

**T**HE Doddington, Captain Samson, sailed from the Downs on the 23d of April, 1755, in company with the Pelham, the Houghton, the Streatham, and the Edgecourt, all in the service of the East-India Company, and in about seven days got clear of the Channel; during this time Capt. Samson perceived that his ship sailed faster than any of the others, and he was unwilling to lose the advantage of this superiority by keeping them company: He therefore stood on alone, and, having very soon lost sight of them, he made Bonavista, one of the Cape de Verd islands, lat. 16 north, on the 20th of May; and on the 21st he got into Porto Prior Bay. It now appeared either that he had been mistaken in supposing his ship to out sail the rest of the fleet, or that he had lost time by the course he steered, for he found the Pelham and the Streatham had reached the Bay two hours before him. The Houghton arrived soon afterwards, but the Edgecourt did not come in till the 26th.

On the 27th of May, the Doddington, Pelham, Streatham, and Houghton, having taken in their water, proceeded on the voy-

age together, leaving the Edgecourt in the road; they continued in company steering S. by E.  $\frac{1}{2}$  E. till the 28th, when Captain Samson, thinking the course too far easterly, ordered the Doddington to be kept south, which again separated her from the rest of the fleet; and, after a fine voyage of seven weeks, she made the land of the Cape of Good Hope. Having just doubled the Cape, a new departure was taken from de Agulhas on the 8th of July; and the vessel having steered eastward about 24 hours, between the latitude of 35 deg. 30 min. and 36 deg. the Captain ordered her to be kept E. N. E.

In this course she continued till about a quarter before one in the morning of Thursday, July 17, when she struck: The Officer from whose journal this account is taken, was then asleep in his cabin; but, being suddenly awaked by the shock, he started up in the utmost consternation, and made all the haste he could to get upon deck; here all the terrors of his situation rushed upon him at once; he saw the men dashed to and fro by the violence of the sea that rolled over them, and the ship breaking to pieces at every

every stroke of the surge; he crawled over, with great difficulty, to the larboard side of the quarter-deck, which lay the highest out of water, and there he found the Captain, who said very little more than they must all perish; in a few minutes a sea parted them, and he saw him no more. He made a shift to get back to the quarter-deck, but he was very much bruised, and the small bone of his left arm was broken; all the rest of the ship was under water, and shattered to pieces. In this dreadful situation, expecting every moment to be swallowed up, he heard somebody cry out Land! Upon this he looked eagerly about him, but, though he saw something which he supposed was taken for land, he believed it to be only the range of the sea on the other side of the breakers; at the same moment the sea broke over him with great violence, and not only forced him from his hold, but stunned him by a violent blow upon his eye; though from this time he lay insensible until after day-light, yet he continued upon the wreck, and when he recovered he found himself made fast to a plank by a nail that had been forced into his shoulder; besides the pain that he felt from his wounds and bruises, he was now so benumbed with cold, that he could scarce move either hand or foot; he called out as loud as he could, and was heard by the people on the rocks; but they could give him no assistance, so that it was a considerable time before he could disengage himself and crawl on shore.

This shore was a barren uninhabited rock, in the lat. of 33 deg. 44 min. south, and distant about 250 leagues east of the Cape of Good Hope. Here were now met Mr. Evan Jones, chief Mate; Mr. John Collet 2d, Mr. William Webb 3d, and Mr. S. Powel 5th Mate; Richard Topping, carpenter; Neal Bothwell and Nathaniel Chisholm, Quarter-masters; Daniel Ladova, the Captain's steward; Henry Sharp, the Surgeon's servant; Thomas Arnold, a Black, and John Mackdowal, servants to the Captain. Robert Beaseley, John King, Gilbert Chain, Terence Mole, Jonas Rolenbury, John Glas. — Taylor, and Henderick Scantz, seamen; John Yets, Midshipman, and John Lister, Ralph Smith, and Edward Dysoy, matrosses. These persons, being 23 in number, were all that remained of 270 souls that were on board when the ship struck.

Their first care was to search among the things which had been thrown upon the rocks from the ship, for something to cover them, in which they succeeded beyond their hopes. The next thing they felt the want of was fire, and this was not so easily sup-

plied; some of them attempted to kindle two pieces of wood, by rubbing them together, but without success; others went peeping about among the rocks to pick up something that might serve for a flint and steel; after long search they found a box that contained two gun flints and a broken file; this was a joyful acquisition, but still they had nothing that would kindle from a spark, and, till something like tinder could be procured, the flint and steel were useless; a farther search was therefore undertaken with inexpressible solicitude and anxiety; a cask of gunpowder was at last discovered, but to their great disappointment it proved to be wet; however, upon a near examination, a small quantity was found at the bottom of the cask, which had suffered no damage; some of this they bruised on a linen rag, which served them very well for tinder, and a fire was soon made; the bruised and wounded gathered about it, and the rest went in search of other necessaries, without which the rock could afford them but a short respite from destruction. In the afternoon a box of wax candles and a cask of brandy were brought in; both were extremely welcome, especially the brandy, of which every one thought it advisable to take a dram; soon after some others of the party returned with an account that they had discovered a cask almost full of fresh water, which was yet of more consequence than the brandy; and Mr. Jones brought in some pieces of salt pork, and soon after some others arrived, driving before them seven hogs, which had come on shore alive; some casks of beer, water, and flour, were also seen at a distance, but it was not then possible to get them over the rocks; the approach of night made it necessary to provide some shelter; all hands therefore were employed to make a tent of some canvas that had been thrown on shore, which was at last effected, though it was so small for want of more sail-cloth, that it would not hold them all. The island was much frequented by a kind of water-fowl, something larger than a duck, called a gannet; and the highest part of it was covered with their dung; upon this part they were obliged to build their tent, for fear of being overflowed; and they placed those who could not walk, under the tent, and kindled a fire near them; but, as they had passed the day without food, they passed the night without rest; for, besides that they were sunk a foot in the fowl's dung, the night was so tempestuous that the wind blew away their fire, and, before it could be scraped together again, the rain put it out.

In the morning, which was Friday, July the

the 18th, those that were able went again about the wreck; but, to their great mortification, they found all the casks which they had seen the night before, except one of beer, and one of flour, flaved to pieces against the rocks; soon after these were secured, the tide flowed up, and put a stop to the work of that day. The company therefore was called together to eat their first meal, and some rashers of pork were broiled upon the coals for dinner.

The sitting down thus desolate and forlorn to a repast, which they used to share in the convivial cheerfulness, which naturally arose from the consciousness of present plenty, and the hope of future, struck them with such a sense of their condition, that they burst into passionate lamentations, wringing their hands, and looking round them with all the wildness of despair; in such tumult of mind, our thoughts hurry from one object to another, to fix, if possible, upon something that may afford comfort; and one of the company recollecting, that, as the carpenter was among them, they might build a sloop, if they could procure materials and tools, mentioned this as a subject of hope to the rest; every man's attention was immediately turned upon the carpenter, who declared that he had no doubt but he should be able to build a sloop that would carry them all to some port of safety, if tools and materials could be found; at that time indeed, they had no rational prospect of procuring either, any more than of being able to victual a sloop, if they had one ready built; yet they had no sooner placed their deliverance one remove beyond total impossibility, than they seemed to think it neither improbable nor difficult; they began to eat without farther repining, and from that moment the boat engrossed their whole conversation, and they not only debated upon the size and manner of rigging her, but to what port they should steer her, whether the Cape or Delagoa.

As soon as they had finished their repast, some went in search of tools, and others to mend the tent; no tools however were found that day.

Saturday, July 19. They secured four butts of water, one cask of flour, one hoghead of brandy, and one of their little boats, which had been thrown up by the tide, in a shattered condition; but they found no tools, except a scraper.

Sunday, July 20. They had the good fortune to find a hamper, in which there were files, sail-needles, gimblets, and an azimuth compass card. They also found two quadrants, a carpenter's adze, a chissel,

and three sword-blades, and a chest of treasure. This search was made very early in the morning, as there had been a prodigious surf rolling in all the day before, by which it was reasonable to suppose something would be thrown up. At ten o'clock they all assembled to prayers, and did not go out again till after dinner, when they found most of the packets of letters belonging to the King and the Company; these they carefully dried and laid by.

The same day, as they were searching about the beach, they found the body of a Gentlewoman, which they knew to be that of Mrs. Collet, the wife of their second Mate, who was then at a little distance from the spot. The mutual affection of this couple was remarkably tender, and Mr. Jones, the first Mate, immediately stepped aside to Mr. Collet, and found means to take him to the other side of the rock, while the other two Mates, the carpenter, and some others, dug a grave in the bird's dung, in which they deposited the body, reading over it the burial service, from a French prayer book, which had driven ashore with her from the wreck. Having thus paid the debt of humanity to the dead, and concealed from Mr. Collet a sight which would most sensibly, if not fatally, have affected him, they found means, after some days, to disclose to him by degrees what they had done, and to give him the wedding-ring, which they had taken from her finger. He received it with great emotion, and afterwards spent many days in raising a monument over the grave, by piling up the squarest stones he could find, on the top of which he fixed an elm plank, and inscribed it with her name, her age, the time of her death, and some account of the fatal accident by which it was occasioned.

On Monday, July 21, they secured some more water and pork, and found some timber, plank, cordage, and canvas. These they secured with great joy for the boat, though as yet they were in want of many implements, without which it was impossible for the carpenter to work. He had just finished a saw, but he had neither hammer nor nails. It happened, however, that one of the seamen, Hendrick Scantz, a Swede, having picked up an old pair of bellows, brought them to his companions, and told them, that he had been by profession a smith, and that with these bellows and a forge, which he hoped they would be able, by his direction, to build, he could furnish the carpenter with all the tools he would want, nails included, as plenty of iron might be obtained by burning the timber which had come on shore from the wreck.

This



This account was received with a transport of joy; the smith immediately applied himself to mend the bellows, and the three following days were spent in building a tent and a forge, in bringing together the timber and plank for the carpenter's use, who was also busy in getting ready the few tools he had, that he might begin the boat as soon as possible.

Thursday, July 24. The carpenter, assisted by Chisholm, the Quarter-master, began to work upon the keel of the boat, which they had determined should be a sloop, 30 feet long and 12 wide. This day also the smith finished his forge, and laid in a quantity of fir for fuel. From this time, the carpenter and smith continued to work with indefatigable diligence, except when they were prevented by the weather; the smith, having fortunately found the ring and nut of a bower anchor, which served him for an anvil, supplied chisels, axes, hammers, and nails, as they wanted; and the carpenter used them with great dexterity and dispatch till the 31st, when he fell sick.

As the lives of the whole company depended upon the carpenter, they watched his recovery with the utmost impatience and anxiety; and, to their unspeakable joy, he was so far recovered on the 2d of August, as to return to his work.

In the mean time, the stores which they had saved from the wreck were so near exhausted, that they came to an allowance of two ounces of bread a man per day, and had no salt pork, except what they were determined to keep to victual their boat; water also fell short. In this distress they had recourse to several expedients: They dug a well, in hopes to find a spring, but were disappointed; they attempted to knock down some of the gannets that settled on the top of the rock, and in this they had some success; but they found the flesh very rank, of a fishy taste, and as black as a shoe. They also made a raft or float, called a catamaran, on which they proposed to go out a fishing, with such hooks and lines as had come ashore. They killed also some seals, but all those who eat of them were sick.

When they were driven to great distress, they killed a hog; but they had generally success in fishing on a float, and they sometimes sent out two at a time. It happened, however, that Mr. Collet, the second Mate, and Mr. Yets, the Midshipman, were very near being driven out to sea on one of these floats, where they would inevitably have perished.—On the 20th of August they had been fishing all the afternoon, till about

four o'clock, when they weighed, and endeavoured to come in again; but, the wind suddenly freshening up to the westward, they found that, instead of gaining a-head, they drove out very fast. The people on shore perceived their distress, but knew not how to assist them; at last, however, they sent out another float, with killics and ropes, which they hoped would enable them to ride, till the wind became more moderate; but the surf was so great, that it over-set her three times, and the men were obliged to swim back. In the mean time, they saw their friends still driving out to sea at a great rate, and were just giving them up to inevitable destruction, when the carpenter sent them word, that he would make the little boat so tight, that she should not take in water faster than one man could lave it out. This gave them fresh hope, and every one was ready to venture out for the deliverance of their friends. The carpenter dispatched the boat in about a quarter of an hour, and she soon overtook the float, and took Collet and Yets on board. They soon found, however, that the water gained very fast upon them, notwithstanding their utmost efforts; and, when she came in, she was so full of water, that in a few minutes she must have sunk.

As they were now afraid of venturing any more on the raft, the carpenter went again to work on the little boat, and put her into complete repair. Their success in fishing was very uncertain; sometimes they took great quantities, and sometimes they took none. Nor were the supplies they obtained on shore less precarious; the gannets would sometimes settle in amazing numbers, like a cloud; and sometimes they would totally disappear for several days together. This made them very desirous of finding some way to preserve the food they caught from putrefaction, that they might lay by the surplus of a fortunate day, to serve them, when neither gannets nor fish were to be caught. They made several attempts to cure both their fish and their fowl by smoking it, but without success. They then attempted to make salt, but this had like to have been fatal to them all. The smith had mended a copper vessel for the experiment; and they immediately began to work, without knowing that their process in salt-making would dissolve the surface of the copper into verdigrise, and that this solution or rust of copper was poison. Salt, however, was produced; but the quality that made it poisonous happened to abound in such a degree, as to make it intolerably offensive to the taste: It was therefore thrown away; but those who had ventured

ventured to palate it were seized with violent cholics, cold sweats, and reachings, which sufficiently convinced them of the danger they had escaped.

Wednesday, Sept. 3. They had now been inhabitants of this desolate rock ever since the 17th of July, near seven weeks; and during this time they had often seen a great smoke on the main land, which made them very desirous to send the boat, to try what assistance might be obtained from thence. On this day, therefore, Bothwell, Rosenbury, and Taylor, set out on the discovery, and at night the people on shore made a large fire on the highest part of the rock, as a signal to them.

While they were waiting the return of the boat, they were all thrown into the utmost consternation by an accident which happened to the carpenter, who unfortunately cut his leg with an adze, in such a manner, that he was in great danger of bleeding to death, they having no surgeon among them, nor any thing proper to apply to the wound. At length, however, though with much difficulty, the blood was staunch'd, and the wound healed without any bad symptom supervening.

Saturday, Sept. 6. The weather having been fair for forty-eight hours, they impatiently expected the return of the boat. At noon they became very uneasy at having seen nothing of her; but, just as they were sitting down to dinner, they were agreeably surpris'd by two of their people, who came running over the rocks, crying out, the boat! the boat! They all started up, overjoyed at the sound, and ran to see her come in, with great hopes that she had succeed'd; but they soon distinguish'd, that she was rowed only by one man, who plied both oars: They concluded, therefore, that the other two were lost or detained; but presently they saw another get up from the bottom of the boat, where it was supposed he had laid down for a short refreshment, and then the boat came forward somewhat faster, though still at a slow rate. The dinner was now intirely forgot, and after they had waited an hour on the beach with the utmost impatience, the boat came in. The two men were Rosenbury and Taylor, who, the moment they step'd on shore, threw themselves on their knees, and, in a short, but earnest ejaculation, returned thanks to God for having once more set them safe upon this place, which, barren and desolate as it was, they now considered as an asylum from a situation of much greater distress.

Having exerted their utmost effort to bring the boat in, their strength forsook them at once, and they were not able to rise from the ground without assistance.

As soon as they were got over to the tent, by the assistance of the rest, every body was busy to procure them some refreshment, for they found that the boat was quite empty, both of provisions and water. They dress'd them some fish, with as much haste as they could, and, perceiving that they were quite exhausted with watching and labour, they left them when they had eaten their meal, without asking any questions, and they immediately fell asleep. The behaviour of these honest sailors to their mess-mates was an uncommon instance of hearty kindness, and generous self-denial; the impatience of their curiosity must have been both increased and justified, in proportion as they were interest'd in the account that was to gratify it; yet even this curiosity, in which life itself was concerned, they had the kindness and the fortitude to repress, rather than delay the refreshment of others for its gratification.

The account which was given by the two adventurers when they awoke, was to this effect:

About three o'clock on the day they set out, they got round a point, about six leagues east of the rock\*; as they approached, it had the appearance of a double point, which encouraged them to hope, that between the two points they should find a harbour; but in this hope they were disappointed, for they found a large surf all along the coast. However, about five of the clock, having seen only one of the natives, they ventured to pull in for the shore; but, the moment they got into the surf, the boat overset. By this accident poor Bothwell was drowned, and the other two, who reached the shore in an exhausted and feeble condition, were left destitute of every kind of provision, except a small keg of brandy. As soon as they had a little recovered their strength, they crawled along the shore to seek for the boat, having no other hope of shelter from the wild beasts, which might be expected to come abroad in the night. After some search they found her, but they were too weak to get her up, and, darkness coming on, they were obliged to lie down upon the sand, with no other covering than the branches of a tree, and in this condition they passed the night. As soon as the morning dawn'd, they went again to look for the boat, which the surf had driven from

\* It does not appear by any map, that in lat. 33. 44. 250 leagues east of the cape, the supposed situation of their rock, they could be within six leagues of any part of the main; they must therefore be all mistaken in their reckoning.

where

where they left her. As they walked along the coast they saw a man, and advanced towards him; upon which he ran away into the woods that lay near the beach, and were very thick. They went on, and soon after discovered the body of their companion Bothwell, which had been dragged up the sand a considerable distance from the water, and torn to pieces by some wild beast. This terrified them exceedingly, and having found the boat, the dread of passing another night on shore determined them immediately to return. They were, however, prevented in the attempt by a fresh gale at west, and, before they could put back, the boat overset with them a second time, and drove with them along the shore. After much struggling and swimming they got once more safe on the land; but, as they had now been fasting ever since three o'clock the day before, they were fainting with hunger and fatigue. It happened, however, that they met with a fruit resembling an apple, which they eagerly gathered and eat, without knowing either its name or its quality. By good fortune, it did them no harm; and, being somewhat refreshed by their antediluvian repast, they made shift to haul the boat on shore, and, turning it upside down, they crept under it to sleep, being thus very well sheltered from the sun, and secured against the wild beasts. Those who know the irresistible power of sleep, after long watching and excessive labour, will not conclude that their first slumber was short, because their situation was incommodious or insecure; they waked, however, before the next morning, and, peeping under the edge of the boat, they could discern the feet of several creatures, which, by their claws, they supposed to be tigers, pass by them to and again. This was a sufficient motive to remain in their resting-place till the morning, when they looked out again, and saw the feet of a man. Upon this discovery they came from under the boat, to the great astonishment of the poor savage, and two other men and a boy, who were at some distance. When they had got all together, and were a little recovered from their surprise, they made signs to the sailors to go away, which they endeavoured to do, though they were able to move but very slowly. Before they had gone far from the boat, a considerable number of the natives ran down upon them with their lances. It happened that Rosenbury had picked up the mast of the boat, and a pistol which had been washed on shore, as he went along; being thus armed, when the Indians came down upon him, and being besides unable to run, he imprudently turned about, and, exerting all his strength,

advanced towards them in a threatening manner, supposing that they would have been seized with a panic, and retreated into the woods. It happened, however, that he was mistaken; for, instead of running away, they surrounded him, and began to whet their lances. Taylor thought it was now time to try what could be done by supplication; he therefore threw himself on his knees, and in a piteous tone cried out for mercy; but Rosenbury took refuge in the water. The savages immediately came up to Taylor, and began to strip him: He suffered them quietly to take his shoes and his shirt, but when they attacked his trousers he made some resistance, and by his gestures intreated they would not leave him quite naked. Upon which they thought fit to desist. They then made signs for Rosenbury to come to them, who was all this while swimming about in the sea; but he refused, and made signs that they would kill him. They then pointed to Taylor, intimating that they had not killed him: Upon this he came forward, and having first thrown them his pistol, and all his cloaths but his shirt, he ventured to put himself into their hands. When he came up they offered him no violence, only held the boat's masts and the pistol to him, by way of deriding the folly of his attempt to fright them. They seemed to be very much pleased with the cloaths, which they divided among them as far as they would go. They then began to rifle the boat, and having taken all the rope they could find, and the hook by which the rudder hung to the stern-post, they began to knock the stern to pieces, for the iron which they saw was about it. Next to knocking the poor wretches on the head, this was the worst thing they could do, and, rough as they were, they burst into tears at the injury that was offered to their boat, and intreated the savages to desist, with such agony of distress, that they suffered the boat to remain as they found it. Encouraged by this appearance of placability and kindness, and urged by hunger, they asked by signs, for something to eat; this request was also granted, and having given them some roots, they again made signs for them to depart; upon which they once more launched their boat, and got into it, but, the wind blowing strong from the west, they could not put off. The natives perceiving that they were willing to comply with their desires, but not able, covered them with the boat to sleep under, and left them as they had found them. The next morning, the weather being fine, and the wind easterly, they launched the boat a third time, and returned back to the rock.

From

From this time till Sunday the 29th of September, the carpenter and smith continued to work upon the boat, and the people were busy in getting in from time to time what was thrown up from the wreck, particularly cordage and canvas, to rig the boat; and some casks of fresh water, which they were very solicitous to keep for sea-stores, as their escape in the boat scarce depended less upon fresh water than upon the sails themselves. On this day, after they had been at prayers, a duty which was regularly and publicly performed every Sunday, the Officers discovered that the chest of treasure had been broke open, and the greater part of it taken away and concealed. It may perhaps be thought strange, that people, whom danger had made religious, should at the same be guilty of theft; but, upon this occasion, it should be remembered, that, as soon as a ship is lost, the sailors lose their pay, and the Captain his command; every distinction and subordination that subsisted on ship-board is at an end; and whatever is cast ashore from the wreck is, by the sailors, considered as common property. The men, therefore, who thought fit secretly to take what they deemed their share of this treasure, were not, in their own opinions, guilty of dishonesty, but intended only to secure what they feared the Officers would monopolise, and by this means prevent disputes, which, in their circumstances, might produce fatal effects. The Officers, however, when they discovered what had been done, and found that no-body would own they knew any thing about it, proposed to write the form of an oath, and administer it separately to every individual, the Officers to take it first. But to this the majority immediately objected; for, though they might not suppose they had committed a crime by taking the treasure, they knew it would be not only immoral, but impious, to swear they had not taken it: As the minority were not in a condition to support their motion, the affair was suffered to rest, without farther enquiry or remonstrance.

On the 6th of October they found a fowling-piece; this was a joyful acquisition, and, though the barrel was much bent, it was soon made serviceable by the carpenter, and used with great success in shooting the birds, which before they had no way of taking, but by knocking them down with a stick.

On Friday October 11, they perceived the gannets, which had of late forsaken them, to hover again about the rock in great numbers, and were in hopes they would settle to lay their eggs, in which, to their

great joy, they were not disappointed; for after this time they were constantly supplied with eggs in great plenty, till the beginning of January, when the season of laying was past.

On Sunday October 20, Mr. Collet, Mr. Webb, and two others, ventured out once more on the float, but the wind springing up very fresh, the float broke loose, and drove with them to the other side of the rocks. The wind still rising, and the sea running very high, it was impossible for the boat to put out; they were therefore obliged to remain all night among the seals on the rocks, without any shelter or refreshment. But in this situation, however dreadful, they received great comfort from reflecting how much more dreadful it would have been, if, instead of being driven to the rocks, their float had been carried out to sea. It was noon the next day before the wind abated, and then the boat ventured off; but, as the waves still ran high, it could bring in no more than two at a time, leaving the float behind them. They had now some rainy weather, which proved very acceptable, as they contrived to save some of the water for sea stores; but they were still in great want of bread, having lived many days on short allowance. As a last resource, they thought of building an oven, for they had some barrels of flour, though they had no bread: In this attempt they succeeded beyond their expectations, and were able to convert their flour into tolerable biscuit.

This biscuit, however, was at length so near exhausted, that they were obliged to live upon a few ounces a day, without brandy, of which only a small quantity remained, and this they preserved inviolable for the use of the carpenter. They were also so short of water, that of this they were allowed but half a pint a day.

In this condition, however, they happily, in a great degree, preserved their health and vigour, and on the 16th of February they launched their boat, and called her the Happy Deliverance. On the 17th they got their little pittance of stores on board, and on the 18th they set sail from the rock, on which they had lived just seven months, and to which, at parting, they gave the name of Bird Island.

Wednesday February 18, 1756. At one in the afternoon they weighed with a little breeze westerly, and stood to the eastward, in order to make the river St. Lucia. For twenty-five days together they laboured under a continual series of distress, such as having little or no provisions to eat; and met with strong currents, setting at the rate

C

of

of a mile and an half per hour; so that, when they had a fair wind and pleasant breeze, they could barely stem the current, which determined them to put back for the Cape. Accordingly, on Tuesday, March 2, they bore away to the westward; but, to their mortification, the next day the weather promised a very hard gale from the westward, and began to rise apace.

Thursday March 4. The wind and sea increasing, they endeavoured to lay to, but shipped such heavy seas, that they were obliged once more to bear away. Sometimes the squalls were so violent, that the sea appeared like cliffs over the stern. The gale continued till about three o'clock on Friday morning. Nothing material happened afterwards, till Sunday March 7, when, falling calm, they anchored about three quarters of a mile off shore, and soon after perceived several of the natives coming down from the mountains, which encouraged them to try to land. Accordingly three men went on shore in the boat, one of which was Thomas Arnold, a black servant of the Captain's; carrying with them a string of amber beads. The Black had jumped overboard and swam to shore, and the natives, in number about forty, followed him. About a league farther they found a very convenient place to land, and sent three men in the small boat to fetch Arnold off, which they soon did. They were very desirous of going on shore again, the natives having sent up into the country for sheep, bullocks, &c. And Thomas Arnold gave the following account of their expedition, that when he first got on shore they seemed very shy of him; but he followed them, and, when he came up to them, they all sat down, and desired him to sit down by them, which he did. Upon presenting the string of amber beads to the oldest man among them which seemed to be their chief, he received it very kindly; and, on making signs to them that he wanted to eat, they brought him Indian corn and fruit, and water in a calabash to drink. In the evening of the tenth several natives came down to the water-side hallooing to them, which made them endeavour to land, but found it impracticable. In the morning the natives repeated their signals, at the same time driving down great numbers of cattle, such as goats and bullocks; but still they could not find a place to land.

Thursday March 11. The first and latter parts strong gales easterly, and a very large sea in the morning. Four men went in the small boat to try to land, but could not, and so returned on board again without success.

Friday 12. Wind and weather as per day past. In the morning they tried to land again, but found no proper place, though they had no bread left, nor could they catch any fish; therefore were obliged to content themselves with about half an ounce of stinking rotten pork per man a day.

Saturday 13. In the morning two men went in to fish, but returned without success. After which four men went in the boat; two of whom landed, and the other two returned with the boat.

Sunday 14. Two of the men, having had nothing to eat these two days, begged they might be put on shore, and live among the natives. Accordingly they were landed safe; but, the wind being likely to shift to the westward, signals were repeated all night, by shewing lights, in hopes to bring them to the water-side, before the surf rose too high. However, they did not appear till six o'clock in the morning, when it was too late, there being a fresh gale of wind, and a large surf. The vessel therefore sailed along shore, in hopes to find a more favourable place, and at two leagues distant anchored in five fathom. Four men were sent in the boat, two to go to meet the four men that landed yesterday, and two to sound the river's mouth. In about three hours the two men returned with the other four, but were afraid to attempt to come off, there being too great a surf to launch the boat.

Monday 15. At day light weighed, and stood close to the shore; and, seeing them still loth to venture, called to them, that, if they did not come off immediately, they must be obliged to leave them, being without provisions, or any likelihood of getting any there. This threatening had its desired effect, for two of them ventured off in the boat, though there was a large surf. When they came on board, they informed them that the natives received the men very civilly, and gave them beef and fish to eat, and milk to drink, and conducted them over the mountains, from where they landed, till they met our people. The wind being easterly, a fair wind into the river, they all agreed to wait till high water, and run the risque of the bar. At two in the afternoon they weighed, and made sail for the river, and got in very well, without shipping any water, and anchored in two and an half fathom water.

Their first care was to consult in what manner to trade with the natives for provisions and other necessities, having never heard of any trading on that part of the coast. We had however but few commodities for that use, such as brass coat-buttons, small iron bolts, nails, and some copper

per hoops, made into bracelets for their arms and legs, what the people in India wear, and call them bangles. These they took on shore, and shewed them to the natives; at the same time making signs for what they wanted in exchange, by kneeling down and gnawing the grass, holding their hands up like horns, and making a noise like that of bullocks, sheep, &c. which they soon understood, and were very expeditious in driving down two small bullocks, which they purchased for about one pound of copper and three or four brass buttons, each bullock weighing about five or six hundred, very good meat. The savages seemed very well satisfied with their bargain, and promised to bring more bullocks. They likewise brought milk in great quantities, which was purchased at a very cheap rate, giving only a brass button for about two or three gallons. Likewise a small grain, like Guinea wheat, which they purchased at the same rate, and ground it between two stones, and baked it upon some embers for bread, hoping it would keep; but it grew mouldy in three days. They therefore used to boil it with their meat, and found it very good food. Here they staid about a fortnight, during which time they visited their towns about ten or twelve miles, where they lived in huts covered with rushes like a kind of thatch, and very neat within, and were extremely obliging. At these times they used to eat with the savages, who liked their way of dressing victuals, though they are particularly fond of the intrails, such as the paunch and guts, which they mostly eat raw, only shaking out the excrement. In short they behaved very sociably, and were no ways shy of their women. Their chief exercise is hunting, and their only arms lances and two short sticks with a knob at the end; for, after wounding their prey with the lance, they knock it down with the stick.

They wear little or no cloathing in the day-time, and in the night only a bullock's hide, which they dry thoroughly, and make them very souple. Their chief ornaments are a piece of a bullock's tail, which hangs dangling down from their rump to their heels, with a few small sea-shells tied to it; and likewise several small pieces of the skin tied round the knees, ancles, and arms. Their hair they plaister up with a great quantity of tallow or fat mixed with a kind of red earth, and likewise rub their bodies all over with grease. They are prodigious active and dexterous with their lances, which they will throw thirty or forty yards, and hit a small head of corn. Among these natives, who are entirely black, and

all woolly-haired, they saw a youth, seemingly about twelve or fourteen years of age, quite white; and his features had the true resemblance of an European, having fine light hair, not in the least resembling that of the other natives.

Monday 29. Having, by the blessing of Providence, laid in a comfortable stock of provisions, at five in the morning they weighed, and soon got safe over the bar, and made sail for the river St. Lucia.

Nothing material happened till Tuesday April the 6th, when, after some difficulty, they got into a river, and moored in three fathom water.

Here they went on shore, and soon found the inhabitants to be quite another sort of people from the last; for, when they shewed them what they had to trade with, they signified that they wanted some small kind of grain. However, upon shewing them brass buttons, they immediately brought down some bullocks, fowls, potatoes, pumpkins, &c. The bullocks they could not agree about, the savages wanting brass rings large enough to go round the collar. The fowls, pumpkins, &c. they bought at a very cheap rate. Five or six grown fowls for a small piece of bunt, not worth above a groat in England. Here they staid three weeks, walking about the country, and seeing their towns and method of living. The savages seeming to have a great veneration for brass, they carried a brass handle of an old chest and shewed it them; for which they immediately offered two bullocks, which was readily agreed to; and they drove them down to our boat. These were a haughty proud people, and not so honest as the former, having detected their principal Governor, whom they paid for lodging in one of their huts for the night, in stealing some pieces of iron. They staid here two or three days in the country, in which time they never could get them to eat with them. They likewise differed greatly from the other people in their cookery, dressing all their victuals in a very cleanly manner, and are likewise very cleanly in their bodies; the first thing they do in the morning is to wash themselves all over; then they go to some kind of devotion, which they never observed in the others. Neither have these any of the ornaments the others use. They pride themselves much in their hair, which they dress up very neatly; and are extremely shy in regard to their women. Their arms are the same as the others, and also their diversions. They found a few men here who came from Delagoa, and had some ambergrease and elephants teeth to dispose of; the latter in great plenty.

Sunday 18. A pleasant gale westerly, and fair weather: At seven in the morning being all on board, they weighed and made sail; about a quarter before high water, when they were got almost to the bar, they very imprudently hawled the sails down, and let go the grapnail close to the brake of a sand, and nine of them got the boat out and went on shore, swearing that they would sooner take their chance of living among the natives, than be drowned in attempting to go over the bar; the rest were therefore either to venture over the bar or to go on shore, the vessel not being able to get back, the wind and the tide setting both out of the river, so that before half ebb she would beat to pieces. Therefore, in hopes to save themselves and the boat, they weighed, and got to the breakers; there they lay beating in a dismal condition, having no more than eight feet water, and the vessel drawing five. After half an hour the surface was smooth, and by the Almighty's providence they got safe out of the river St. Lucia. The poor creatures who had left the vessel, some with only a shirt and a pair of drawers, travelled along shore.

The vessel stood to the northward till Tuesday at four in the afternoon, when they anchored in Delagoa river in nine fathom, where they found the Rose gally snow, Capt. Chandler, trading for beef and teeth, of whom most of them begged a passage to Bombay. After staying about three weeks, a small country boat came up the river, which brought three of their people who left them at the river St. Lucia, and they informed them the other six were remaining on the other side of the bay of Delagoa, waiting the opportunity of a boat to bring them over. This was thought to be the properest place to secure the treasure, packets, and other effects. In order to which,

they inticed four or five of their men on shore, and secured two more on board the snow. This done, Mr. Jones went with Captain Chandler's pinnace manned and armed, and took all the money, plate, and packets he could find, and brought them on board the snow, in order to deliver them on their arrival at Madras. The people left in the sloop, being afraid of another unwelcome visit, took an opportunity of getting away in the night. May the 25th, the Rose gally weighed, in order to proceed to Madagascar to compleat the cargo, on the account of a difference between Capt. Chandler and the natives, who had first sold him upwards of a hundred head of cattle, and afterwards stole them all away again. The day they left the land they saw a sail, which proved to be their sloop, which immediately bore down to the ship, and two of them came on board the snow, one of whom was the carpenter; who prevailed on Capt. Chandler to buy the sloop for 2500 rupees, which he gave his note for. At the same time they told the Captain they had taken in the other six men who were left behind at the river St. Lucia, three of whom were now dead, and two more very ill; and these in two or three days after died likewise of the fatigue of travelling over land. In about twenty-two days the ship made the island of Madagascar, and anchored at Morondavia, June the 14th; and on the 16th arrived there the Carnarvon, Norton Hutchinson, Commander, from Europe for China.

And, as their packets and treasure were directed for Madras, they took a passage in the Carnarvon, and, leaving Morondavia July the 1st, by God's great providence arrived at Madras August the 1st, where they delivered the packets, treasure, and other private effects.

### *The History of ENGLAND (Page 327, Vol. XXI.) continued.*

*With a Head of Sir Peter Lelly, curiously engraved.*

But a still greater misfortune to England was, that only Papists, or men of no religion, had any credit at Court. The Duke of Buckingham, the Earl of Rochester, and the King's mistresses, were not persons who gave themselves any trouble to stop the progress of popery. The Earl of Arlington, Secretary of State, was, like the King, a disguised, and Clifford, a declared Papist. The Duke of York was not only a Catholic, but also very zealous for his religion. Being considered as presumptive heir to the Crown, great court was made to him, and with the more application, as, his revenues

being large, and his management frugal, he had wherewithal to gain Courtiers. It may be judged, that his zeal had suffered him not to advance Protestants to places of trust, when he could introduce persons of his religion. He had so powerful a party at Court, and so many creatures about the King's person, that he was in a manner absolute there, and directed the resolutions of the Council. Lastly, if the King had any religion, he was most inclined to Popery. He found, besides, a considerable advantage in caressing the Papists, whom he esteemed his firm friends, whereas he

could

could not help dreading the zeal of the Protestants, in case they should discover he had abjured their religion.

After this view of the state of the English Court, it is easy to conceive, that those who had most credit, and access to the King, could hardly intend the benefit of the kingdom. Every one of his most intimate Counsellors would have been glad to see the King absolute, that he might have at command the whole riches of England to lavish upon them. The King himself was so uneasy to be continually forced to devise fresh pretences to demand money of his Parliament, that he could have wished to be delivered from that trouble, and to have free liberty to take what he wanted without asking. But, on the other hand, he thought himself obliged to proceed circumspectly, the example of his Father not permitting him to engage in the same course, before he had taken greater precautions. This was the reason, that for some years the Court-projects were executed gradually, and with great dissimulation, notwithstanding the warm temper of the Duke of York, and the eagerness of the Papists. For it may be affirmed, that the King alone opposed their career, whether out of fear or prudence.

This summer the King diverted himself with making several progresses into the country, to view the ports and the navy. He sent a Squadron into the Mediterranean, commanded by Sir Thomas Allen, who forced the Algerines to a peace very advantageous to England.

Nothing more of any importance passed during the rest of this year, except some embassies, which the sequel requires should be mentioned. Sir William Godolphin was sent to the Court of Spain; Mr. Ralph Montague was first Envoy, and soon after Ambassador to France; the Earl of Carlisle went Ambassador to Stockholm, and Sir William Temple Ambassador extraordinary to the States-general. On the other hand, Monsieur Colbert was sent from France to reside as Ambassador at the English Court.

There were also some changes at Court: Among others, Sir Thomas Clifford was made Treasurer of the Household; the Duke of Monmouth, the King's natural son, was made Captain of his life-guard of horse; Sir John Trevor, lately returned from France, where he had been Envoy, was sworn one of his Majesty's principal Secretaries of State, on the resignation of Sir William Morrice, to whom was given ten thousand pounds sterling.

This year died, Algernoon Percy, Earl of Northumberland, who was succeeded by

his son; the famous poets Davenant and Denham; and the great soldier Sir William Waller, so often mentioned in the history of the civil wars. He had been imprisoned by the Independent Parliament, and confined till the King's restoration, when he was delivered, being considered on account of his sufferings as a sort of Royalist.

Though the year 1669 produced no memorable events, it was however fatal to Europe, since it was, probably, this year that measures began to be taken for the strict union of France with England. At least, it appears in Sir William Temple's letters, that Mr. Puffendorf, who had this year been sent Envoy from Sweden to the Court of France, calling at the Hague in his return, said to Sir William Temple, that a Minister at the French Court had assured him, that the triple alliance would not subsist, and that the English Court had already changed their measures. The same Mr. Puffendorf saw a letter in Marshal Turenne's hands at Paris, from Monsieur Colbert, the French Ambassador in London, wherein that Ambassador, speaking of the English Court, has these words:—'I have at last made them sensible of the whole extent of his Majesty's liberality.' So, it is scarce to be doubted, that Colbert's embassy to London was designed to gain or corrupt the English Court, and that he succeeded. It is the time only that is questioned, since the thing itself appeared manifestly in the sequel.

The latter end of March, Cosmo de Medicis, Prince of Tuscany, arrived in England, where he was received with all the respect due to his birth and particular merit. As his design was only to see England, after he had visited Spain and France, he was shewn, by order of the King, whatever was curious, and particularly the two Universities.

Shortly after his departure, Prince George of Denmark came also to pay the King a visit, but made no long stay then in England.

The 9th of July the large and magnificent theatre at Oxford, built at the expense of Dr. Sheldon, Archbishop of Canterbury, was opened. He was Chancellor of the University, and shortly after resigned that honour to the Duke of Ormond. The Duke was still Lord-lieutenant of Ireland, but soon after was removed, and succeeded by the Lord Roberts, who was not of the Duke's principles.

In all appearance, the King had now formed a sort of scheme with regard to religion. This was to incorporate the Presbyterians with the Church of England, and pro-



procure a toleration for all the other Non-conformists. He might in this have a double view. First, to gain the Presbyterians, who were very numerous in the kingdom, and perhaps make use of them, thus united with the Church of England, to check the fury of the Episcopalians, who were not less enemies to the Papists than to the Presbyterians. If the King had not been a Papist, which was then little known, it would be difficult to understand this policy, since, supposing him a zealous member of the Church of England, what occasion had he to guard against her? But, being a Catholic, the advantages of these precautions are very visible. His second view, universally allowed, and afterwards manifestly discovered, was, by procuring an indulgence for all Non-conformists without distinction, to procure also the same favour for the Papists. In pursuance of this scheme, the King and his Ministers affected to express great kindness for the Presbyterians, and this kindness encouraged them to appear more openly, and hold their assemblies with less caution and secrecy. In short, Sir Orlando Bridgeman, Lord-keeper, whether privy to the King's secret intentions, or led by motives of mildness and humanity, acquainted two of the most eminent Presbyterian ministers, that he desired a conference with them. They waited on him accordingly, and he freely told them, he designed to make them some proposals for a comprehension for the Presbyterians, and a toleration for the Independents and the rest. Upon this occasion, these two Presbyterian ministers had several conferences with two Episcopal Doctors, one of whom was Chaplain to the Lord-keeper. When it is considered, that in the Savoy conference, at the beginning of this reign, the two parties could not agree in any one point, and that in the present conference an agreement was immediately made, it can hardly be doubted, that the two Episcopal divines came fully prepared to facilitate the accommodation. However this be, they agreed among them, concerning re-ordination, which was the point they most differed about, That all Presbyterian ministers who had been already ordained, should be admitted into the ministry of the Church of England with this form of words, 'Take thou legal authority to preach the word of God, and administer the holy sacraments, in any congregation of England, where thou shalt be lawfully appointed thereunto.' This was not properly a new ordination, but only a power to exercise their ministry in the Church of England. It was also agreed, that ceremonies should be left indifferent, so that they might

be used or not, according as every one should think fit; and that the liturgy should be altered: Moreover, that those who could not be comprehended should be indulged: And, for security to the Government, the names of the teachers, and all the members of the congregations, should be registered. Agreeable to this scheme, the Lord Chief Justice Hale undertook to draw up a bill against the ensuing Parliament, and the Lord-keeper promised to support it with all his power. It is easy to perceive this project, however necessary to the King's designs, was however directly contrary to the principles of the Parliament, who were averse to all condescension. Accordingly it came to nothing.

Mean time, whether the secret of what passed in the conferences was not well kept, or the Non-conformists, encouraged by the Court, assumed too much liberty, the Archbishop of Canterbury resolved to use his utmost endeavours to break their measures. For this purpose he writ to all his suffragan Bishops a circular letter, requiring them to take a very particular account of them in their dioceses. When he was provided with the necessary informations, he went to the King, and obtained from him a proclamation to enforce the laws against conventicles, and particularly the act for restraining Non-conformists from inhabiting in corporations. This proclamation was executed like those against the Papists; for, about two months after, the King caused the Non-conformist ministers to be told, that he inclined to favour them, and, if they would address him for his clemency and the liberty they enjoyed under him, it would be accepted. Whereupon such an address was prepared, and presented to the King at the Earl of Arlington's lodgings, who received it graciously, and returned a favourable answer.

The Parliament, according to the prorogation, met the 19th of October. The King in a short speech demanded money for the discharge of his debts, and briefly proposed the union of the two kingdoms of England and Scotland. Then the Lord-keeper enlarged upon these points. But the Commons, instead of taking the King's speech into consideration, proceeded upon other affairs. The public accounts were examined, with the uses to which the King had applied the money given him by the Parliament; and Sir George Carteret who had the keeping of some of the books, being found very blameable, was expelled the House. Then they addressed the King to thank him for his proclamation against conventicles, praying him to continue the same care to suppress them for the future.

But,

But, not contented with this, they appointed a Committee to inquire into the behaviour of the Non-conformists. This Committee reported, 'That there were divers conventicles and other seditious meetings near the Parliament, where great numbers of disaffected persons frequently met, which was not only an affront to the Government, but of imminent danger to both Houses, and the peace of the kingdom.' It seems, the House was ashamed to shew so much resentment against the Presbyterians, solely on the account of religion; and therefore took great care to interest the State, in order to create a belief, that the Presbyterians were guilty of sedition. For they were always included under the general denomination of Non-conformists, so that it was believed they ought to be responsible for the conduct of the other sects, with whom however they had no communication. Upon the report of the Committee, the House declared, that they would firmly adhere to the King in the maintenance of the established Government of the Church and State, against all enemies whatsoever. When it is considered, that the State had never enjoyed a more perfect tranquillity than at present, it can hardly be questioned, that this declaration of the Commons was owing to the fore-mentioned project, which, doubtless, was come to their knowledge, and of which they were resolved to prevent the execution, by indirect declaring how much they were against it.

At last, the Commons voted the King a supply of four hundred thousand pounds. But, before they considered of the means to raise this sum, they revived the debate concerning Skinner and the East-India Company, and came to several resolutions, which the Lords looked upon as so many violations of their privileges in point of judicature. The difference between the two Houses daily increasing, the King saw it would be very difficult to reconcile them, and that the Commons would not proceed upon the money-bill till this affair was adjusted; and, as he had no room to expect an agreement, he prorogued the Parliament, the 12th of December, to the 14th of February following.

The Parliament of Scotland met the same day with that of England. But, before I speak of the transactions of this Parliament, it will not be improper briefly to shew the character of the Duke of Lauderdale, the King's High Commissioner. This Lord made so great a figure in this reign, both in England and Scotland, that his

character must not be thought foreign to our history.

John Maitland Earl (afterwards Duke) of Lauderdale, was, during the troubles in Scotland, a rigid Presbyterian, a zealous covenanter, and a distinguished enemy of the royal authority. But he turned to the King's interest in 1647, when Duke Hamilton invaded England, for the service of Charles I. From this time, he was looked upon in Scotland as an enemy of his country. But, after the arrival of Charles II. in Scotland, and the composition of the differences between the Scots, he followed the King into England, was taken at the battle of Worcester, and confined in several prisons, till the King's restoration. During his imprisonment, he had great impressions of religion on his mind. But, after the King had received him into his favour and Council, he so intirely wore them out, that scarce any trace of them was left. Whether he knew the secret sentiments of the King and Duke of York, with regard to religion, and the Government, or only suspected them, he imagined, the best way to preserve his favour was to enter into all the King's supposed views, and endeavour to render him absolute in both kingdoms. Upon the King's restoration, it was debated in Council, whether Episcopacy should be restored in Scotland. The Earl of Lauderdale strenuously opposed it, for an extraordinary reason, namely, 'That, if the King pleased the Scots, he would be sure of them in order to the executing of any design he might afterwards be engaged in.' This advice, though it was not followed, was acceptable to the King, and riveted the Duke in his favour. The resolution to restore Episcopacy having been executed, no man appeared more ardent against the Presbyterians, nor had they a more violent persecutor. I shall doubtless have occasion to say more of him hereafter, but this suffices to give some idea of his character.

It was through his means and intrigues that the Parliament, held this year in Scotland, passed an act which raised the King's supremacy higher than ever. The same Parliament approved the raising of the militia, and it was enacted, that it should be kept up, and be ready to march into any of the King's dominions, for any cause in which his Majesty's authority, power, or greatness, should be concerned; and that orders should be transmitted to them from the Council, without any mention of orders from the King. It was not at first known, what could be the intent of an act which seemed to take the militia out of the

the King's hands, and put it into the power of the Council. But it was afterwards perceived, that this was Lauderdale's contrivance; that, if the King should have occasion to call in the Scottish army, it should not be necessary to send any orders himself; but that the Council, upon a secret intimation, might do it without order; and then, if the design should miscarry, it should lie on the Council, whom the King might disown, and so none about him be liable for it. This shews, that projects were then forming to render the King absolute in England.

This year the King's mother died in France, the 10th of August, in the 60th year of her age. The famous Duke of Albemarle died likewise the 3d of January, and was succeeded, in his estate and honour, by Christopher, his only son. To these deaths may be added that of the famous Prynne, the indefatigable author of more than two hundred treatises, most of them of little esteem.

The Parliament meeting the 14th of February, the King told the two Houses, 'That, when they last met, he asked them a supply, and now asked it again with greater instance; the uneasiness and streightness of his affairs could not continue without very ill effects to the whole kingdom. He let them know, that, having fully informed himself of the expences of the last war, he could assure them, that no part of the monies they had given him had been diverted to other uses; but, on the contrary, a very great sum had been raised out of his standing revenue and credit, and a very great debt contracted, and all for the war. Lastly, he recommended to them not to suffer any occasion of difference between themselves to be revived.'—

The Lord-keeper then made a speech, which I think necessary to insert at length, to shew the King's confidence in this Parliament, which had already granted him such large sums:

'My Lords, and you Knights, Citizens, and Burgeses of the House of Commons,

'At your last meeting, his Majesty did acquaint you with the great occasions he had for a supply, and that he had forborne to ask it sooner, more in consideration of giving some time for the ease of the people, after the burthen of the war, than that the condition of his affairs could so long have wanted it; and his Majesty hath commanded me now to speak more fully and plainly upon this subject. His Majesty hath, not only by his Ministers, but in his own Royal person, examined the accompts

touching the expences of the last war, and hath thought himself concerned to let you know, that all the supplies, which you gave him for the war, have been by him applied to the war, and no part of them to any other uses; nay, so far from it, that, if the preparations towards the war shall be taken to be for the use of the war, as they must be, a great part of his own revenue, to many hundred thousands of pounds, hath been employed also, and swallowed up in the charge of the war, and what did necessarily relate to it. To which may be added the great debts contracted by his Majesty in the war, and the great charges in the repairs of the hulls of his ships, and putting his navy into such a condition as it was before. Besides, his Majesty thinks it ought to be considered, that, when the charges of the war were at the highest, the inevitable effects of it, and those other calamities which it pleased God at that time to bring upon us, did make so great a diminution of his revenues, that, besides all other accidents and disadvantages, the loss that he sustained in three branches of his revenue, in his customs, excise, and hearth-money, by reason of the war, the plague, and the fire, did amount to little less than to six hundred thousand pounds. Thus you see, that, though your supplies have been great, yet the charges occasioned by the war, and the calamities which accompanied it, have been greater; and that the debt which is left upon his Majesty, and which he complains of, hath been contracted by the war, and not by the diversion of the monies designed for it.

'His Majesty hath commanded me to say one thing more to you upon this subject: That he did not enter into the war upon any private inclination or appetite of his own. The first step he made towards it did arise from your advice, and the promises of your assistance; but, if the charges and accidents of the war have outgone all your supplies, and left him under the burthen of this debt, he thinks, that as well the justice to your promise, as the duty and loyalty you have always shewed him, will oblige you to relieve him from it; and the rather, when you shall seriously consider how uneasy this burthen must be to him, and what ill consequences the continuance under it must draw upon all his affairs; in which particular you, and every person you represent in this nation, will be concerned, as well as himself. His Majesty doth therefore command me, in his name, to desire you once more, and to conjure you, by that constant duty and loyalty which you have always expressed to him, and by all the concern-

Engraved for the Universal Magazine.



*Sir Peter Lelty,*

*For J. Hinton at the King's Arms in Newgate Street.*





concernment you have for the support of the honour and safety of his Government, to provide such a supply for him at this time, as may bear proportion to the pressing occasions he hath, and to the state of his affairs at home and abroad; and so speedily and so effectually, as may answer the ends for which he hath desired it. His Majesty hath further commanded me to put you in mind of what was, at your last meeting, proposed to you concerning an union between the two kingdoms, and to let you know, that the Parliament of Scotland hath since declared to his Majesty, "That such Commissioners, as his Majesty shall name, shall be authorised on their part to treat with Commissioners for this kingdom upon the grounds and conditions of the union;" his Majesty therefore thought fit now again to recommend it to you to take that matter effectually into your consideration.

It would have been cruel not to be moved with the King's wants, after having so gloriously maintained a war against Holland, for which the Parliament had granted him but five millions five hundred and fifty thousand pounds sterling since the peace. Wherefore the Commons, as an effectual mark of their affection for the King, and of their reliance on the truth of the Keeper's speech, voted the King a supply capable to deliver him from his heavy burthen. For this purpose they prepared two bills; one 'to lay a duty upon all wines and vinegar imported into the kingdom, from the 24th of June 1670 to the 24th of June 1678;' the other 'for the advancing the sale of his Majesty's fee-farm rents and other rents.' The first is computed at five hundred and sixty thousand pounds sterling; the other is believed to have raised more than double that sum; so that he could depend upon seventeen hundred thousand pounds. Thus the King received, for this glorious war with Holland, seven millions seven hundred and sixty thousand pounds sterling, which amount to eighty-two millions five hundred and sixty thousand Dutch florins; and yet there are English writers who seem to triumph, that this war cost the States forty millions.

The difference between the two Houses being revived this session, the King, fear-

ing the consequences, summoned both Houses to Whitehall, and proposed to them an expedient to end it, namely, by razing all entries and records, votes and resolutions concerning Skinner's affair; to which they consented, and thereby the quarrel was appeased; which was agreed to, and so the dispute was at an end.

This agreement produced an address, presented jointly to the King by both Houses, the 11th of March, to pray him to give order for the suppression of conventicles in and near London and Westminster, and to put the laws in execution against Popish Recusants. The King answered, that an effectual course should be taken in both cases.

The 11th of April the King came to the House of Peers, and passed twelve bills; among which were the two money bills, and a third for the suppression of seditious conventicles. The substance of this act was, that, 'If any person, upwards of sixteen, should be present at any assembly, conventicle, or meeting, under colour or pretence of any exercise of religion, in any other manner than according to the liturgy and practice of the church of England, where there were five persons, or more, besides those of the household, in such cases the offenders were to pay five shillings for the first offence, and ten for the second; and the preachers and teachers, in any such meetings, were to forfeit twenty pounds for the first, and forty for the second offence; and, lastly, those who suffered any such conventicles in their houses, barns, yards, &c. were likewise to forfeit twenty pounds.' Most of the English Historians, attached to the church of England, endeavour to excuse the severity of this act, by saying, it was made more upon political, than upon religious accounts. But this is always by means of the general name of Non-conformists, under which the Presbyterians were comprised, though, since the King's restoration, they had never been concerned in any insurrection, or ill design against the Government.

After passing these acts, the King adjourned the Parliament to the 24th of October.

[To be continued.]

## *An Essay towards a Character of the King of Prussia.*

(Translated from the FRENCH.)

THE most faithful and scrupulous historians should be the best panegyrist of Frederick King of Prussia. I pretend to be neither; I only attempt the outlines of

his character, which even coteremporary jealousy, envy, and malignity, are forced to admire, and which more impartial posterity, if it can believe, will almost adore.

D

By

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, cool and 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, unbiassed 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 shifting 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 characteristic of true religion, 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 the narrow local prejudices, he has invited and engaged, by a general indiscriminating naturalisation, peo-

ple 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 this character, may perhaps inquire after the milder and social virtues of humanity, and seek for the man. He will find both the man and philosopher too in 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 inquiry: Nobly conscious 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 toils of war, nor the cares of government, engross his whole time, but 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, unseen. 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?

### To the PROPRIETORS of the UNIVERSAL MAGAZINE.

GENTLEMEN,

*Among the several useful Particulars that constantly appear in your Magazine, I dare say, the following Narrative of the Distribution of Prizes, given by the Society for the Encouragement of Arts and Sciences, will not escape your Notice, especially as the Inserting it will oblige a great Number of your Subscribers, particularly Yours, &c. C.*

ON Wednesday evening, the 11th of this instant January, at a meeting of the Society for the Encouragement of Arts, Manufactures, and Commerce, the draw-

ings (in consequence of the premiums offered last year by the said Society) were produced, when several Gentlemen, who were requested to examine the merits of the said



said drawings, gave their opinion of them as follows:

In the class for the best drawings from an human figure in plaister, by boys under the age of 18 years: To John Smart, first best, 5 l. to Richard Cofway, second best, 4 l. to John Gresse, third best, 3 l. to William Pars, fourth best, 2 l.

In the class for the best drawings of an human figure after a print, by boys under 18 years of age: To Richard Earlour, first best, 5 l. to William Parloss, second best, 4 l. to Johnson Carr, third best, 3 l. to Simon Tayler, fourth best, 2 l. to Richard Croffe, fifth best, 1 l.

In the class 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 18 years: To Henry Pingo, first best, 5 l. to William Chinery, second best, 4 l. to Frederick Miller, third best, 3 l. to James Gundon, fourth best, 2 l. to Matthew Staples, fifth best, 1 l.

In the class for ditto, by boys under the age of 15 years: To Andrew Durnford, first best, 5 l. to Lewis Pingo, second best, 4 l. to William Willis, third best, 3 l. to John Bellingham, fourth best,

2 l. to Thomas Vivares, fifth best, 1 l.

In the class for boys who have never learned to draw: To John Ruffel, first best, 5 l. to George Smithson, second best, 4 l. to William Williams, third best, 3 l. to Edward Walters, fourth best, 2 l. to Benjamin Valliamy, fifth best, 1 l.

In the class 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 18 years: To Miss Hannah Chambers, first best, 5 l. to Miss Mary Pingo, second best, 4 l. to Miss Sarah Kirby, third best, 3 l. to Miss Sarah Clarkson, fourth best, 2 l. to Miss Anne Henshaw, fifth best, 1 l.

In the class for ditto, by girls under the age of 15 years: To Miss Mary Mofci, first best, 5 l. to Miss Barbara Mufflen, second best, 4 l. to Miss Mary Chambers, third best, 3 l. to Miss Eleanor Clarke, fourth best, 2 l. to Miss Arabell Scoper, fifth best, 1 l.

The silver medal, as an honourable encouragement, was ordered to be presented to Lady Louisa Greville, for a drawing of Warwick-castle, taken by her Ladyship on the spot.

*Extract from the Proceedings of a General Court-Martial, held in the Council-Chamber at Whitehall on Wednesday the 12th, and continued, by several Adjournments, to Tuesday the 20th of December 1757, by Virtue of his Majesty's Special Warrant, bearing Date the 3d of the same Month.*

Lieu. Gen. James Lord Tyrawly, President

Lieut. General

Charles Lord Cadogan,  
John Guise,  
Richard Onslow,  
Henry Pulteney,  
Sir Charles Howard,  
John Huske,  
John Lord Delawarr,  
James Cholmondeley.

Major General

Maurice Bockland,  
William Earl of Panmure,  
William Earl of Ancram,  
William Earl of Harrington,  
George Earl of Albemarle,  
Henry Holmes,  
Alexander Dury,  
John Moittyn,  
Edward Carr.  
Colonel William Kingsley,  
Colonel Alexander Durore,  
Colonel Bennet Noel.

Charles Gould, Deputy Judge-Advocate-General.

THE Members being met, and duly sworn, Lieutenant-general Sir John Mordaunt came prisoner before the Court, and the following charge was exhibited a-

gainst him, viz. "That he being appointed by the King Commander in Chief of his Majesty's forces sent on an expedition to the coast of France, and having received orders and instructions relative thereto, from his Majesty, under his Royal sign manual, and also by one of his principal Secretaries of State, hath disobeyed his Majesty's said orders and instructions."

A paper, purporting to be a letter, dated London, July the 15th, 1757, from Captain (now Lieutenant-colonel) Clerk, was shewn to Mr. Secretary Pitt, and he being desired to inform the Court whether he knew the said letter to have been at any time communicated to Sir John Mordaunt, answered, That the same is the original letter, which was delivered to him by Sir John (now Lord) Ligonier, and produced by him before the Lords of the Cabinet, and that the matter of this letter afterwards made the subject of two nights conversation, Sir John Mordaunt and Major-general Conway examining and almost cross-examining Mr. Clerk concerning every matter contained therein, and a great deal more, that the letter led to.

D 2

Another

Another paper, purporting to be a minute taken in Arlington-street in August 1757, containing an examination of Joseph Thierry, a French pilot, was shewn to Mr. Secretary Pitt, who was desired to inform the Court, whether he remembers such examination, and whether the several persons were present, who appear, upon the face of the said minute, to have been at that meeting; to which he answered, That, the meeting being at Lord Holderness's house, his Lordship held the pen, and not he; that the paper now shewn him is an exact transcript of what was reduced into writing, as the substance of the examination of the pilot, but is by no means the whole of it; as he underwent a very long and close cross-examination for two hours together, throughout which he established the facts with a readiness and presence of mind that few men in higher life are equal to.

A paper, intitled, '*Memoire sur la Force actuelle de la France, & les Services, aux quels Elle est employee dans l'Annee 1757*,'—and docketted; as received July 28, 1757, and communicated, at a meeting at Lord Holderness's house, to the Generals appointed for an expedition to the coast of France, being also shewn to Mr. Secretary Pitt, he was desired to speak to the authenticity of that paper, and as to its having been communicated to Sir John Mordaunt;—He thereupon informed the Court, that the paper came through Lord Holderness's department, and was introduced by his Lordship at a meeting where Sir John Mordaunt and Major-general Conway were present. It was a paper on which much reliance was had by the King's servants, as coming from one of their most confidential correspondents, and was then produced as a piece of intelligence to which they gave much credit; and a subsequent proof of its authenticity is, that advice has since been received of the Court of France having been obliged, upon the alarm being taken, to march her horse and foot guards from Paris. He added, that he remembers one, or both of those Gentlemen (viz. Sir John Mordaunt and Major-general Conway) rose up, looked at the paper more than once, and with pen and ink noted down several facts from it, and a good deal of time was engaged in discourse upon the subject.

Two other papers, the one purporting to be '*Minutes of a Council of war held on board the Neptune the 25th of September 1757*,' and the other, '*Minutes of a Council of war held on board the Ramilies the 28th of September 1757*,' were shewn to Mr. Pitt, who informed the Court, that

these two papers were delivered to him by Sir John Mordaunt in the first visit, as he thinks, after his return; being to the same effect as those before transmitted to him by Sir Edward Hawke.

A copy of instructions was then read, and are the same with those in our Supplement, to which the reader is referred.

The Judge-advocate then informed the Court, that he is not instructed to give up any point, wherein Lieutenant-general Sir John Mordaunt should appear to them, from the evidence, to have disobeyed his Majesty's orders and instructions; but the matter which he thinks it his duty chiefly to insist upon, as being the principal object of the expedition, is a disobedience of the second article of the instructions just now read—relative to the '*Attempting, as far as should be found practicable, a descent, with the forces under his command, 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 his power, all docks, magazines, arsenals, and shipping that should be found there; and exert such other efforts as he should judge most proper for annoying the enemy*;'—and that the evidence intended to be laid before them was principally applicable to that point.

Several papers were then laid before the Court by the Judge-advocate, and read;—some of them as referring to the above instructions, and being in the nature of subsequent orders, confirming, strongly enforcing, and in part explaining the said instructions; and the others, either as introductory to the former, or as acknowledging the receipt of them, viz.

1. A letter, from Captain (now Lieutenant-colonel) Clerk to Sir John Ligonier, dated, London, July the 15th 1757. This paper the reader will find in our Supplement.

2. A translation of the paper, intitled, '*Memoire sur la Force actuelle de la France, et les Services, aux quels Elle est employee dans l'Anne 1757*,' (the same being proved by Mr. Wood to be a faithful translation, and the original being at the same time laid before the Court for their satisfaction) viz.

Memorial of the actual Force of France by Land, and the Services on which it is employed in the Year 1757.

'The French army, at the beginning of the present troubles, consisted only of 357,347 men, not including the militia and invalids. It was composed in the following manner;

French

French foot	_____	98,330
Artillery	_____	4,100
Foreign foot	_____	25,589
King's household horse	_____	3,210
French horse	_____	14,520
Foreign horse	_____	960
Dragoons	_____	7,680
Hussars	_____	800
Light troops	_____	2,158

157,347

In the month of August 1755, an augmentation was made of four companies, of 45 men each, in every battalion of the King's regiment, and of four companies, of 40 men each, in every common battalion of French foot, which made in all 29,620 men.

About the same time an augmentation was made in the dragoons, which made up every regiment four squadrons of 640 men, making in all 2560 men.

In the month of December, of the same year 1755, an augmentation was also made in the horse of 10 men a company, in all 5560 men.

The royal volunteers and Fischer's corps were also augmented; we do not know exactly to what number; but, according to our advices, this augmentation came to 680 men, or thereabouts. These several augmentations amount to 38,420 men; and, consequently, the French army (without reckoning the militia and the invalids, which I put at above 67,000 men) is composed of 196,000 men. They have, it is true, raised two new regiments in the country of Liege; but, notwithstanding that, their regular troops are under 200,000 men.

The islands of Minorca and Corfica, with the colonies in America, take up 25,000 men at least; they embarked in the spring 3 or 4000 men for different services in the two Indies; Marshal d'Etrees's army, if the regiments were complete, would amount to 92,000 men; Marshal Richelieu's is 32,665; a body of 6 or 7000 men must also be reckoned, which they are obliged to keep in garrison at Toulon, Marseilles, Cette, Antibes, &c. at hand for that part of the coast.

According to this calculation then there are 160,000 regular troops employed; there will remain about 40,000 men for all the garrisons from Sedan to the frontiers of Switzerland; as also for those of Roussillon and Guienne, without speaking of Flanders and the coast.

We reckon about 20,000 men placed from St. Valery to Bergue; so that we have all the reason to believe that there cannot be 10,000 men more from St. Valery to Bourdeaux.

3. The Minute taken in Arlington-street August 1757, containing the Examination of Joseph Thierry, a French Pilot.

Joseph Thierry, a French pilot, born of the Protestant religion, having been examined, saith,——That he has been for above twenty years in the employment of a pilot, on the coasts of France, and has served as first pilot on board several of the French King's ships, having been for twenty-two months on board the *Magnanime*, which said ship he has several times brought into the road of the *Isle d'Aix*, and knows very well how to go in and out of the said road; that the channel between the islands of *Rhe* and *Oleron* is three leagues broad, and that he has turned it in and out in the *Magnanime*. That the shoals which are to be avoided are near the land, and the breakers are to be distinguished at a considerable distance; that there is a shoal, called the *Boiard*, which is not very dangerous, as the breakers shew its situation; that the entrance into the road of *Aix* is not so difficult as to require a pilot to bring in great ships; that there is good anchorage both within the road, and out at sea, in twelve and fourteen fathom water, quite to *Bayonne*.

That the *Isle d'Aix* is about seven English miles in circumference; there are about 40 huts or houses together in a kind of village; that there is a battery of 24 or 26 guns, 24 pounders, but that there is no fortification; that the largest ships may come very near it, and that the *Magnanime* alone might destroy the said battery in a very short time.

That the largest ships can go up as far as *Vergerot*, two English miles from the mouth of the river, with their guns and men; that the river is very narrow.

That men may be landed to the north of a battery called *de Fouras*, out of sight of the fort, on a meadow where the ground is firm and level, and within random-shot of the ships guns.

That from the landing-place to *Rochefort* is five English miles, the road dry, and not intersected either by ditches or morafs.

That the city is almost surrounded with a rampart; but that on both sides, in that place which ends at the river, there is no wall for the length of sixty paces, the inclosure being only a bar or palisade; and the ground to come up to the palisade is not intersected by any fosse.

Lieutenant-colonel Robert Clerk, who was

was employed as principal Engineer on the expedition, being sworn, proved that he delivered the paper above-mentioned.

He also deposed, that, on the 26th of September last, he went to the Isle of Aix, to examine some of the principal Officers of the fort, to see if he could procure from them any information in regard to Rochefort. He examined two or three at first, but found they would give him no distinct answer, on which he resolved to dine with them, and pass the day.—After dinner, he told them that he had spoke to two or three of the company, in regard to the strength of Rochefort and other places on the coast; but that they seemed very much afraid of giving him the smallest degree of information, but that their caution was needless, as he knew the state of those places as well as any of them; on which he took out his pencil, and drew a slight sketch, first of Rochelle, describing its weak parts; and then began and described in the same manner the town of Rochefort. He did not immediately ask their opinions to confirm what he had said, but took the Engineer with him, who was one of the company, and walked round the fort, and in the way told him, that there had been a dispute between him and one of his acquaintance, who knew nothing of the place but by hearsay, whether water could be thrown round the town of Rochefort, and the ditch filled: The Engineer answered, it was impossible, upon account of the height of some parts of the ground: The Engineer added, that he had often been at Rochefort, but that he could not give so particular an account of it as he had done; for he had not examined it with the greatest attention, having always considered it as an open place.—This circumstance he (Lieutenant-colonel Clerk) communicated to Sir John Mordaunt the next day (being the 27th) at nine o'clock in the morning, and likewise to Major-general Conway, as they were walking together on the top of the donjon, over the gateway of the fort, at the isle of Aix. The answer Sir John Mordaunt gave him at the time was, that he was of opinion no credit could be given to what a French Engineer said on such a subject, and asked the deponent, if he was in the French Engineer's situation, whether he would give any information of that kind: He replied, 'Different men have different characters; for my part, I believe him.'

On the 24th he was sent, by Sir John Mordaunt, from the Ramillies, which was lying in the road of Basque, to the Isle of Aix, to examine what prisoners he could find, who had been at Rochefort; and, at

the same time, to reconnoitre the point, which runs out from Fouras: He went to the island, where he found Captain Hamilton, Aid-de-Camp to Major-general Conway, who told him, that Major-general Conway had taken such prisoners, as he found capable of giving any satisfactory account, on board ship with him; upon which, after speaking to some of the prisoners, and not receiving any satisfaction, and giving himself the less trouble, as Major-general Conway had done that part already, he went on board a ship; and, after dinner, asked Captain How to go along with him to reconnoitre the point of Fouras, and proposed to him to go on shore, which was agreed to: They went accordingly, as did also Mr. Boyd and Mr. Williams, and, after walking a couple of miles over a spongy neck of land, which is overflowed at high-water, they came upon the solid continent, when he thought it not proper to proceed any farther, lest, if they ventured beyond the neck of land, they might be surrounded or cut off. They saw Fouras distinctly, that is to say, the walls; they could not see the fortifications, as they viewed it by moonlight, and believed upwards of an English mile distant; they also saw a fire, like the flash of a pan, about a mile off, which made him propose to return on board ship: Mr. Boyd said he heard a fusée go off; but the deponent cannot say he did:—They heard afterwards, from a battery or redoubt (which is called Fort d'Aiguille) a beating to arms; they heard it very distinctly, but he cannot say at what distance.

Colonel James Wolfe deposed, That Sir John Mordaunt sent Colonel Howard, Lieutenant-colonel Murray, and himself, on the 29th of September, to view the bay of Chateilaillon. They went first on board the Viper sloop, which anchored nearest to the land, and had but a very imperfect view of the land from thence; Colonel Howard in particular had a good deal of conversation with the Captain of the sloop, with regard to the observations he had made. Not thinking they saw any thing distinctly enough from thence to make a report upon, they went in a boat, and rowed within the great bay of Chateilaillon, within a mile and an half of the coast, being as near as they could venture with safety; and the report they made to Sir John Mordaunt, when they returned, was, that they had not seen any intrenchments, redoubts, batteries, or troops, to prevent their landing in the great bay of Chateilaillon; that they had seen six pieces of artillery upon the point of Chateilaillon; and that the sand-hills on the shore were high enough to conceal the motions of any troops behind them

them (even horse he believes) from boats rowing to the shore: They further reported, what information they had received from the Captain of the *Viper*, namely, That, some days before that, he had seen a number of men on the coast, with colours (but the Captain could not ascertain the number) marching from the side of Rochelle to the great bay of Chatelaillon, down to the left of the point; and that those men had been working in the sand-hills three or four days, he is not sure which, and had changed the form of them.—He added, that, before they went out of the *Viper*, they saw some guards, or posts, upon the shore of the lesser bay, just upon the edge of the coast.

Rear-admiral Thomas Brodrick deposed, That he was sent out the 23d in the afternoon, by Sir Edward Hawke, to reconnoitre and make soundings, and was upon that service all night, and continued upon it, he thinks, till three or four o'clock the afternoon following, when he returned, and immediately made his report to Sir Edward Hawke.

A paper, purporting to be a copy of the said report, being produced and shewn to Rear-admiral Brodrick, he perused and considered the same, and informed the Court, that he believes it to be an exact copy of the report made by him to Sir Edward Hawke, jointly with the three Captains sent with him upon that service, which was then read in words following:

‘ In pursuance of an Order from Sir Edward Hawke, Knight of the Bath, Admiral of the Blue Squadron of his Majesty’s Fleet, &c. Dated the 23d of September, 1757:

‘ We the under written went and sounded the French Shore, from Rochelle to Fort Fouras, and find as follows:

‘ From the south point of the entrance of Rochelle (on which point there are 27 guns mounted on barbet) to the point of the Angolin, we find it a rocky shore, and steep cliffs, with shoals near two miles off; from Angolin to Chatelaillon, we find a fair, hard, sandy beach, with a flat lying off near two miles, having but three fathom at high-water at that distance, but clear ground, along which beach are sand-hills, about fifty yards from the top of high-water. On the point of Chatelaillon are two guns on barbet, which can no ways annoy the landing of the troops in the bays of either side of it; and off which point runs a riff of rocks west two miles, which are dry at low-water; and round the said point, about half a mile to the eastward, there is a small sandy bay, near half a mile long; and the land over the said bay rises with an easy

ascent, about a quarter of a mile, to a church or convent, with a few houses near it; from the sandy bay, along to a square fort on the south part of the bay, lies a long flat mud, which is dry near two miles at low-water.

‘ It is our general opinion, the transports cannot come nearer to either of the foresaid bays (in order to land troops) than a mile and an half, as we found three fathoms only at that distance at high-water.

‘ The square fort on the south side of the bay we could only see two sides of; the face to the north-west had nine embrasures, and that to the north-east only two.

‘ Given under our hands, on board his Majesty’s ship *Ramillies*, in Basque road, this 24th of September, 1757.

THOMAS BRODRICK,  
JAMES DOUGLAS,  
PET. DENNIS,  
MATT. BUCKLE.’

Read-admiral Brodrick being asked, as the report only mentions transports, how near the men of war could come to the shore?

Answered, In his opinion, not nearer than two miles.

Q. What sort of landing there was for boats, in the great bay of Chatelaillon?

A. It was a fair sandy bay, hard ground, and a landing might have been made with ease, in his opinion.

Q. Whether he saw any troops to obstruct the landing, had it been attempted soon after his return from the soundings?

A. When he was sounding, he did observe troops to the northward of the bay of Chatelaillon, to the best of his judgment about four or five hundred foot, drawn up on a hill; and in the bottom, to the northward of the hill, were about one hundred and fifty horse, as near as he could judge.

Q. How far, according to the best information he received, is the great bay of Chatelaillon from Rochefort?

A. It is about nine miles, as he was told, from Rochefort, and nine miles from Rochelle; but cannot take upon himself to say it is so.

Q. (By desire of Sir John Mordaunt) Could the men of war have covered the landing and the retreat?

A. He does not think they could do either the one or the other.

Q. Does he think, separated as the fleet then was, considering the wind and tide (of which circumstances he is the most proper judge) that all the necessary preparations could have been made, so as to have effected the landing that night?

A. He does not think they could.

Q. What number of men, in his opinion, not

not crowding the boats, could have been landed together?

A. It was generally thought, in all the boats, they could have landed from fifteen to eighteen hundred men; they put but very few in the boats, that were to tow the long-boats; but this is only matter of opinion; he cannot possibly ascertain the direct number.

Q. In case 1800 men were put on board the boats, whether he does not imagine there would be a considerable distance of time between the disembarking the first men, and the last of the same embarkation?

A. He should have thought it his duty to have contrived so, as that all the boats should have landed together.

Q. Supposing it moderate weather, (upon the 25th of September for instance, if that was such weather) what would have been the distance of time between the first and second disembarkation?

A. He cannot pretend to say; he never considered it in moderate weather; and, as to the 25th of September, he cannot particularly recollect, how the weather was that day.—On the night of the 28th, in which preparation was made for landing, it would have taken at least six hours; but not near so much in good weather.

The Evidence in support of the Charge being rested here, Sir John Mordaunt was told it was now Time to make his Defence; who informed the Court, that he had caused some Thoughts to be put in Writing, which, as he had an Hesitation in his Voice, he prayed the Court would permit to be read; and the same were read accordingly, as follows, viz.

‘ My Lord,

‘ His Majesty was pleased to confer upon me the command of the land forces appointed to co-operate with a Squadron of ships of war, commanded by Sir Edward Hawke, to be employed upon the late expedition: The enterprise proved ineffectual. Soon after my return I was summoned to appear before a board of General Officers, whom his Majesty had appointed to inquire into the causes of the failure of the expedition.

‘ I appeared upon the inquiry, and was considered as a person accused, and from whom a defence was expected.

‘ The inquiry had all the appearance of a public trial, except in two circumstances, —The witnesses were not examined upon oath, and I, who stood accused, was examined; which examination might, in its tendency, produce, if the case would bear it, a charge against myself.

‘ I am now called upon in a Court-martial to answer to a general charge of disobedience of his Majesty’s orders. No intimation was given me, to what particular instances of disobedience it would be applied,

‘ I do not complain of these proceedings; my own conduct gives me nothing to apprehend; and his Majesty’s government is incapable of oppression.

‘ I am not sensible, that any error, I am sure, no act of disobedience will be found in my share of the transaction.

‘ I am now accused of disobedience of the secret instructions. It is a criminal disobedience that is imputed to me, and a criminal disobedience implies a positive direction.

‘ It is upon this ground, that the prosecutor has proceeded; and, in order to make out the charge, there have been produced certain papers and witnesses, which ought to be considered in two lights.—1st. Some relating to a transaction previous to the expedition, as Colonel Clerk’s letter, the pilot’s examination, the paper relating to the French forces, and the evidence of Mr. Secretary Pitt.

‘ These are only introductory, and the ground of the equipment, and prior to the instructions; and therefore although they are sufficient to shew the reasons, why the Administration sent out the fleet and forces, yet such evidence can never be applied to prove a subsequent disobedience to posterior orders; and that this reasoning is just, appears from the very article on which the charge is founded.

‘ For notwithstanding the Ministers were possessed of all this evidence, and acted upon it, yet my instructions were not positive; but the operations were expressly left to what should be discovered of the practicability of the attempt.

‘ The second sort of evidence was by some witnesses to prove, That in fact there was sufficient ground newly discovered, after the fleet got into the rade de Basques, to shew that the attempt upon Rochefort, mentioned in the instructions, was practicable.

‘ This sort of evidence has been carried down to the morning of the 29th of September, and no later.

‘ The evidence under this second head is the only evidence, that can legally and justly be applied to prove the charge against me.

‘ That evidence consists of Colonel Clerk’s account of a conversation with a French Engineer upon the 26th of September in the afternoon.

‘ Whether

Whether the evidence of this single French Engineer deserved the weight, which the prosecutor seems to lay on it, will appear very clearly when I have opened my defence, and the Court is fully possessed of all the facts relative to this subject.

In the mean time this may be observed, That Colonel Clerk, the Chief Engineer in the expedition, produced no new intelligence until the 27th, although he arrived on the 23d, was examined at the Council of war on the 25th, procured this account on the 26th, and did not communicate it till the 27th.

Colonel Wolfe's evidence is confined altogether to the observations he made upon the 29th in consequence of the orders I had given him to examine the coast; and what was done upon the 29th will appear to the Court, and be accounted for hereafter.

Thus much may be here observed, That we had unanimously determined upon the 28th to attempt a descent in the bay of Chatelaillon. The attempt was disappointed, and not renewed for the reasons that will be mentioned, when I come to that part of my defence.

A memorandum has been delivered in by the Secretary of State, shewing the number of the land forces in France in 1757. By that it appears, (allowing the account to be just) that 40,000 regular troops remain at home for the defence of their country, which are supposed to be distributed in such a manner, that only 10,000 are left to guard the whole coast from St. Valeri to Bayonne. It is evident from reading the paper itself, that the distribution of the regular troops is matter of guess and computation, not of intelligence. Besides the regular troops, it is allowed that there are 67,000 militia, invalids, &c. which are not accounted for.

A few reflections will suffice to shew the weakness of this reasoning. In the first place, Why should the Court of France place 30,000 regular troops in garrisons, where they have nothing to fear? For instance, on the frontiers next the dominions of the Empress, who is intirely at their mercy; or on the coast of the Mediterranean, where they have no descent to fear from a fleet that has no land forces on board; or on the borders of Spain, with whom they are at peace, and but too well allied, only to leave her coast in the Channel exposed to our fleets, who are professedly watching for an opportunity of insulting them. Why might not the 67,000 militia, who appear to have nothing else to do, be employed in guarding the coast? And we must take care not to form a no-

tion of their militia from our own. Many regiments of them have seen service in the field; most of them have been in garrison. Two regiments of the militia were employed in the siege of Ostend. Now why might not 30,000 of them be placed in the frontier garrisons, where no enemy was apprehended, and an equal number of regulars be drawn down to the coasts? These along with the rest would form a body of 40,000 regular troops, and 37,000 militia to guard the coast against our ten battalions. This measure, which we suppose them to have taken, was prudent, obvious, and practicable. The preparations we were making in England, pointed out to them the expediency of it; and the delays that attended our preparations allowed them time to execute it.

Here the prosecutor has thought fit to rest his whole charge and close his accusation.

And, in order to shew the weakness of it, the Court will consider the instructions, under which I took the command, and the circumstances under which I was obliged to form my judgment.

The instructions have been read, and it is the second article alone, by which the charge against me is to be supported. But, besides this article, the fifth article of the instructions is equally material, and deserving the attention of the Court.

The words of the second article are exceeding plain, and shew, that I did not set out under peremptory, positive orders, but that every attempt was left contingent to be determined according to the practicability to be judged of upon the spot. I say, to be judged of upon the spot, because it is very material to remark, That it was not judged of, or determined upon here at home.

The Court will also observe, who was the person to judge; certainly the Commander in Chief. But as, in a case of so much importance, his Majesty thought it proper to assist that Commander with a Council to be composed, as in the fifth article, I may confidently assert, that the Judge-advocate will not contend, that I could disobey his Majesty's instructions by taking the assistance of a Council so appointed.

It could not be disobedience to doubt.

It could not be disobedience to desire assistance to clear up that doubt.

If it was possible for the Court to hesitate upon the proper sense of these instructions, Mr. Secretary Pitt's letter of the 13th of August makes it clear to a demonstration; in which he says, He is commanded to signify his Majesty's pleasure, That

E.



That you shall, in conformity to the latitude given by his Majesty's instructions, judge of the practicability of the service upon the spot, according as the contingent events and particular circumstances may require.

'If this could require further explanation, what arises upon the third article of instructions relative to Port l'Orient would establish it.

'The direction to attack Port l'Orient is expressed in the same manner as the second article, with regard to Rochefort, that is, If it should be judged practicable.

'Yet it will appear, that, one of the Generals mentioning the state of Port l'Orient to Mr. Pitt, Mr. Pitt said, That, though Port l'Orient was named amongst other places to be attacked, the instructions were not meant to confine me, but that I was left to my discretion to attempt it, or not, as I thought proper.

'Under these instructions, and with this latitude, I took the command of the land-forces, and, before I produce to the Court that judgment, which was formed upon the practicability upon the spot, I must desire your attention, whilst I state the circumstances under which it was necessary for me to determine.

'The only place for landing the forces, which had ever been mentioned, or come under consideration in England, was a spot near Fort Fouras; that was the place mentioned by the French pilot. His was the only information of any place to land at, at all: With this view of landing there, we set out; but, when we came there, we found a fort erected upon the very spot, of which he appeared to have no knowledge.

'Upon the 23d the Isle of Aix was taken, and that same evening Sir Edward Hawke declared his intentions to bombard Rochelle, and lay up a ship to batter the Fort of Fouras, and he sent for the pilot of the Magnanime to inform himself concerning the best manner of doing it; and the conversation of this evening was upon taking the fort, and upon the method of landing the troops.

'Early in the morning of the 24th the pilot of the Magnanime came on board the Ramillies, and was examined in the presence of Sir Edward Hawke and Admiral Knowles; he then said, He would undertake to bring up the Barfleur, or the Magnanime, within a quarter of a mile of Fort Fouras; Sir Edward Hawke approved of the proposal, and said, That will do.

'The same morning Major-general Conway came on board the Ramillies, when we considered of a plan he had concerted for

the landing of the troops near Fouras, whilst the ships were employed to silence the cannon of the fort, and feints were made in another part to amuse the enemy.

'Major-general Conway wrote the particulars of the plan, and gave it to Sir Edward Hawke, who did not approve of it. The reasons he gave for not attempting to attack Fouras by sea were peculiar to his own profession, and I am no judge of them. This I know, that, had the fort been attacked by ships, I should certainly have attempted to have landed the troops near that fort.

'The same day, about three or four o'clock in the afternoon, Admiral Brodrick, with three Captains of the navy, who were sent out to sound the shore from Rochelle to Fort Fouras, came on board the Ramillies, and made their report; the substance of which was, That there were only two landing-places, one on each side of Chatelaillon; that there was a hard sandy beach, and that behind the beach there were sand-hills about fifty yards from the top of high water; that the transports could not come nearer to either of the aforesaid bays, in order to land the troops, than a mile and a half; and that there was but three fathoms depth at high water, near two miles from the shore. From this report it appeared, that the fleet could not approach the shore near enough to cover our landing, and troops and artillery might easily be concealed behind the sand-hills to oppose us; and we had the more reason to expect an opposition, as the Rear-admiral had seen troops marching on the shore: Add to this, that the garrison of Rochelle was within two leagues, and might detach a considerable body of men to attack us; at the same time, the ships were at too great a distance to secure our retreat, or preserve a communication with us. Thierri, the pilot of the Magnanime, also affirmed, that he had been six or seven weeks on board in that road, in all which time it was impossible, from the swell of the sea, to send a boat on shore. This great swell is owing to westerly winds setting into the bay from the ocean; which winds were now daily expected, it being near the time of the equinox.

'And what great attention ought to be paid to the security of our retreat, and the preserving a communication with the ships, will appear from a paper given me by Sir John Ligonier, now Lord Viscount Ligonier, Commander in chief of his Majesty's land forces, whose long experience and great abilities in the art of war will surely vindicate any Officer, who is guided by so good

good an authority. This paper, containing his observations on the intended expedition, was, as I remember, read before the Council, and, when I desired a positive order, he gave me that paper.

‘ The paragraphs are as follow :

“ If an attempt is to be made on Rochefort, it will be the part of the Admiral to know the coasts, to bring the troops to the nearest place, to cover the landing by the disposition of his ships, and to destroy any barrette batteries which the enemy may have on the shore ; still remembering, that, if the troops are landed at too great a distance from the place, the design will become dangerous, and probably impracticable.

“ A safe and well-secured communication between the camp and the sea, from whence you are to receive your supplies of all kinds, is absolutely necessary—the whole depends upon it ; but, this being done, I should not be much in pain for the safety of the troops ; an inferior number dares not approach you, and one superior will not be easily assembled without your knowing it ; and, at all events, you have secured a retreat to the ships.”

‘ Though the success of this enterprise depended intirely upon the suddenness of its execution, yet it was apparent, from many circumstances, that we could not hope to find the enemy unprepared. I had already received intelligence from the Admiral, that Captain Cleveland, on the 17th of August, had spoke with a Dutch convey from Rochelle, and that the first Lieutenant of a man of war came on board him, and told him, that the French expected the English at Rochelle.

‘ Captain Proby also had reported to the Admiral, that he had, on the 11th of September, spoke with the master of a Dutch ship from Vannes to Dort, who told him, that the French expected to be attacked at Rochelle or St. Martin’s by the English, and that an embargo was laid on all shipping in France.

‘ After the transports had been taken up, and the troops assembled near two months, we sailed the 8th of September, and the alarm was given on the 20th, in the neighbourhood of Rochefort, by the arrival of our long-expected fleet ; from the 20th, it must have been at least eight days, before we could have come to Rochefort, and, as there was intelligence from two persons, that the ditch round the town was capable of being filled with water, an escalade could not be attempted with any hopes of success ; nor could it be supposed, but that, after so long notice of an enemy’s

approach, the town would be put in a good condition of defence.

‘ There was a Marshal of France either at Rochelle or Rochefort, and, by the accounts of the prisoners, there was an army assembled ; one said, he had seen seventeen battalions in the isle of Rhe, and eleven at Rochelle. There are always marines there, the place is very populous, and the men used to arms ; the dock-men are very numerous, and the crews of the five ships then in the river amounted, if complete, to near three thousand men.

‘ As for the opening, mentioned by Colonel Clerk and the pilot, it is plain, from its situation on the banks of the river, that it was defended by the fire from the ships, and the enemy, in two or three days time, might easily have raised an intrenchment, in that low marshy soil, that would be a sufficient defence against a coup de main.

‘ Admiral Brodrick said, that it was impossible to land the 24th.

‘ I now found myself in the situation I had mentioned to Mr. Pitt, in my letter of the 11th of August, having actually been several days off the coast without being able to get into the road, and the alarm was already given. I had acquainted Mr. Pitt, that I looked upon this as a delicate situation, since the success of the enterprise depended on the suddenness of its execution, and had desired particular directions how to act. In his answer, August 13, he says, he has laid my letter before his Majesty, and that he is commanded by the King to signify to me his Majesty’s pleasure, that I do, in conformity to the latitude given me by his Majesty’s instructions, judge of the practicability of the service upon the spot, according as the contingent events and particular circumstances may require, the King judging it highly prejudicial to the good of his service to give particular orders and directions, with regard to possible contingent cases that may arise.

‘ From this answer I thought it evident, that I was impowered to act as events and circumstances required ; and it appearing by the circumstances abovementioned, that we had been already seen for many days on the coast, so that the coast was thoroughly alarmed ; that, by the small quantity of artillery, we could not attack the place in form, and, by the circumstances relating to it, there were no hopes of succeeding by an escalade ; and also that there was no security at all of a retreat for the troops, or of any communication with the ships : Not chusing to depend upon my own judgment, in so difficult and important

an affair, I thought it my duty, agreeable to his Majesty's instructions, to desire a Council of war, to take into consideration the further steps proper to be taken in execution of his Majesty's secret instructions. The Council was desired by me; Sir Edward Hawke summoned it, and presided at it; and I feel true content of mind, that at that Council I concurred in an unanimous opinion with seven land and sea Officers, whose characters, whose rank, whose experience, and whose unstained honour are so well known to the world.

' These were the circumstances under which I called the Council of war; I did not, in calling it, disobey my instructions.

' The judgment was unanimous, and upon this judgment I must rest my defence, and insist that it cannot be impeached; and, whilst it remains, I cannot be found disobedient to orders, which named the Judges, and referred the attempt to my determination with such assistance.

' Thus the attempt upon Rochefort was determined upon the 25th of September; and the Judge-advocate has produced nothing, subsequent to that day, but what the French Engineer said to Colonel Clerk upon the 26th, and the observations of Colonel Wolfe on the 29th.

' I should not apprehend much was necessary to satisfy the Court, that this story, which Colonel Clerk himself made so light of, as not to mention to me till the 27th at nine in the morning, although it had been told him on the 26th in the afternoon, scarce deserves an answer.

' That story, surely, was not sufficient to induce me either to require a review of, or act contrary to, the unanimous opinion of the Council of war.

' I thought the account not deserving so much attention; it was my honest opinion, and, if I have erred, I have this satisfaction, that I know I have not disobeyed.

' But this appears from the evidence of Colonel Clerk, that I was seriously attentive to the execution of my orders, and accordingly employed him, on the 24th, to reconnoitre and gain intelligence.

' Colonel Clerk says, that there was nothing in the ditch to let in or keep in the water; whereas it appeared, by Mr. Bonnevill's and the pilot of the Neptune's information, that there were sluices for that purpose. The scaling-ladders were in all 30; 20 of which were of 25 feet, and the rest of 30.

' Colonel Wolfe has mentioned a proposition of an attack, that I and General Conway made to Sir Edward Hawke upon the 24th; the part which belonged to my pro-

vince in that plan I embraced cheerfully, and was ready to execute with dispatch; but my part of it was but secondary; the grounds upon which the primary part failed of execution, did not relate to my share in the operation, therefore I do not presume to make any observations upon it.

' The Council of war of the 28th came to a resolution to land with all possible dispatch, to attack the forts leading to, and upon the mouth of, the river Charante; and it being judged most expedient, that the descent should be made in the night, the necessary orders were immediately given, and about one o'clock the grenadiers, and great part of the troops, who were to have landed with me in the first embarkation, were on board the boats, when, a strong wind blowing from the shore, the Officers of the navy, appointed to conduct the landing, represented, that it was with difficulty the long boats, which were to be towed on shore, could make way, and consequently the troops would be a long time exposed to the fire of the enemy; that the transport-boats, which were rowed by soldiers, would be still slower, and more exposed; that it would be day, before the first embarkation could get on shore, and that it would be six hours more before the troops first landed could be supported by a second embarkation: The Generals, judging the landing under these circumstances not to be expedient, agreed not to attempt it that night.

' The next morning Sir Edward Hawke acquainted General Conway and me, that if the General Officers had no farther military operations to propose, considerable enough to authorise his detaining the squadron under his command longer there, he intended to proceed with it for England, without loss of time; I made answer, that I would summon the General Officers to consider of it, and I desired him to signify his intentions in writing, which he did in a letter to me the same day; I recollected that it would be proper to summon a Council of war, and applied to Sir Edward for one accordingly, who declined it, and said, that seamen were no judges of land operations, which were to be performed by the troops on shore. In consequence of this conversation, I summoned all the land Officers, who had been of the Council of war, and laid Sir Edward Hawke's letter before them.

' We considered the uncertainty of landing, if the wind should blow as it had done the night before, and the account we had that day received from the Captain of the Viper sloop, who had informed Colonel Howard, that he had seen a considerable body

body of troops near the landing-place, whose numbers he did not exactly know, but he had observed five pair of colours; that he saw them in camp; that the next morning the view of the camp was interrupted, so that he could not see them again, which he attributed to the enemy having thrown up some ground on the beach; and that he saw the sand-hills on the beach considerably higher than they were on Sunday, when he came there. Colonel Howard, in his return from reconnoitring, reported this to me.

‘It farther appeared to us, that the attempt upon those forts, at this time, could not justify the ill consequences of detaining the fleet in that bay, at a time when, from what we had learnt from the conversation of the sea Officers, two great French fleets were expected home; that at this season of the year, so near the equinox, such westerly winds were to be apprehended, as might detain the fleet there many weeks; that the foundation, upon which the resolution of the Council of war upon the 28th was taken, was, that it might be done during the necessary detention of the fleet in the demolition of the Fort of Aix, and thereupon was directed to be done with all possible dispatch: That the demolition of the works of the Isle of Aix was compleated that very day, and that the wind was then fair for the fleet to return; add to this, that the time limited by his Majesty’s instructions was now expired, and that the time was not prolonged by Mr. Pitt’s letter, which allowed us only to compleat such operations, as we had already begun.

‘Upon all these considerations, not thinking it a measure either adviseable or justifiable in us to take upon ourselves the consequences of detaining the fleet any longer in those parts, we came unanimously into the Admiral’s proposal of returning to England.

‘This meeting of all the Officers, who were properly under my command, though I do not call it a Council of war, I look upon equal to one.

‘Sir Edward Hawke, the Commander of the sea Officers, declined calling them; I was not certain, that I had power to do it. Sir Edward Hawke’s reason for declining to call the Council was, that the sea Officers could form no judgment. Their presence therefore, at a Council of war, could only be matter of form; the land Officers could only determine, and, though summoned by me, did determine.

‘I have now opened to the Court the defence, which I propose to make out in evidence; and I cannot conclude without

observing to this Court the singularity of my case.

‘I stand before you a Commander in chief, sent out upon an uncertain contingent attempt, with a power in my instructions to judge upon the circumstances, as they shall appear.

‘His Majesty, besides the latitude given me, assigned me a Council of able and experienced Officers; I acted by their advice; and, though I am charged with disobedience of orders, in every article of that supposed disobedience, I have the sanction of the unanimous judgment of those whom the King appointed to assist mine.

‘I beg pardon for having taken up so much time. I have endeavoured to avoid prolixity, but, if I have erred in this respect, I hope the situation I stand in will be my apology: The patience and attention with which this Court has heard this trial, and the known honour and integrity of every member of it, leave me no room to doubt, that they will remember throughout, that I am accused of disobeying orders, and that they will make a just conclusion from the premises that have been laid before them.’

The Right Hon. Major-general Henry Seymour Conway being sworn as a witness, at Sir John Mordaunt’s desire, and questioned, whether he recollects any conversation between Mr. Secretary Pitt and him, about Port L’Orient and the instructions?

A. He does recollect a conversation with Mr. Pitt, which he believes was had on the 6th of August, the same day Sir John Mordaunt set out for the Isle of Wight: Having heard that the Government had received some intelligence relative to Port L’Orient, which shewed that place not to be in such a condition, as to admit of an attack by the force sent upon this expedition, he, Major-general Conway, had had some discourse with Lord Anson on the subject, and told his Lordship, he thought it was pity, if Port L’Orient was in the state described, that it should remain, as he understood it did, an article in Sir John Mordaunt’s instructions to attack it: His Lordship said, to the best of his recollection, that he did not think Port L’Orient was seriously thought of at that time, but, in regard to Sir John Mordaunt’s instructions, referred him to Mr. Pitt. The deponent thereupon took the liberty of mentioning to Mr. Pitt what he had heard of the state of Port L’Orient, who seemed to agree to it. He then observed, in like manner as he had before done to Lord Anson, that it appeared to him rather hard upon Sir John Mordaunt, that the order for attacking Port L’Orient should

should remain in his instructions, if it was not seriously thought of: Mr. Pitt's answer, to the best of his recollection, was, that Port L'Orient was named amongst other things, but that he did not apprehend, it was meant to confine Sir John; that he had a latitude to act in regard to that, as he should judge proper:

Being desired to give an account of what passed on board the *Ramillies* the 28th, the night on which they intended to land;

He said, that orders were given for landing that night; he remembers, that, being on board the *Ramillies* with Sir John Mordaunt, waiting for the time to go to the rendezvous, Captain How came on board, and said that he was sorry to tell them, there was a very strong wind sprung up from the shore, which would probably obstruct their landing; Sir John Mordaunt, notwithstanding, resolved to go to the rendezvous, which was on board the *America*: The deponent accompanied him thither. As soon as they came on board, Admiral Brodrick, to the best of his remembrance, was the person who spoke; he cannot be positive, whether the Admiral gave any opinion of his own in regard to it, but he mentioned; that, the high wind which was sprung up from the shore, would make the landing very tedious. Several of the sea Captains represented, that the wind was so strong, that the boats which were towed up full of men, could scarce make head against; that it would be day-light before the first embarkation of the men could get on shore; and that a second embarkation would not be able to arrive there under six hours more. He remembers, one of the Captains particularly shewed him one of the long-boats, that was then towing up empty, which moved very slowly, and, as they said, could hardly proceed.

Q. Was it not his, Sir John Mordaunt's intention, and were not his orders given out accordingly, that the landing should take place just at the break of day?

A. No: He apprehended it was meant for a night landing, and the whole to be completed before break of day, if possible; and the reason he apprehended to be, that the ships of war could not lie up to assist the landing, and that the landing-place was so near the town of Rochelle, that, besides the troops of the country, the garrison from that place might have been ready to oppose the landing of the troops, if the dispositions had been made for landing in the day.

Q. If he remembers what any French prisoners might say, in regard to there being a wet ditch at Rochefort?

A. He remembers one did say positively the ditch could be flowed all round.

Q. Whether he recollects what any French prisoners told him in regard to troops in that neighbourhood?

A. They gave various accounts of the number of troops; most of the Officers and soldiers said, there were a great many; as also that there was a Marshal of France in the place, meaning Rochefort, Marshal Seneffe; there was a man who said he had seen eleven battalions at Rochelle; the prisoners in general made them a great many.

Q. Did any of the prisoners mention their having been at work at Rochefort?

A. There was one man in particular, who, on the 24th or 25th, in the morning, previous to the Council of war, said, they had been at work there some time.

The following minutes of two several Councils of war, the one held on board the *Neptune* on the 25th of September, and the other on board the *Ramillies* on the 28th of September 1757, which were mentioned by Mr. Secretary Pitt, to be delivered to him by Sir John Mordaunt, were now read at Sir John Mordaunt's desire, (being first authenticated by Major-general Conway) viz.

' At a Council of war held on board his Majesty's ship *Neptune*, at anchor off the Isle of Aix, September 25, 1757.

' Present,

' Sir Edward Hawke, Knight of the Bath, Admiral and Commander in chief of his Majesty's ships employed on the present expedition.

' Sir John Mordaunt, Knight of the Bath, Lieutenant-general of his Majesty's forces, and General and Commander in chief of the troops on the present expedition.

' Charles Knowles, Esq; Vice-admiral of the Red.

' The Right Hon. Major-general Henry Seymour Conway.

' Thomas Brodrick, Esq; Rear-admiral of the White.

' Hon. Major-general Edward Cornwallis.

' Capt. George Bridges Rodney.

' Colonel George Howard.

' The fortifications and island of Aix, belonging to the French King, having surrendered to his Majesty's arms, the Council proceeded to take into consideration the farther steps proper to be taken, in execution of his Majesty's secret instructions to Sir Edward Hawke and Sir John Mordaunt, Commanders in chief of his Majesty's forces on the present expedition; and the first object being to determine, whether a proper

proper place could be found for landing the troops, Sir Edward Hawke produced a report by Rear-admiral Brodrick, and the Captains Douglas, Denis, and Buckle, whom he had sent to sound and reconnoitre the coast from La Rochelle to the point of Fouras, near the embouchure of the river Charente, which report is hereunto annexed.

' The Council having taken the said report into consideration, and examined the pilots, it appears, that there are but two landing-places; and that the troops could not be reëmbarked from either of them in bad weather, the swell of the sea making so great a surf on the shore that no boats could be able to approach it: to take the troops off; the ablest pilot having informed the Council, that he had been at anchor seven weeks in this road, and not a boat been able to pass or repass: And it likewise appears to the Council, that, in case the troops should be overpowered by superior numbers of the enemy, they could have no protection from the cannon of the fleet, the shoal water preventing their coming within gun-got.

' The probability of success in the attempt against Rochefort, in case the landing was effected, being then taken into consideration, Lieutenant-colonel Clerk, chief Engineer, was called in, and, being asked his opinion, declared, that, when he saw the place in the year 1754, he thought no place was more capable of being taken by assault; what alteration may have been made in the place since, he has not sufficient information to judge; that he does not imagine any regular attack was intended against that or any other place, the small quantity of artillery we have not being sent upon that plan. Being asked, if the ditch were flowed with water, whether he should then think it practicable to take the place by escalade; said, he thought not; but that, when he saw the ditch, it did not appear to him capable of being flowed.

' Monsieur de Bonneville, volunteer, being asked what he knew of Rochefort, said, that he was there about nine years ago; that the ramparts were of earth, and that there are sluices there, by which they can flow the ditch, and that it was full of water all round, when he was there.

' The pilot of the Neptune, being called in, said, that he had been very frequently at Rochefort; that he commanded a small vessel there many years; that they have sluices near the hospital, by which they can fill the ditch with water; that they raise them sometimes to cleanse the ditch, and that he has seen water in it quite round the town.

' The informations of some French prisoners were then produced confirming the same, as also that they had been working on the fortifications there for some time past.

' The intelligence received from several neutral vessels spoke with on the passage was also produced, declaring, that the French had been for some time in expectation of a descent from the English in those parts; all which being taken into consideration, together with the long detention of the troops in the isle of Wight, and our meeting with contrary winds, fogs, and calms, upon our passage, the several informations received of troops assembled in the neighbourhood, and the great improbability of finding the place unprovided, or of surprising it, or consequently succeeding in an enterprize founded on the plan of an assault or escalade merely; and the uncertainty of a secure retreat for the troops, if landed; the Council are unanimously of opinion, that such an attempt is neither adviseable, nor practicable.

' Edwd. Hawke,  
' J. Mordaunt,  
' Chas. Knowles,  
' H. Seymour Conway,  
' Tho<sup>s</sup>. Brodrick,  
' Edwd. Cornwallis,  
' G. B. Rodney,  
' G. Howard.'

' At a Council of war held on board his Majesty's ship Ramillies, in Basque road, this 28th of September 1757.

' Present,  
' Sir Edward Hawke, Knight of the Bath, Admiral and Commander in chief of his Majesty's ships employed on the present expedition.  
' Sir John Mordaunt, Knight of the Bath, Lieutenant-general of his Majesty's forces, and Commander in chief of the troops employed on the present expedition.  
' Charles Knowles, Esq; Vice-admiral of the Red.  
' The Right. Hon. Major-general Henry Seymour Conway.  
' Thomas Brodrick, Esq; Rear-admiral of the White.  
' Hon. Major-general Edward Cornwallis.  
' Captain George Bridges Rodney.  
' Colonel George Howard.

' The Council of war being assembled, at the desire of Sir John Mordaunt, proceeded to take under consideration, whether it is adviseable to land the troops to attack the forts leading to, and upon the mouth of the river Charante; and after mature deliberation are unanimously of opinion, that

that it is advisable to land the troops for that purpose with all possible dispatch.

- ‘ Edw<sup>d</sup>. Hawke,
- ‘ J. Mordaunt,
- ‘ Chas. Knowles,
- ‘ H. Seymour Conway,
- ‘ Thos. Brodrick,
- ‘ Edw<sup>d</sup>. Cornwallis,
- ‘ Geo. Bridges Rodney.
- ‘ G. Howard.’

A paper was then tendered by Sir John Mordaunt to the Court, as containing observations of Sir John, now Lord, Ligonier, which the reader will find in our Supplement.

The Hon. Lieutenant-colonel James Murray deposed, that, on the morning of the 23<sup>d</sup>, the day of the attack on the Isle of Aix, he went on board the *Ramillies*, and from the poop of that ship, with Colonel Hodgson and Colonel Wolfe, took a view of the Isle of Rhe; they saw a body of men, with two colours, he thinks equal to a battalion, of 600 or 700 men, marching along shore to Fort Sablanceau; they saw them lodge their colours just by the side of the fort, and immediately fall to work upon the fort on the outside of it: They viewed this with telescopes. They saw likewise vessels passing from the Isle of Rhe to the continent, or the continent to the Isle of Rhe, is not certain which; the vessels seemed to be about sixty or seventy tons, as near as he could judge.

The morning of the 25<sup>th</sup> from his transport, which lay off the Isle of Aix, he took a view of the coast of the peninsula, upon which Fouras is situated, from the point next to the Isle d’Enet, which is the northernmost point of that peninsula, as far south as his eye could reach; it appeared to him, that there was a very fair bay for landing very near that north point, but that there was a stone battery there, or redoubt, does not know which it was, which defended that bay; he distinguished seven or eight embrasures with guns; likewise guns en barbette, is not positive as to the number. Between this battery, or redoubt, and Fouras, there was an incampment; the deponent could count thirty tents; the full view of the camp was intercepted by a wood; he saw about 4 or 500 men at work upon the said battery, and in the bay between that and Fouras, whom he imagined to belong to that incampment: He also saw men at work upon Fouras; and, upon a rising ground above Fouras, he saw 11 or 12 guns naked, no parapet. The shore to the southward of Fouras was rocky, and did not seem to afford any proper place for

a debarkation: The distance between the said stone redoubt, or battery, did not seem to exceed a mile and an half. Upon the 1<sup>st</sup> Madame he saw people at work, also two Officers tents upon a rising ground, just above the sea; he was at too great a distance to give a distinct account of the Isle Madame; this was all he could see there.

Vice-admiral Charles Knowles deposed, that, on a proper signal being made, he took his leave of Sir Edward Hawke, and made sail with his division. The Medway, which was a-head by Sir Edward’s order, to look out for the land, about two or three o’clock, as near as he can remember, made a signal for seeing the land; very soon after, the deponent saw it himself: As his own ship and those of his division were ordered to prepare for the attack, the Lieutenant, or the Captain, came to acquaint him, the ship was clear and ready for action; this was about four o’clock; the wind at that time, and, to the best of his remembrance, the whole day was about north-east. As he looked upon a ship cleared, and in order for battle, to be a very entertaining sight, he desired Major-general Conway to go down to see his ship between decks; while they were viewing her, one of his Lieutenants came down, sent by the Captain, to acquaint him, Capt. Keppel hailed the ship, and told them there was a French man of war standing in for the fleet; for some short space of time the deponent took no notice of it, thinking it impossible the fleet should not see her; a second message being sent him down to the same purpose, he then immediately went upon deck with General Conway, and was shewn her by his Captain, when with their glasses they plainly discovered her to be a two-decked ship; she soon made a private signal, by hoisting a jack at her mizen-topmast-head; the deponent was in doubt, whether to make a signal to any of his division to chase, being ordered on a different service, which he took notice of to Major-general Conway, and to his Captain; he judges he was then at least five miles a-head of Sir Edward Hawke, and the enemy’s ship much nearer to him and his division, than they were to Sir Edward Hawke and the rest of the fleet; and he plainly saw, if some of his division did not chase her, none of the others could possibly see her, so as to chase her when night came on. The *Magnanime* was then about two miles to leeward of them, on which he threw out her signal to chase, and hailed Capt. Keppel in the *Torbay*, and directed him to chase also; observing, at the same time, to Major-general Conway, and his Captain, that, if Sir Edward Hawke did not

not approve of what he had done, he would certainly call them in again; but, instead of that, Sir Edward threw out their signals to chace, by way of confirming what he had done; and in addition made the Royal William's signal also, belonging to his division; two more signals for ships in the rest of the fleet were thrown out afterwards, and very soon recalled. Early the next day in the morning, Sir Edward Hawke sent the deponent an order to take under his command the Dublin, Burford, and Achilles, in the room of those three ships that were detached to chace.

In obedience to that order, the deponent proceeded with his division, with all the sail they could carry, to get in, and make what land it was; he judges it was about nine o'clock when they were got within about two miles of the land, in eleven fathoms water, very hazy thick weather, so as his pilot desired the ship might be tacked and laid with the head off till it cleared, so as he could see his marks. Whilst he was laying to, he made a signal for the Captains of his division, and ordered them to send for their pilots, no two of whom agreed what land it was. Their several examinations he took down, and immediately sent them to Sir Edward Hawke, who by that time was advanced nearer to him by two or three miles than he was before, as he the deponent lay with his head off shore. In his letter to Sir Edward he acquainted him, that not one of the pilots would even take charge to lead in with a twenty-gun ship; if they would, his division should have followed her. Soon after his boat went away, he made a signal for speaking with the Admiral, seeing he continued under sail, and did not stop to take up his boat. At the same time he made sail with his division towards him, and by about twelve joined him; when the deponent got on board him, he was surpris'd to see Mr. Keppel on board, and also to find the Magnanime and Royal William had joined him again, which the thick weather had prevented the deponent's knowing. Sir Edward Hawke, upon the deponent's acquainting him with what had happened (for he thinks he got on board before his letter) immediately sent for the pilot of the Magnanime, at the same time telling the deponent, he judg'd what was the matter when he saw him bring to, for his pilot had refus'd carrying his ship in. When the pilot of the Magnanime came on board, he immediately told them what land it was; and, after offering to carry the fleet in, returned on board his own ship, and led the deponent's division in, the Admiral and the rest of the fleet following. The

wind was pretty fresh all this day, till towards the evening, when, about six o'clock, the tide of the flood being spent, the Magnanime made the signal to anchor; they were then in the mouth of the Pertuis of Antioche. About eight o'clock Sir Edward Hawke made the signal for the fleet to anchor; and they continued working in, and anchored as they came into proper births, all night.—Early in the morning of the 23<sup>d</sup> the Magnanime made the signal, when the deponent weigh'd with his division, and Sir Edward Hawke and the rest of the fleet weigh'd also. About eleven o'clock, it falling calm, the signal was again made to anchor; about two or three, a small breeze springing up westerly, the Magnanime made the signal and weigh'd again, and the deponent ran in with his division till between nine and ten o'clock at night, Sir Edward Hawke and the fleet of transports all following, when the deponent's division came to an anchor.

The Hon. Major-general Edward Cornwallis being sworn, and desired to inform the Court what he knows in regard to the opinion of the sea Officers, as to the difficulty of landing in the night of the 28<sup>th</sup>, deposed, That he went on board the America, the ship appointed for the rendezvous, about ten or eleven o'clock that night, and was there some time before Sir John Mordaunt came; there were several Captains of men of war on board; and the deponent found by them that the landing, in their opinion, would be dangerous, almost impracticable, and madness in a manner to attempt it. The deponent had much discourse with Captain How in particular, who express'd himself with a great deal of warmth, and seem'd very uneasy at the undertaking; he said there would be at least six hours in towing to get to the shore against a head-sea, and likewise five or six hours more before a second embarkation could be made to support the first; that the boats might be a considerable time under the enemy's batteries, if they had any; the men stow'd so in the boats as not to be able to make use of their arms, so as to make any sort of defence, and no ships to protect them. Captain How said, though he was not upon that particular duty, yet he thought it of such consequence, that he could not help declaring his opinion, and that he would mention it to the Commander in Chief, when he came on board. This likewise seem'd to be the general opinion; particularly the Captains Denis and Buckle shew'd dislike to the attempt. After Sir John Mordaunt came on board the America, and heard the general opinion, as to the



the difficulty of landing, he talked with Major-general Conway, Colonel Howard, and the deponent on the subject; and they all agreed that the attempt would be wrong, as the wind then was. Sir John Mordaunt thereupon ordered the troops to reembark from the boats on board the transports, many of them having been some time embarked, and then returned on board the *Ramilles*. The deponent staid at his post till it was day-light, and until Sir Edward Hawke had ordered all the boats to their different ships again, and then went on board his own ship the *Princess Amelia*.

Lieutenant-colonel Murray, being again called in, deposed, That Colonel Howard, Lieutenant-colonel Wolfe, Captain How, and the deponent, went on board the *Viper* sloop, which sloop lay nearest the shore, in the bay of Chatelaillon. They viewed the coast from the top of the awning (which is elevated above the deck) and saw a tent and six guns naked upon the bluff point of Chatelaillon. From that point to the point Angolin they computed it to be about three miles and an half, or four, all which afforded a good landing; but there was a ridge of sand-hills, that ran from point to point quite along the bay, within about forty yards of high-water mark, to the best of his judgment. These sand-hills seemed to be about twenty-five or thirty feet, in general, perpendicular height, and capable of concealing any number of troops from their sight. They saw no troops, redoubts, or batteries (except the battery he has mentioned) to oppose a debarkation. The Captain of the *Viper* sloop told them, that upon the 26th he had seen a considerable body of troops, with several pair of colours, march along the shore from Rochelle, and that they incamped in the bay that afternoon behind the sand-hills; which sand-hills the Captain of the *Viper* called an intrenchment; that the men went to work the same afternoon upon these sand-hills; and the next day their tents were more covered, intercepted by the work they had thrown up, and at last they were intirely covered, so that he could not see them from his awning. That, however, the 28th (the day before their coming on board) he had seen them from his main-top; but that Captain How had been that morning of the 29th to his main-top, but saw neither troops nor incampment. Captain Cooper, Commander of the ship that lay next to the *Viper* sloop, told them he had seen the troops from his top-gallant-mast-head that same morning, that being an higher ship.—From the *Viper* sloop they rowed into the shore, as near as they thought it prudent, but saw

nothing more from the boats than they had done from the awning of the ship. When they returned, they reported this to Sir John Mordaunt, and, as he remembers, also mentioned to him, that the ground beyond the sand-hills was such as cavalry could act in.

Some of the witnesses having mentioned Vice-admiral Knowles as being present when a discourse was had by Sir Edward Hawke, touching an attack intended to be made upon Fort Fouras by sea, he was desired to inform the Court what he knows concerning that intention, or the practicability of such attack.

Sir John Mordaunt desiring that, unless the answer tended to make either for him, or against him, it might be waved, as it would prolong the trial:—

Vice-admiral Knowles took that opportunity of declaring, that, if he knew any thing against Sir John, he would declare it publicly, and not bring it out by piece-meal; but that he does not: On the contrary, he does in his conscience believe Sir John has done every thing that becomes an experienced General, to the best of his judgment, for the service of his King and country, and would have done more, if it could have been done.—

The Vice-admiral then deposed, in answer to the question, that after the surrender of the Isle of Aix Sir Edward Hawke told him, the pilot of the ship *Magnanime* had offered to carry her in, to batter Fort Fouras; he does not recollect, at what distance; the deponent objected against the *Magnanime*, as she drew at least a foot more water than the *Barfleur*, and proposed that ship instead of her, as being of greater force, as well as an old ship, and her loss therefore immaterial. Sir Edward Hawke directed the deponent to have the *Barfleur* lightened immediately for that purpose. When he returned on board his own ship, he directly sent for Captain Graves of the *Barfleur*, and told him Sir Edward's intention; the Captain replied, his ship was on ground, where she then lay, being, to the best of his judgment, more than five miles distant from the fort. He has since heard, that Colonel Brudenell was on board of her at that time. Upon this several Masters, together with pilots, were directed to go founding, particularly the Master of the *Barfleur*, and of his own ship the *Neptune*. On his acquainting Sir Edward Hawke with the impracticability of getting the *Barfleur* in, and the Masters having made their reports of the soundings, that intention was laid aside, as impossible. Some days after, he cannot be positive, but believes after the

first

first Council of war, Sir Edward directed the deponent to carry in the two bomb-ketches, to try to bombard the fort; the deponent immediately gave their Captains orders so to do, and directed the pilot of the *Magnanime* to conduct the *Infernal* bomb in, and the other to follow. In attempting to get in, the pilot ran the *Infernal* aground, where she lay some considerable time; two row-galleys, seeing her alone (for she had out-failed the other bomb, and was at least two miles from her) made to attack the *Infernal*, which the deponent perceiving hastened on board, and gave a signal for all the boats, manned and armed, to go to her assistance, and went himself in the *Coveatry* frigate; on which the galleys retired, after firing a great many shot at the bomb-ketch. — When the ketch was on ground she was a long way without the reach of her shells, with the greatest requisite of powder (which he knows will fly two miles and two thirds) having thrown several, which fell greatly short. The *Coveatry*, in attempting to get to the bomb, ran on shore five different times. — After the tide had flowed and the bomb-ketch floated, she got under sail again, and worked nearer to *Fouras*, as near as her draught of water would let her, and then threw several shells more, none of which did reach. — He added, that he is confident, if it had been in the power of man to have got any ship or vessel in for that purpose, *Fort Fouras* would have been attacked by sea by order of Sir Edward Hawke; and the deponent, in conformity to his commands, would have effected it. — Likewise in regard to a proposal, that has been mentioned of attacking *Fouras* by land at the same time it was attacked by sea, as an Officer, he declares it to be impossible, because the shot from the ships, which missed, would have cut the army behind it to pieces.

Sir John Mordaunt acquainted the Court, that he should not trouble them with the examination of any more witnesses, but delivered the following paper containing a few observations, which he desired might be read:

My Lord,

‘Before I put a final conclusion to the trouble I have given the Court, I hope you will excuse my detaining you a few minutes longer, in order to make some observations that have occurred, and which I have ordered to be put together, during the course of my proofs.

‘By a question asked one of my witnesses by the Judge-advocate, it seems, as if he thought, I could have called a Council

of war upon the 24th; but I dare say it will be remembered, that the time of calling a Council of war was not prescribed by my instructions, and therefore I can be guilty of no act of disobedience in calling it at that time, which I thought most proper for obtaining the end proposed by it. It cannot have escaped the Court, that it is proved, that the afternoon and evening of the 24th were employed in endeavouring to gain intelligence necessary for our actions or deliberations. And the Court will also remember, that the Members of the Council of war were on board several ships at many miles distant from each other, and Colonel Howard at the *Isle of Aix*; but indeed Admiral Knowles has communicated to the Court the difficulties, or rather the impossibility, of assembling a Council that night, if it had been wanted.

‘I recollect, that Mr. Pitt mentioned a circumstance, of which it may be expected I should take some notice; which was, that the paper produced by him, containing the number and employment of the French forces, had been confirmed by subsequent intelligence.

‘Colonel Clerk too, it may be proper to observe, said, if I recollect it right, that several people, whom he had seen since his return, had confirmed him in the opinion he had first formed of the state of *Roche-fort*.

‘If observations of this kind had been proposed by the Judge-advocate to have been given in evidence, I should have objected to it, as improper evidence. What Mr. Pitt alluded to, has not been explained, nor laid before the Court, and, like Mr. Clerk’s discourse confirming his opinion, is all subsequent to the transaction now under examination: It is avowedly subsequent to our return, and therefore could never operate upon my conduct, nor influence the judgment I was by his Majesty’s instructions to form upon the spot. It seems therefore preposterous to make that evidence of disobedience of orders, which must relate to such opinion, as I was able to form before these facts were known. My judgment can only be tried by the proofs, on which it was formed. If the judgment was upright upon those, it can never be made otherwise by other proofs, not then in my power; besides, the Court will also consider the absurdity of admitting such evidence; for, if the present differs from that obtained upon the spot, intelligence still subsequent may hereafter be obtained to contradict the present.

‘Another necessary observation seems to be, That the resolution of the Council of

war of the 25th was not, That it was impracticable to land, but that such an attempt, that is, an attempt to land in order to attack Rochefort according to the second instruction, was neither advisable nor practicable.

‘I have heard, that several persons have mentioned escalades succeeding during a siege; but I am sure this Court will remember, that, in all such instances, surprise has been essential to the success.

‘Capt. Cleveland’s letter shews, that the French expected a visit upon their coast. Indeed at Rochelle they seemed to have had no fears about it; they made no new preparations upon that account; they are known to have been sufficiently secure without them.

‘I think I scarce need remind the Court, that, as it was not the intention at home, that Rochefort should be attacked any other way than by surprise or escalade, so the artillery, &c. were not designed for, or adapted to a regular attack. The horses did not, in fact, exceed forty.

‘This Court will please to remember, that the 26th, 27th, 28th, and part of the 29th, were employed in the demolition of the works of Fort Aix, according to the instructions, to demolish all the works we should make ourselves masters of.

‘This province was assigned to Admiral Knowles. How the Generals were employed, Major-general Cornwallis has just given an account.

‘I have now finished the evidence I proposed to lay before the Court. I hope I have answered every part of the charge made against me. It is a very heavy charge—A criminal disobedience of his Majesty’s orders.

‘It does not lie upon me to impeach the propriety of the equipment: It might be proper to be made, though it could not be successful.

‘I did every thing in my power to execute faithfully the instructions given me; the trust reposed in me.

‘The Court perceives by the instructions, that upon the spot, with the assistance appointed by the King for me, I was to judge of the fitness of acting,—of the practicability of making the attempt, before I put the flower of the British troops to hazard, or risked the honour of the British arms.

‘The subject was important; I had therefore recourse to those appointed by the King to assist me.

‘We could not be ignorant, that our judgment would be unpopular; but it was our duty to take care that it should be honest and becoming Officers.

‘Upon that judgment I still rely; it

was formed in pursuance of the power given by the instructions, and can never, I apprehend, be deemed a disobedience of them.

‘There have been many instances of Officers tried (perhaps too for supposed disobedience) when the genuine complaint was, that they could not be successful. But I have this satisfaction, that, as my defence rests upon the concurrent unanimous opinion of all the principal Officers employed with me, so the cause of Commanders in chief, tried in my name, is to be determined by Officers, who have ability to discern the justice of my case, and sensibility to feel the delicacy of it.

‘With these sentiments I submit myself to the judgment of the Court.’

Admiral Sir Edward Hawke deposed, that the pilot of the *Magnanime* was examined as to the strength of the place, and depth of water near it: Blasted with the success of the 23d, and fond of the *Magnanime*, he said at first, before Captain Mordaunt, he would carry her in, and destroy the fort. As the deponent had attentively considered the shore, and was sensible, that the *Magnanime*, which drew more water than some of our three-decked ships, could not be brought near enough to batter the fort, he gave the pilot’s gasconade time to subside; and then asked him, if he could carry a sixty gun ship in against it: He answered, her metal was not weighty enough, as there were twenty-four pounders in the fort. He then proposed to him to lighten the *Barfleur* two feet (this second conversation was upon the quarter deck, by the intervention of a man well versed in such French, as those kind of people speak.) The pilot seemed sometimes satisfied with this, and in consequence the deponent prepared an order to Vice-admiral Knowles, to lighten the *Barfleur*, and in the mean time gave him a verbal order; who immediately went away to give the necessary directions, and to inquire into the practicability of the attempt.—The pilot now recollected himself, and declared, that, even thus lightened, the *Barfleur* could not be brought near enough; that when she could come nearest at the top of high water, on the ebb, she must sink in the mud six feet or more, from which he could not answer whether she would rise. Upon trial afterwards, the pilot could not carry a bomb-ketch within random shot of the fort, as Mr. Knowles informed him; in whom, as being the second sea Officer in command, he apprehends, he might safely confide for that information.—The deponent declares, he should as readily have ordered an attack upon Fouras, as he had done upon Aix, had

had it been practicable by shipping; though it was his opinion then, and still is, that an attack on either had no connection with the principal object in his Majesty's secret instructions, unless the guns from either of those fortifications could have prevented the boats from landing.—(There they certainly could, but not in another place.)—The principal motive which induced him to give the order for an attack on the Isle of Aix, was, that, at the Council at Lord Holderness's, it was thought necessary by several of the Council, who laid their fingers on that fort, imagining the guns from thence could have annoyed the boats in landing at the place, which then seemed to them, from the chart, the most reasonable. But Chatelaillon afterwards appearing, on the 24th of September, to be the proper landing-place (from whence, according to his information, there was a good road to Rochefort) Fouras did not, at that time, appear to him of so great consequence, though he came readily into the proposal. He added, that the pilot, upon examination at the Council, appeared to him to be very ignorant of the place: And, even at the attack of the Fort of Aix, he observes, that the Magnanime sewed in the mud, though *Thierri* was on board.

That at the last Council of war, in which it was determined to land, he made a proposal to the General Officers, in order to save time, that, if they approved of it, he would immediately order all the transports as close to the shore, as they could possibly go, and the frigates within them, at the place where the troops were to land, that they might get on shore with the greater expedition: This proposal was seconded by Mr. Knowles, and by the rest of the sea Officers, but was objected to, principally by Major-general Conway, who urged, that to send the transports in there, in the afternoon, would point out to the French the place, at which they intended to land; he does not remember Sir John Mordaunt said any thing on the subject, and thence concluded, he agreed in opinion with Major-general Conway. The deponent explained, that the frigates were meant as a protection to the transports, to preserve them from being fired, or receiving any injury. He remarks one other thing, that although landing troops in the night is against his own opinion, as men are liable to surprise, and many accidents, where they do not know the ground, yet he submitted that to the General Officers, as supposing them much better judges of it than himself, and made no objection thereto; but, with a view that the greater expedition should be made

in landing the troops that night, he gave orders to the Agent of the transports on board his own quarter-deck, and to one or two of his own Lieutenants, to go on board the transports; with a positive direction from him, that, at the instant the first body of troops was gone from the ships, the transports should get under sail immediately, and run close into the shore, where the troops were to land, in order that the second body of troops might be landed with much greater expedition than the first.

Q. What was his objection to attending a Council of war on the 29th of September?

A. He can only say, he never was pressed to it by Sir John Mordaunt; he never did deny a Council of war to Sir John with a view to distress him; but, when he saw the troops did not land the night of the 28th, and Major-general Conway, with Colonels Wolfe and Howard, having reconnoitred the coast over again on the next day, and no application then made to him to land them, he was thereby induced to write the letter he did to Sir John; not in the least doubting they had good and satisfactory reasons for it, and supposing the General Officers to act with the same view as himself, that of doing their duty to the best of their judgment. That he always looked upon it to be his duty, as Admiral, to convoy the troops to the road of Basque, and there, if possible, to find out a landing-place for them, and, in case of their landing, to give them all the assistance in his power for that purpose; but, with respect to the question, 'Whether they should land, or not land?' (though he would have signed to any proposal he thought right, and would have acquiesced in any justifiable measure, yet) he constantly thought it was the part of the Generals to determine that question by themselves, nor should he have given Sir John the answer he did, but from its being his sincere opinion:—He looked upon them to be good and gallant Officers, and Officers of service, and therefore could not but suppose they were infinitely better Judges of their own business, than he could be. It was from the same opinion of their knowledge in their own profession, that he assented to signing the resolutions of the first Council of war, 'That it was not practicable to take Rochefort by escalade.' And he at that time expressed a desire, that the land Officers should give their opinion by themselves, as he thought it a matter of judgment which merely related to them, and that the sea had nothing to do with it, farther than telling them they had found out a landing-place, and were ready to land the troops, if they thought proper, and

and to give them all the assistance in their power.—When the deponent mentioned this, Major-general Conway said, as he remembers, ‘Why really I am of opinion, as Sir Edward Hawke says, it is a matter of opinion of our own;’ but, in confidence of the abilities of the Generals, he nevertheless acquiesced in their opinion of the impracticability of taking Rochefort by an escalade or storm. However, though he assented to the not landing upon that footing, he did not give it as his opinion that the troops should not land at all, for any other attempt which the General Officers should find proper and expedient for the service; on the contrary, he then urged the necessity, there appeared to him, of doing something agreeable to the King’s instructions.

Sir John Mordaunt, being asked whether he had any question to propose to the Admiral, or any other matter to offer, answered, That he had nothing farther to trouble the Court with;—that he felt himself quite happy in having gone through a public trial, and before such Judges.

The Court, having duly weighed and considered the whole matter before them, is unanimously of opinion, that the prisoner, Lieutenant-general Sir John Mordaunt, is Not guilty of the charge exhibited against him, and doth therefore acquit him.

TYRAWLY.

A true Copy,

CHARLES GOULD,

Deputy Judge Advocate General.

*Observations on the melancholy Consequences attending foul and putrefied Air, with a Description of a Machine for extracting it out of Ships.*

*Illustrated with a Copper-plate.*

**T**HAT the air can effect infinite mutations in substances, not only with regard to their mechanical properties, as gravity, density, &c. but also with regard to the heterogeneous particles which enter into all substances, is sufficiently evident from experience. Thus, for instance, the air, about the country of Good Hope, was so loaded with noxious particles from some mines of arsenic opened there, that no animal could live; and, accordingly, the mines were obliged to be shut up.

We are not, indeed, yet sufficiently acquainted with the necessity there is for the air we breathe being free from all mixture of nauseous and offensive particles, if we are desirous of preserving our health; but, if pure air be a thing so desirable to all, How much more essentially necessary is it for those whom sickness has rendered susceptible of every external impression; and those who, pent up in a ship, during the course of a long voyage, are obliged to live between decks, and forced to undergo hard labour in the under parts of the ship, which receive very little external air, and where it is always motionless and, as it were, stagnated? What renders this still more deplorable is, that those very places, which we are chiefly desirous of being filled with fresh air, are, in general, filled with the contrary; the air, in the wards of hospitals, is almost always mixed with the effluvia continually exhaling from the bodies of the sick, and the different remedies administered to them: The terrible sicknesses some people have been attacked with, on

their first entering into those places, are undeniable proofs of the impurity of the air and its terrible effects. The same thing happens in ships, where the exhalations arising from the provisions, entering the pores of the men and other animals on board, produce nearly the same effects as those observed in hospitals.

In order to prevent all accidents resulting from the air’s being filled with noxious particles, we must first examine into the nature of those effluvia. But the least attention will be sufficient to convince us, that they are, in general, volatile; consequently they will naturally arise towards the ceiling or upper part of the room, and this ascent must be increased by the motion of the air, which ascends in proportion to its rarefaction.

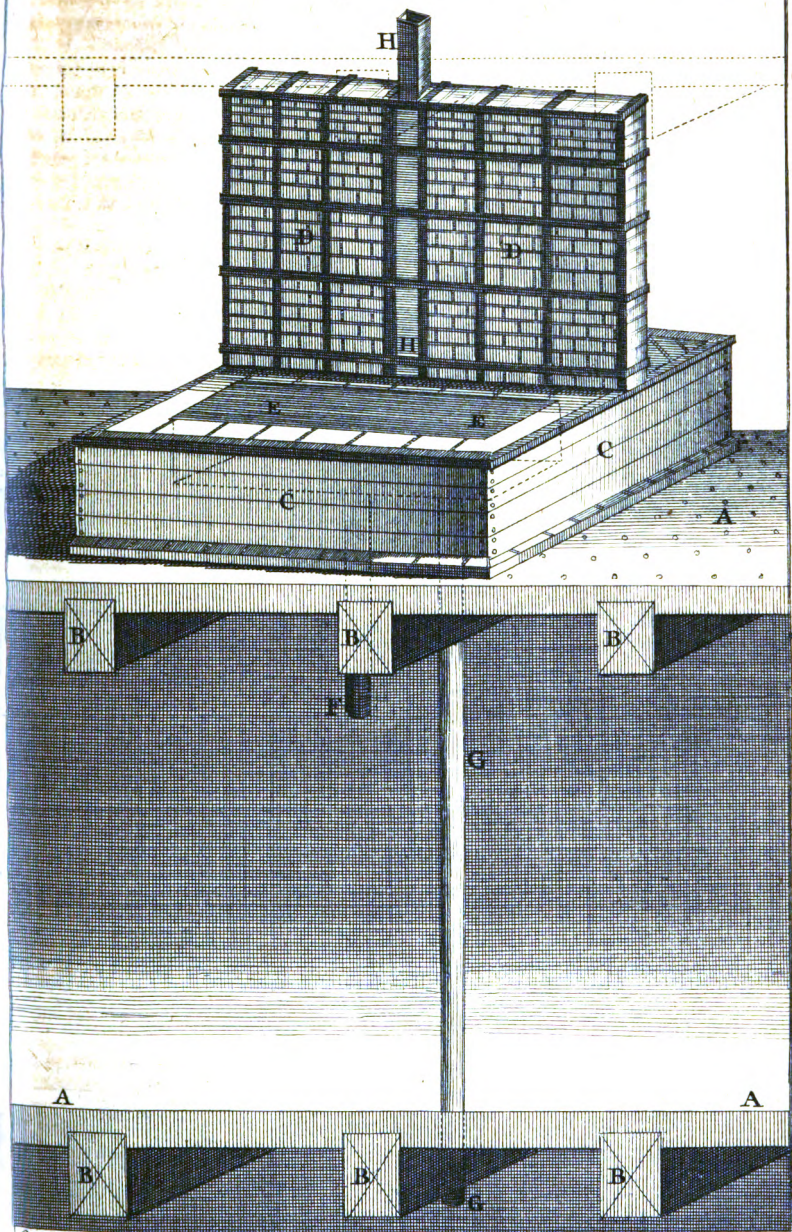
If this proposition wanted proof, it is easy to give a sensible demonstration of it, by placing a ladder against the wall of the ward of an hospital; for, as you ascend the ladder, the smell, which was supportable below, will grow continually more offensive, and the air hotter.

This being undeniably the case, it will not be difficult to let out the foul air and introduce fresh, only by placing windows close under the ceiling, and leaving the top squares always open; for the hot and putrefied air will continually pass off through these apertures, and, consequently, a perpetual circulation of fresh air be promoted.

The same effect may be produced by erecting a cupola or dome at each extremity of the ward in an hospital; for the putrefied



*A Machine for drawing the foul Air out of Ships.*



*Engraved for the Universal Magazine for J. Hinton, Newgate Street.*



been practised with such success at Lyons, that you can hardly perceive any smell in the hospital; but, if you ascend to the inside of the cupola, the stench is insupportable.

But this method, however easy and certain, can only be practised in new buildings of this kind; to attempt it in old ones would be often impracticable, and always expensive.

This inconvenience, however, M. Duhamel has found out a method of removing: He makes, at one end of the room, a fire-place like that in large kitchens, the opening of which is on a level with the ceiling, and above it has a funnel like common chimneys, but three or four times as large, and this is sufficient to procure a circulation of air; but, to increase the draught, and more effectually determine the current of air to take this course: He places a stove in the chimney; and, by lighting a fire in it sufficient to heat the air contained in the chimney, the rarefied air ascends rapidly through the funnel, and, consequently, the draught is considerably increased. The hotter the weather, the more this adventitious help will be required, because the difference of the gravity between the superior and inferior air will be much less; the fire must therefore be increased, in proportion as a greater circulation of air is necessary.

But how shall we apply these means to the under decks of ships, where we can neither build a cupola nor a chimney. M. Duhamel proposes a very easy method, notwithstanding the seeming difficulty of applying them to these purposes. With very little alteration in the machine, he places

under the chimney, in the cook-room, a large box of iron, the top of which serves for the fire-hearth. This box has two funnels; one goes down below the under deck, and the other is carried up in the brick-work, and discharges itself above the upper deck. The air, being continually rarefied in the box, by the action of the fire, becomes lighter, and passes off through the upper funnel, and its place is continually supplied by that which the lower funnel draws from under the decks. By this means, a circulation of air is obtained by a draught through the scuttles and other openings of the ship, and the air, which would otherwise have stagnated, is carried off through the upper funnel; and by this means the putrefied air in a ship evacuated, and a proper circulation carried on, without expence or any inconvenience to the ship.

#### Explanation of the PLATE.

A, A, A, A, The middle and lower decks of a man of war. B, B, B, B, B, The beams of the decks. C, C, The fire-hearth. D, D, The brick-work. E, E, The iron box. F, A funnel or tube extending below the middle deck, in order to extract the foul air between the middle and lower decks. G, G, A funnel or tube, carried below the lower deck, to exhaust the foul air from the lower parts of the ship. H, H, The upper funnel, which carries off the foul air, and discharges it above the upper deck, represented by the dotted lines.

N. B. Our ingenious countryman, Mr. Sutton, some years since, invented a machine of the same kind, which has been used on board several ships of the royal navy with very good success.

### *The BRITISH Muse, containing original Poems, Songs, &c.*

PROLOGUE to the Gamesters, a Comedy. *Written and spoken by Mr. Garrick.*

**W**Hene'er the wits of France take pen in hand,  
To give a sketch of you, and this our land;  
One settled maxim through the whole you see—  
To wit—their great superiority!  
Urge what you will, they still have this to say,  
That you, who ape them, are less wise than they.  
'Tis thus these well-bred letter-writers use us;  
They trip o'er here, with half an eye peruse us;  
Embrace us, eat our meat, and then—abuse us.  
When this same play was writ, that's now before ye,  
The English stage had reach'd its point of glory!  
No paucity thefts disgrac'd this author's pen,  
He painted English manners, English men,  
And form'd his taste on Shakspeare and old Ben.  
Then were French fashions, fashions, quite unknown;  
Our wits wrote well, and all they writ their own:

These were the times when no infatuation,  
No vicious modes, no zeal for imitation,  
Had chang'd, deform'd, and sunk the British nation.

Should you be ever from yourselves estrang'd,  
The cock will crow, to see the lion chang'd!  
To boast our liberty is weak and vain,  
While tyrant vices in our bosoms reign:  
Not liberty alone a nation saves;  
Corrupted freemen are the worst of slaves.  
Let Prussia's sons each English breast inflame;  
O be our spirit, as our cause, the same!  
And, as our hearts with one religion glow,  
Let us, with all their ardors, drive the foe,  
As Heav'n had rais'd our arm, as Heav'n had giv'n the blow!

Would you re-kindle all your ancient fires,  
Extinguish first your modern vain desires:

Still



Still it is yours your glories to retrieve;  
 Lop but the branches and the tree shall live:  
 With these erect a pile for sacrifice,  
 And in the midst—throw all your cards and dice!

Then fire the heap; and, as it smokes,  
 The British genius shall have second birth;  
 Shall, Phoenix-like, rise perfect from the flame,  
 Spring from the dust, and mount again to fame!

# A New SONG.

How much in fa-shion wedlock's grown! The am'—rous

youth can't tar-ry; so gra—ti—ly his flame a—lone, His

Phil—lis he must marry.

But, 'ere the ho—ney

moon is gone, Or spouse can well mis—car-ry, He finds, a—

—las! more cares than one at—tend the fools that mar-ry.

2.  
Young Chloe was a lovely maid,  
Whose eyes were bright and starry;  
She'd never grant my wish the said,  
Till I'd consent to marry:  
But straight I whisper'd in her ear,  
'View Doll and constant Harry,  
'No other chain but Love's they wear,  
'Nor will they ever marry.'

3.  
With this, and soft indearments press'd,  
Beside an old stone quarry;  
'Twas in a wood she made me bless'd,  
Without one vow to marry.  
Like Chloe all the sex I find,  
Their humours ever vary,  
And, if attack'd when warm and kind,  
Why faith one need not marry.

*A New COUNTRY DANCE.*  
*The STAGE-COACH.*



Three hands round to the second woman ♩, the same with the second man ♩; gallop down and up again, and cast off ♩; right and left at top ♩.

*EPILOGUE to the Gamesters. Written by a Friend, and spoken by Mrs. Cibber.*

**M**Y conduct now will ev'ry mind employ,  
And all my friends, I'm sure, will wish  
me joy:

'Tis joy indeed, and fairly worth the cost,  
To've gain'd the wand'ring heart I once had lost.  
Hold, says the prudish dame, with scornful sneer,  
I must, sweet Madam, stop your high career;  
Where was your pride, your decency, your  
sense,

To keep your husband in that strange suspense?  
For my part, I abominate these scenes—  
No ends compensate for such odious means:  
To me, I'm sure,—but 'tis not fit to utter—  
The very thought has put me in a flutter!

Odious, says Miss, of quick and forward parts;  
Had she done more, she'd given him his deserts:  
O, had the wretch but been a spark of mine,  
By Jove, I should have paid him in his coin.  
Another critic ventures to declare,  
She thinks that cousin Pen. has gone too far:  
Nay, surely, she has play'd a gen'rous part;  
A fair dissembler with an honest heart!  
Would any courtly dame, in such a case,  
Sollicit, get, and then resign the place?  
She knew, good girl, my husband's reformation  
Was (what you'll scarce believe) my only passion:  
And, when your scheme is good, and smart, and  
clever,

Cousins have been convenient persons ever.  
With all your wisdom, Madam, cries a wit,  
Had Pen. been false, you had been fairly bit:

'Twas dang'rous, sure, to tempt her youth with  
sin;

The knowing-ones are often taken in:  
The truly good ne'er treat with indignation,  
A natural, unaffected, gen'rous passion;  
But, with an open liberal praise, commend  
Those means which gain'd the honourable end.

Ye beaut'ous happy fair, who know to bless,  
Warm'd by a mutual flame, this truth confess,  
That, should we ev'ry various pleasure prove,  
There's nothing like the heart of him we love.

*AN ÆNIGMA.*

**A**FTER the fiat giv'n—'Let there be light,'  
And light was made, I first appear'd in  
fight,

Like a young bridegroom, elegantly gay,  
In rich attire to solemnise the day.  
Tho' vast my empire, my commission large,  
I run, th' important office to discharge:  
In splendor mild, and easy of access;  
A'd seek my favour—my arrival blest;  
For, such my influence, wheresoe'er I range,  
I instantly the face of nature change;  
Thro' ev'ry part, at certain periods, roll,  
Direct, pervade, and animate the whole:  
When gloomy doubts perplex the lab'ring swain,  
My presence cheers, and dissipates his pain;  
And, that no partial act might cause his sorrow,  
I visit some to-day and some to-morrow;

G Thus,

Thus, in their turn, on ev'ry subject call,  
Communicating blessings to them all :  
Tho' I have reign'd alone some thousand years,  
In me no visible decay appears :  
Tho' great my labour, my expences great,  
I'm not impair'd in body or estate :

My stores with yours reciprocally flow ;  
You gen'rously repay what I bestow :  
But if my daring subjects, void of fear,  
Presume t'approach my sacred person near,  
Jove shall no more avenging floods employ,  
For with one gleam I can mankind destroy.

L.

\*\*\* We have been obliged to defer, till our next, a Pastoral, signed J. B—e ; with several other Pieces received from our kind Correspondents.

*Journal of the War in Germany, Vol. XXI, Page 300, continued.*

In our last journal, page 298, we observed that his Prussian Majesty had invested Breslau ; and have now the satisfaction of adding, that the place surrendered on the 20th of December. The garrison, consisting of 14,000 men, were made prisoners of war ; among which are 14 General Officers, namely, Lieutenant-general Sprecher ; Major-generals Stahrenberg, Beck, Wolffersdorff, and Broun ; General of artillery, Keil, wounded ; and Major-generals Breisach, Haller, Wolf, Noltritz, Gemming, Meyer, Dufin, and Ruchlin, all wounded.

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.

The town of Lignitz surrendered on the 29th, but the garrison had liberty to retire. A considerable magazine of meal and oats was found there, as well as some artillery and ammunition.

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 Demmin and Anclam, where a vigorous resistance was expected, the enemy 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 clothing. The Marshal afterwards passed the Pene, entered into Swedish Pomerania, and took possession of Gutzkow, Loitz, Tribsees, and Nekringen.

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 Schvinemunde 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 Grieffswalde. The Swedes continue to retire, and have got to Stralsund.

Dresden, Jan. 1. The Commandant of this place received yesterday letters of the 27th past, from Silesia, by a hunter from his Prussian Majesty, in which it is said, that the condition of Schweidnitz was such, that it would not be able to hold out long. We have also positive news, that the Prussian General Werner, with a corps of cavalry, has taken possession of Jagerndorff, Troppau, and Tefsch, in Upper Silesia.

Hague, Jan. 10. By the Hamburg mail, which arrived very late this evening, we are informed that Schweidnitz had offered to surrender upon 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.

Hague, Jan. 17. The Hamburg mail has brought several letters from Bremen, with the account of an action near that place on the 11th instant, to the advantage of the King's troops, who had repaired the bridge over the Wumme, and crossed that river on the 14th instant. The Prussians are masters of all Pomerania except Stralsund ; and a ship going there with stores was lost.

Head-quarters at Ultzen, Jan. 7. On the 29th past an account was brought to Prince Ferdinand of Brunswick, that Major Luckner, of our hussars, having been informed that a detachment of the French were at Marenholtz, in the bailiage of Giffhorn, had marched thither to attack them ; that, on his arrival, he found 100 French hussars, and 50 dismounted dragoons, whom he dislodged, having taken prisoner Lieutenant-colonel Grandmaison, of the King's regiment of dragoons, and

Commander

Commander of this detachment; as also a Captain of the same regiment, a Captain of hussars, three subaltern Officers, one of whom was wounded, and 60 hussars; besides those left killed on the spot.

On the 2d instant an account was received from Lieutenant-general Oberg, who is with a detachment at Soltau, that, having the day before been informed of a detachment, consisting of some hundreds of the French, being at Visselhovede, he had detached Colonel Dreves with 400 foot, 100 horse, 10 chasseurs, and some hussars; that the said Colonel had surprised and attacked the detachment of enemies, consisting of French and Palatines; had taken prisoners a Captain, a Lieutenant, and an Ensign of the Palatine regiment of Preissing, two Lieutenants of the regiment of Royal grenadiers, and 114 common men, with 11 horses, three drums, and a great number of swords and other arms; that the rest, ex-

cept about 30 killed and wounded, had saved themselves by flight. Lieutenant Grote, of the regiment of Kneßbeck, having been killed on our side, and a serjeant and two grenadiers wounded.

Extract of a Letter from Wildeshausen, on this side Bremen, January 15. We have been greatly alarmed here since last post, by an account of a smart action that happened between the Burg-fort and Rottenburg, 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 the 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.

*The following, being an exact Account of the several Distances between most of the principal Places in Bohemia, Silesia, &c. and Berlin, and also Vienna, both in German and English Miles, is published for the Satisfaction of our Readers; as it will shew the Length of the several Routes of the Prussian Armies, &c.*

Distance		Germ. mil.		Eng. mil.	Distance		Germ. mil.		Eng. mil.
From Berlin to	Breslau	40½	—	187½	From Ratisbon to	Berlin	60	—	277½
	Dresden	20	—	92½		Breslau	67	—	310
	Egra	34½	—	201		Dresden	39	—	180½
	Leipfic	21	—	97		Egra	17½	—	81
	Magdeburg	16	—	74		Leipfic	39	—	180½
	Prague	37	—	171		Magdeburg	55	—	254½
	Ratisbon	60	—	277½		Prague	32	—	148
From Prague to	Vienna	79	—	365½	From Vienna to	Vienna	50	—	231½
	Berlin	37	—	171		Berlin	79	—	365½
	Breslau	31	—	143½		Breslau	48	—	222
	Dresden	17	—	78½		Dresden	59	—	273
	Egra	23	—	106½		Egra	53	—	267½
	Leipfic	28	—	129½		Leipfic	70	—	323½
	Magdeburg	40	—	185		Magdeburg	86	—	387½
	Ratisbon	32	—	148		Prague	42	—	194½
	Vienna	42	—	194½		Ratisbon	50	—	231½

N. B. One German mile is equal to four miles five eighths English.

### *The Political State of EUROPE, &c.*

From the GAZETTE.

Admiralty Office, January 7.

Extract of a Letter from Capt. Bray, Commander of his Majesty's armed Vessel the Adventure, to Admiral Smith, dated in Dungeness Road, the 2d of January 1758.

**B**EING at an anchor here, yesterday afternoon, about one o'clock, saw a snow reach in for the Nefs: At first took her for a man of war: However we cleared ship, and veered away to the splice on the windlafs. About two cut the splice, and made sail large. A few minutes after began to fire at each other, when, judging he intended to rake us, I ordered the helm to be put hard a port, which had the desired effect of laying her athwart hawse, her bowsprit coming

in between our main and mizen masts. We immediately passed the end of the mizen-top fall sheet through his bobstay, and made it fast; but fearing to lose so good an opportunity, and that they would get clear of us, got a hawser, and passed it three times round her bowsprit and the capstan on our quarter-deck, so that the action depended chiefly on the small arms, which was very smart about an hour. She then struck her colours, but, upon boarding her, began to fire again, which was soon silenced. She proves to be the Machault privateer of Dunkirk, 14 nine pounders and 182 men, Jean Jacques Verhulst, Commander, and came from thence the same morning. I cannot exactly say, but from the best information I can yet get, we have killed and

wounded

wounded 40 men, with the loss of only one man killed, and two wounded on our side.

It appears by a letter from Admiral Smith, that Captain Bray and the pilot were the persons who passed the hawser round the privateer's bowsprit, and secured it to the capstan on the Adventure's quarter-deck.

Admiralty-office, January 10.

Extract of a Letter from the Honourable Captain Byron, of his Majesty's Ship the America, to Mr. Cleveland, dated in Plymouth Sound, the 7th instant.

The 9th of December, in the latitude of 48. the Lizard bearing N. 71. E. 140 leagues, we retook the John galley, belonging to Boston, laden with tar and oil; put some hands on board her, and ordered her for Plymouth. The 14th the Coventry joined us. On the 18th, in the latitude 48. 40. Lizard N. 82. E. 203 leagues, we took a French ship, from Gaspi bay, called the Neptune, laden with fish; put some men into her, and ordered her also to Plymouth. On the 19th, in the latitude of 49. 20. the Lizard N. 86. E. 214 leagues, we came up with a French snow, who, in firing her stern chase at the Brilliant, who was very near her, by some accident took fire in her powder-room, and blew up all the after part of her; she burnt with great violence for half an hour, and then sunk: Out of 70 hands no more than 24 could be saved, and those so miserably burnt, that many of them are since dead. She was a very fine vessel, of upwards of two hundred tons, called the Diamond; mounted 14 carriage guns, came from Quebec, and was of very great value, as her cargo consisted of the finest furs. On the 24th in the morning, in the latitude of 48 deg. 51 min. the Lizard 84 E. 204 leagues, we chased a French privateer, and towards the evening, falling very little wind, the Coventry came up with her, and engaged her an hour and an half, when she struck. She was called the Dragon, belonged to Bayonne, is quite a new ship, and was but just come upon her first cruise. She has 24 nine pounders, and many swivels, and had 284 men. She had four killed, and 10 or 12 wounded. The Coventry had only six wounded, one of which is since dead. On the 25th, as we were employed in removing the prisoners, we saw a sail, and made the Brilliant's signal to chase, who soon came up with her. She was a snow privateer of 14 guns, from Bayonne, called the Intrepid. She fired into the Brilliant, and wounded one man, upon which the Brilliant returned the fire, and sunk her. She had 130 men, eight or ten of which were killed; the rest were saved by the Brilliant's boats.

Admiralty-office, January 14.

Captain Lockhart, of the Tartar, is arrived at Plymouth, with a French ship and snow from St. Domingo, taken by himself and the Magpanime.

These prizes sailed from Cape Francois on the 12th of November, with 34 sail of merchant ships, under convoy of the Intrepide, Opiniatre, Sciente, 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 informed Capt. 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, eight guns, 23 seamen, and 19 soldiers; the other of 350 tons, 20 carriage and 10 swivel guns, 61 seamen, and 20 soldiers, both laden with provisions for Louisburg; the former of which was taken by the Stirling-castle and Essex, the latter by the Lowestoffe, on the 2d instant.

The prisoners say they failed from l'Île d'Aix, in company with three other merchant ships, laden with provisions for Louisburg, 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.

January 17.

Constantinople, Dec. 3. Since the present Grand Seigneur's accession to the throne, every thing in this Empire is conducted with great order and regularity. The Vizir, who is a man of abilities, seems to be generally well liked. The Sultan has given from 3 to 500 purses of money to pay off 50 per cent. to discharge, on that footing, all debtors who are confined in the common gaols of this city, for sums amounting to a certain value. 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. This desperate and unprecedented proceeding is supposed to have taken its rise from the Arabs being disgusted on account of the removal of the Pasha 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 part 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

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.

From other Papers, January 3.

The cup and falver, intended to be presented to Capt. Lockhart, was sent yesterday to Lloyd's, to be viewed by the merchants, who all approved of the masterly workmanship; it is curiously chased and embossed, with the seven French privateers, his own ship, and arms. The falver is 26 inches diameter, with the following inscription: '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 service in supporting the trade, by distressing the French privateers in the year 1757.'

We are informed from good authority, that several dispatches sent by the Austrian Generals to the Empress-Queen having been intercepted by the Prussians, and sent to the King of Prussia, his Majesty found among the papers a letter, wherein General Nadafti acquaints her Majesty that the troops then under his command had been so much reduced, that he was hardly able to muster 30,000 men, and great part of them without cloathing, arms, or provision. The King, very politely, forwarded the dispatches, only writing this postscript under the account: 'Madam, what your General has informed your Majesty of, I can affirm to be true; and am, &c.'

January 5.

By letters from Jamaica we are informed that the Spaniards have dispossessed the English of all their settlements in the Bay of Honduras; and on the 4th of July last took prisoners all that they could master; several vessels narrowly escaped being plundered.

The captain of a transport vessel, who was a prisoner in France when our armament arrived on that coast, says, that at the time our fleet was at the Isle of Aix, the whole Force which the enemy had on that coast consisted only of a battalion of regular troops in the Isle of Rhr, another in Oleron, a Swifts battalion at Rochelle, and one regiment of regulars, and one of militia, at Rochefort. That the Prudence, a French ship of 74 guns, escaped our fleet, by running up to Rochefort, thro' that very channel which was not deep enough for an English long-boat; and that the consternation on the coast was not to be expressed, it being understood that in the course of a few days, both Rochefort and Rochelle would necessarily fall into the hands of the English, there being no possibility to reinforce them till the household troops should arrive from Versailles.

January 6.

Yesterday morning, at one o'clock, the corpse of the late Princess Caroline was removed from St. James's, in a private manner, to the Prince of Wales's chamber at the House of Peers. The horse was drawn by six horses with white feathers, and the horses covered with black velvet; three coaches, with her Royal Highness's, domestics, attended; and the procession was escorted by a party of life-guards and horse-grenadiers. Not-

withstanding the bad weather, there were a great number of persons yesterday to see her Royal Highness lie in state.

The ceremonial of the private interment of her late Royal Highness the Princess Caroline, last night, in the Royal Family vault in King Henry the Seventh's chapel in Westminster Abbey.

Knight Marshal's men, with black slaves,  
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. Treasurer of his Majesty's Household.

Master of the Horse to his Majesty. Groom of the Stole to his Majesty.

Norroy King of Arms.

Ld. Chamberlain of his Majesty's Household. Lord Steward of his Majesty's Household.

Clarenceux King of

Gentleman Arms, bearing the coronet upon a black velvet cushion. Gentleman Usher.

### The BODY,

Covered with a black velvet pall, adorned with 8 escutcheons, and under a canopy of black velvet, supported by eight Gentlemen-Ushers.

Gentleman Usher. Garter Principal King of Arms, with his rod. Gentleman Usher.

Ladies of the Bed-chamber to her late ROYAL HIGHNESS.

Women of the Bed-chamber to her late ROYAL HIGHNESS.

Yeomen of the guard to close the procession.

The procession was from the Prince's chamber, through the 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 Seventh'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 corpse, and others on each side.

The part of the service before the interment being read by the Dean, the corpse was deposited in the vault; the Dean having the Subdean on his right hand, and Garter on his left, standing at the lower end of the opening of the vault.

The corpse being interred, the Dean went on with

with the office of burial; which ended, Garter King of Arms proclaimed her Royal Highness's style, which ended the ceremony.

The procession began about ten in the evening.

At eight o'clock St. Paul's bell began to toll; and at ten the Park and Tower guns began to fire, and fired minutely till the funeral was over.

January 19.

Yesterday his Majesty sent a message to the Hon. House of Commons, acquainting them of the situation of his Electoral dominions, and the steps he had taken thereupon; which they unanimously resolved to take into consideration.

January 24.

The sum of 100,000*l.* was granted by the Parliament last Friday, for the immediate subsistence of the Hanoverian troops.

January 28.

Hague, Jan. 24. We hear that Marshal Richelieu is recalled, and the command of the French army in Germany given to the Prince of Clermont. The Hamburg mail, which arrived this evening, has brought the confirmation of the French having possessed themselves of Bremen.

### *Births, Marriages, Deaths, Preferences, Promotions, Bankrupts, &c.*

**B**ORN. A son to the Lady of the Right Hon. Earl Gower, in Arlington-street. A daughter to the Lady of — Dayrolles, Esq; in Cattle-street. A Princess to the Grand Dutches of Russia.

**M**ARRIED. Dr. Kelly, physician, of Christ Church, Oxford, to Miss Sydal, only daughter of the Rev. Mr. Sydal. Thomas Hill, Esq; of Court-Hill in Shropshire, to Miss Rocke. Mr. Robert Bromfield, surgeon and man-midwife, in Gerrard-street, to Mrs. Grover, relict of James Grover, Esq; late a merchant of this city. Joseph Cocker, Esq; of Symond's-Inn, to Miss Thornloe. John Wordsworth, Esq; of the Isle of Thanet, to Miss Judith Townsend. Dr. George Buxton, son of Charles Buxton, Esq; of Walthamstow, to Miss Chandler, of Cheap-side.

**D**IED. John Chamberlain, Esq; at St. Edmond's-Bury. William Lacon Childe, Esq; of Kinlett in Shropshire. Joseph Beachcroft, Esq; at Tottenham. Col. Brackley, at Church Cobham, in Surry. Right Hon. Augustus Yelverton, Earl of Suffex and Viscount Longueville, in Pall-mall. Rev. Mr. Brignall, formerly an apothecary at Cambridge. Mr. Rayner, brewer, near Ratcliff-cross. Richard Weisop, Esq; of Howden in Yorkshire. Rev. Mr. Maerherke, Rector of Ickleford, near Hinchin in Hertfordshire. Rev. Dr. Peter Ailix, Dean of Ely cathedral in Cambridgehire. William Walker, Esq; in York-buildings. His Grace the Duke of Hamilton and Brandon, at Tew in Oxfordshire. Hon. Lady Grace Vane, daughter of Henry Vane, Earl of Darlington. John Hardes, Esq; at Canterbury. Sir Benjamin Keene, Ambassador at Spain.

**P**REFERRED. Rev. Mr. Webb, to the rect. of Trimley St. Mary in Suffolk. Rev. Mr.

Nelson, to the rect. of Hillington in Norfolk. Rev. Mr. Williamson, to the vic. of Habley in the county of Hertford. Rev. Mr. Smith, to the living of Warlingham in Surry.

**P**ROMOTED. Right Hon. Richard Lord Edcumbe, to be Warden and Chief Justice in Eyre of all his Majesty's forests, parks, chaces, and warrens beyond Trent. Thomas Hay, Esq; commonly called Lord Viscount Dupplin, to be Chancellor of the dutchy and county palatine of Lancaster. James Cochran, Esq; John Brown, Esq; Peregrine Lafcelles, Esq; Sir John Bruce Hope, Bart. John Follitt, Esq; Thomas Murray, Esq; James Stuart, Esq; Lord John Murray, John E. of Loudon, Maurice Bocland, Esq; Will. Earl of Panmure, Lord George Beauclerk, Lord George Sackville, Will. Earl of Ancrum, Will. Earl of Harrington, and Hugh Warburton, Esq; to be Lieutenants-general. George Boscawen, Esq; Thomas Earl of Effingham, George Howard, Esq; Robert Rich, Esq; Joseph Yorke, Esq; Sir John Whitefoord, Bart. William Kingsley, Esq; Charles Lord Cathcart, Paul Mascareen, Esq; William Whitmore, Esq; Alexander Durore, Esq; William Belford, Esq; and Bennet Noel, Esq; to be Majors-general.

**B—K—TS.** John Richman, late of Ipswich in the county of Suffolk, merchant. John Taylor, of New Malton in the county of York, grocer and chapman. Thomas Yeats, of Andover in the county of Southampton, innholder, batter, and chapman. Andrew Fielder, late of the town and county of Southampton, vintner, merchant, dealer, and chapman. John Kirkley, now or late of Hamsteels in the county of Durham, maltster and brewer. Joseph Cape, of Low Ireby in the county of Cumberland, grocer, tallow-chandler, and chapman. Cornwell Burchall, of the parish of St. Mary Matfellow, otherwise Whitechapel, in the county of Middlesex, baker. Richard May, of Walbrooke, London, cooper, dealer, and chapman. Richard Windsor, of Staines in the county of Middlesex, innholder and chapman. John Letter, of the parish of Christ Church in the county of Middlesex, gimp-spinner, dealer, and chapman. Joseph Becket, late of Whitchurch in the county of Salop, butcher and chapman. Elisabeth Hanbury, of the city of Bristol, widow and ironmonger. Nathaniel Ford, of the parish of St. Thomas the Apostle in the county of Devon, merchant, partner with Nicholas Brooke, otherwise Brooks, of the city and county of the city of Exon, merchant. Henry Carefield, of Little Tower-hill, London, mercer and haberdasher. James Bowyer, of the city of Bristol, broker, dealer, and chapman. Thomas Shaw, late of Ecclehall in the county of Stafford, tanner. Thomas Watson, now or late of Reading in the county of Berks, bargemaster, dealer, and chapman. Mary Crompton, of Bell-yard, in the parish of St. Dunstan in the West, in the county of Middlesex, widow, innkeeper, dealer, and chapwoman. Johnson Pasco, within the liberty of Westminster in the county of Middlesex, malt distiller, dealer, and chapman. John Cowler, of the city of Gloucester, grazier, drover, dealer, and chapman.

## BOOKS published in JANUARY.

**T**HE Report of the General Officers on Account of the late Expedition to the Coast of France. Millar, 1 s. 6 d.  
**The Ladies Monitor.** Staples, 3 s. Calf.  
**Candid Reflections on the Report as published by Authority.** Hooper, 1 s.  
**The Christian Minister.** By Charles Bulkley. Noon, 2 s.  
**A new Explanation of that great Mystery of the Revelation.** Osborn, 4 s.  
**Travels through Egypt, Turkey, Syria, and the Holy Land.** Reeve, 3 s.  
**A new Method of learning with Facility the Latin Tongue.** 2 Vols. 8vo. Nourfe.  
**Mathematical Essays.** By Benjamin Dann. Johnston, 5 s.  
**Friendly Admonitions to the Inhabitants of Great Britain in general.** Baldwin, 1 s.  
**Conjugal Love and Duty;** a very remarkable Discourse, preached at St. Ann's in Dublin. Wilkie, 1 s.  
**A Vindication of the Histories of the Old and New Testament, &c.** By Dr. Robert Clayton, Lord Bishop of Clogher. Cooper, 2 s.  
**The Proceedings of a General Court-Martial.** Millar, 1 s. 6 d.

**The Expedition against Rochefort** fully stated and considered. By a Country Gentleman. Cooper, 1 s. 6 d.  
**The Moral Miscellany.** Collected from the Spectator, Tatler, Guardians, &c. Griffiths, 3 s.  
**Plain Directions in regard to the Small-pox.** By Brown Langrish, M. D. Baldwin, 1 s. 6 d.  
**An Elegy written on a Drum-head.** Cooke, 6 d.  
**The true Nature of Fasting.** Kinnerfly, 6 d.  
**The Gamesters, a Comedy,** altered from Shirley. Tonfon, 1 s.  
**Observations on Card-playing.** Baldwin, 1 s.  
**The Cries of the Public,** in a Letter to his Grace the Duke of Newcastle.  
**The Call of Aristippus, Epistle the 4th.** To Dr. Akenfide. Doddsley, 6 d.  
**An Account of the Care taken, in most civilised Nations, for the Relief of the Poor.** By the Rev. Mr. Onely. Whiston, 1 s.  
**Halkham;** a Poem to the Right Hon. the Earl of Leicester. By Mr. Potter. Manby, 1 s.  
**A short Explication of the Apocalypse of St. John, and Part of Daniel's Prophecy.** Owen, 1 s. 6 d.  
**Natural History of Iceland,** Folio. Linde, 12 s.

*A Meteorological Journal of the Weather, from December 24, 1757, to January 24, inclusive, 1758.*

*Opposite Salisbury-court, Fleet-street, Jan. 24, 1758.*

John Cuff.

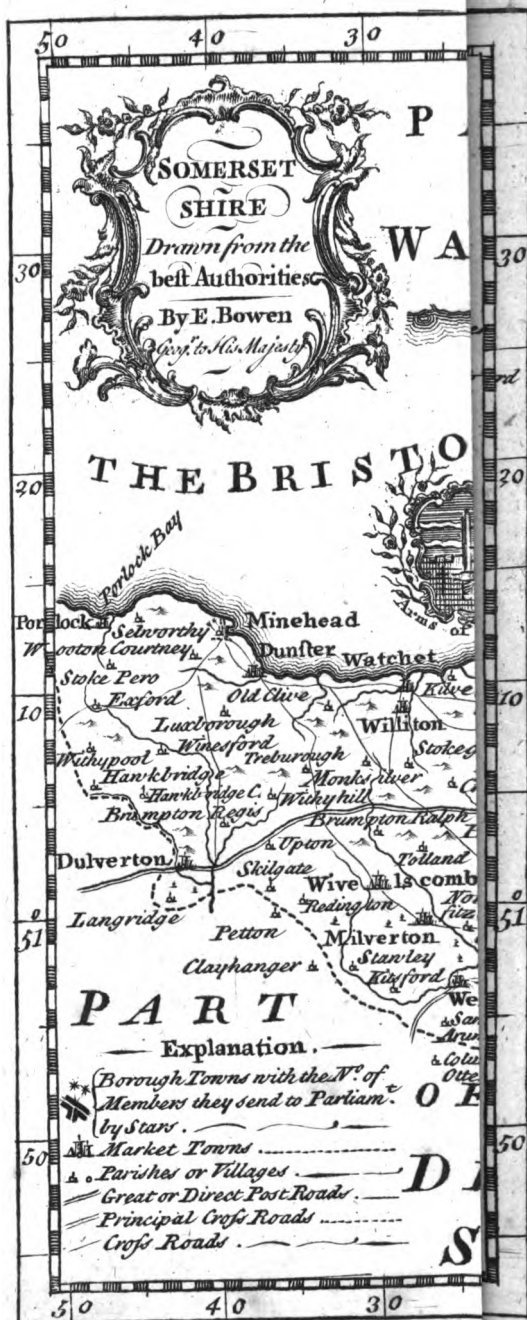
Days	Barom.	Ther.	Ther.	Wind.	WEATHER.
Dec.	Inch.	low.	high.		
25	29.38	42	44	S E	A cloudy day, with small rain.
26	29.8	40	42	S	A cloudy morning, a fine afternoon, wind S. W.
27	29.85	43	45	S	A rainy morning, a fine afternoon, wind W.
28	30.1	37	42	W	A foggy morning, a fine day, wind S. W.
29	30.2	40	42	S W	A fine day.
30	30.15	37	38	N E	A fine day, wind E. in the afternoon.
31	29.8	36	36	N E	Ditto.
Jan.					
1	29.65	33	34	N E	Ditto, and a frost.
2	29.35	32	35	N E	Frosty morning, snow from one to three, rain in the even.
3	29.1	38	40	S	Cloudy morning with rain, afternoon fine, wind S. W.
4	29.4	42	42	E	Rain in the morning, afternoon fine, wind S.
5	29.58	44	45	S	A rainy day, wind S. E. in the afternoon.
6	29.83	44	45	S	A fine day.
7	30.02	46	46	S	Ditto.
8	30.	45	46	S E	Ditto.
9	29.93	42	46	E	Ditto, wind S. E. in the afternoon.
10	29.86	44	47	S E	Ditto, wind S. in the afternoon.
11	29.92	45	47	S W	Ditto.
12	29.83	44	45	S W	Ditto.
13	29.5	44	45	S W	A cloudy day with foggy rain.
14	29.44	41	44	W	Ditto.
15	29.38	40	42	N	A cloudy morning, rain in the afternoon.
16	29.93	36	40	N	A fine day.
17	30.03	35	37	N W	A foggy morning, a fine afternoon.
18	29.95	33	34	S W	A foggy day and a frost.
19	29.84	30	36	N E	A fine frosty morning, some snow in the middle of the day.
20	30.08	30	33	N E	Ditto.
21	30.08	28	30	N E	A fine clear frosty day.
22	29.88	28	34	N E	A fine morning, snow about four in the aftern. wind N. W.
23	30.03	37	34	N	A fine day.
24	30.2	36	38	N	Ditto.



# PRICES of STOCKS from December 26, 1757, to January 26, inclusive, 1758.

Day	RANK	INDIA STOCK.	South Sea Stock. 103½	South Sea old Ann.	South Sea new Ann	3 ½ Bank Annuities.	3 per Cent. B. Ann.	3 per Cent. B. 1751.	3 per Cent. India Ann.	Ind. Bonds, prem.	B. Cir. pr.	B. I. L. S. of Mortality from Dec. 20, to Jan. 24, 1758.
27	117		90½	90½		90½		89½		21 12s	2 0 0	Chriff. { Males 634 } 1288 { Femal. 654 }
28	117		90	90		90½		89½		21 11s	1 17 6	Buried { Males 944 } 1303 { Femal. 879 }
29	117		90½	90½		90½		89½		21 10s	2 0 0	Died under 2 Years old 535
30	117		90½	90½		90½		89½		21 10s	2 0 0	Between 2 and 5 — 204
31	117		90½	90½		90½		89½		21 11s	2 0 0	5 and 10 — 73
2	117		90½	90½		90½		89½		21 11s	2 0 0	10 and 20 — 59
3	117		90½	90½		90½		89½		21 12s	2 0 0	20 and 30 — 161
4	117		90½	90½		90½		89½		21 13s	2 0 0	30 and 40 — 178
5	117		90½	90½		90½		89½		21 13s	2 0 0	40 and 50 — 175
6	117		90½	90½		90½		89½		21 13s	2 0 0	50 and 60 — 152
7	117		90½	90½		90½		89½		21 12s	2 0 0	60 and 70 — 113
8	118		91	91		90½		90		21 12s	2 0 0	70 and 80 — 90
9	118		91	91		90½		90		21 12s	2 0 0	80 and 90 — 53
10	118		91	91		90½		90		21 12s	2 0 0	90 and 100 — 10
11	118		91	91		90½		90		21 12s	2 7 6	1803
12	118	138	91	91		90½		90		21 12s	2 7 6	Within the walls 129
13	118	138	90½	90½		90½		90		21 11s	2 10 0	Without the walls 428
14	118	138	90½	90½		90½		90		21 11s	2 10 0	In Mid. and Surry 868
15	118	138	90½	90½		90½		90		21 12s	2 10 0	City & Sub. Wgh. 378
16	118	138	91	91		90½		90		21 12s	2 10 0	1803
17	118	138	90½	90½		90½		90		21 12s	2 10 0	Weekly, Dec. 27. — 356
18	118	138	90½	90½		90½		90		21 12s	2 10 0	Jan. 3. — 351
19	118	138	90½	90½		90½		90		21 11s	2 10 0	10. — 412
20	118	138	91	91		90½		90		21 11s	2 10 0	17. — 358
21	118	138	91	91		90½		90		21 11s	2 10 0	24. — 353
22	118	138	90½	90½		90½		90		21 11s	2 10 0	1803
23	118	138	90½	90½		90½		90		21 11s	2 10 0	Wheat peck loaf 2 s. 5 d.
24	119		90½	90½		90½		90		21 11s	2 10 0	Bear Key.
25	119		90½	90½		90½		90		21 11s	2 10 0	8. { Bags from 35 to 70 s.
26	118½	139	90½	90½		90½		90		21 11s	2 10 0	9. { Pockets from 42 to 90 s.





# An ACCOUNT of SOMERSETSHIRE.

*Illustrated with a new and accurate Map of that County.*

SOMERSETSHIRE has its name from Somerton, formerly its chief town; and not from its being a summer county, as the ancient British, or the modern Welch appellation of it denotes; for, as pleasant as it is in the summer, it is not more so than its neighbours. It has Devonshire on the west, Dorsetshire on the south, the Bristol channel; or Severn sea, on the north; a small part of Gloucestershire on the north-east, and Wiltshire on the east. It is one of the richest and largest counties in England, being about 60 miles in length, from Oure in the west to Froome in the east; about 50, where broadest, from Crewkerne in the south to Porshut in the north; and about 150 miles in circumference. According to Templeman's Survey, it consists of 1335 square miles; in which compass are three cities (which are more than any other shire can boast of) and, though Gloucestershire claims a part of Bristol, and Bristol, as a county of itself, denies either of them a share in it, yet Somersetshire has the best pretension to it, as will be seen in its place. It has 42 hundreds, 132 vicarages, 385 parishes, near 1700 villages, 30 market-towns, and sends 18 Members to Parliament, viz. two for the county, two for Bristol, two for Bath, two for Wells, two for Taunton, two for Bridgewater, two for Ilchester, two for Milbourn-port, and two for Minehead. Its area has been computed, by some, at 1,075,000 acres; but it is nearer two millions than one; as is the number of the houses above 50,000, and of souls about 280,000.

The air is the mildest, and the soil, for the most part, the richest in the kingdom. Dr. Fuller is amazed to hear it said, that single acres here have produced each 52 bushels of grain; but we must increase the readers's wonder, by assuring him, that an acre of ground, belonging to the late Sir William Wyndham, produced 60 bushels of barley; and it is very common for the tillers to have 40 and 50 bushels of wheat in an acre. The richness of the soil shews, that it must be dirty travelling in the winter; and the proverb here,

What's bad for the rider

Is good for th' abider,

explains the nature both of the soil and the roads. The part which is most marshy, and, in the winter season, the most dirty, lies between Bridgewater and Axbridge; but, in summer, there is not that length of ground in England smoother and pleasanter.

HUMB. CL, VOL. XXII

The western and eastern parts of the shire are hilly and stony; and, though there are some plashy roads, the bottom is firm.

As its soil is various, so is its product. It abounds with grain of all kinds, of which it supplies home and foreign markets with vast quantities; its hills afford mines of coal, lead, and copper; wood thrives here, as well as in any shire in the kingdom; and teazles (a sort of thistles used by the cloth-dressers) grow scarce any-where else. Oker is dug up on and about Mendip hills; and of lapis calaminaris (without which and copper there is no making of brass) more is dug up here, than in all the kingdom besides. As this county is rich in pasture, no wonder it yields such great quantities of cheese, of which the best and biggest in England are made at Cheddar, reckoned as good as Parmesan. Its oxen are as large as those of Lancashire and Lincolnshire; and the grain of the flesh is said to be finer. Its vales feed and fatten a prodigious number of sheep, and of the largest size. Its mastiff dogs are the boldest of all others of the kind at baiting the bull; a sport in which the ruder sort of people, and, among them, some of the low-bred Gentry, take, perhaps, too much delight.

All sorts of cloth are manufactured here, as broad and narrow kerseys, druggets, serges, duroys, and shalloons, together with stockings and buttons; and, in the south-east parts of the shire, are made great quantities of linen. The value of the woollen manufacture alone here, in the first hands, has been rated at a million a year; and, if a calculation was made of its other manufactures, and its produce by mines, tillage, feeding, grazing, dairies, &c. it would undoubtedly exceed any county of the kingdom in riches both natural and acquired, Yorkshire not excepted, due allowance being made for the difference in extent: And, as to foreign trade, surely no shire but Middlesex will compare with one that has the city of Bristol to boast of; not to mention the coasting trade in the little ports of Bridgewater and Minehead.

The county is almost every-where well watered; but, besides its rivulets and brooks, the most noted rivers are the Severn, Avon, Parret, Froome, Ax, Tor, and Tone. Of these, the Avon abounds, in some springs, with blackish eels, scarce as big as a goose-quill, called evers, which are skimmed up in vast numbers with small nets; and, when their skins are off, which

by management they slip of themselves, the meat looks very white, and it is made into cakes and fried. The greatest hills in it are Mendip, Pouldon, and Quantock; the first abounding with lead and coal, the second with corn-fields, and the third with a berry here called whurts (i. e. whortle-berries) of which the middling and ordinary people make pies, or eat them with milk, &c. They are as big as currants, black, when ripe, and have a sharp taste. These hills, especially Mendip, go by several names, taken from the neighbouring parishes.

It is too remarkable to pass unobserved, that, though this county is inferior to very few, if any, in a number of pious and learned clergymen, of loyal and worthy Gentlemen, of honest and wealthy freeholders and tradesmen of the Church of England, as by law established, who are zealously devoted to the service of his Majesty, and the present constitution in Church and State, with a due charity for such as cannot conform to that establishment, yet it is computed, that there are near 40,000 Protestant Dissenters in this shire. This number, perhaps, would have been much less, had not the rage and fury of some scandalous and ignorant bigots, too much encouraged, not many years ago, by a disaffected faction, driven numbers from conformity, whom charity and moderation would have invited into the national church, which cannot be supported, nor, indeed, the Christian religion itself, by any other principles.

As the county abounds with good barley, it is noted for the best October beer in England, which they keep to a great age; yet their most excellent liquor is their cyder, of which they have divers sorts, as in Devonshire. The best is that made of the Cöcaghee apples, first brought out of Ireland, and, as yet, hardly known in any other county of England, which has the piquant relish of French white wine, but is more strong and spirituous. Besides the best of beef, they have plenty of porkers bred at home, and brought from South Wales, whose flesh is very good. Their cale and bacon (as called there) is, among their farmers, the common and a very substantial dish. Their pease and beans, which are inferior to none, are, with little culture, as forward as the forwardest about London. Here is plenty of garden-stuff, wall-fruit, as well as the other common fruits, and, in short, of every thing necessary to furnish out a complete table. Besides the fish in the other rivers, the salmon of the Parret are, by some, preferred to those

even of the Thames or Severn. From the south shore they have lobsters, crabs, mackarel, &c. from the Severn, soles, flounders, plaice, shrimps, prawns, herrings, and cod. But the greatest rarity is laves, made of a weed which grows wild on the beeches and rocks of the coast of the Severn sea; when it is well washed, pickled with vinegar, and baked, it makes one of the most wholesome and toothsome dishes. Caeveer, which it somewhat resembles, is not to be compared to it; but the sight of it is disgusting to those who never tasted it, because it looks so much like cow-dung. It is reckoned a very innocent, nourishing food, and is commonly sold for four-pence a pound. Here is plenty of wild fowl; but, as the parks here are not many, venison is therefore pretty scarce. The east part of the county is supplied with coals from Mendip hills; but the other parts have theirs from Wales, which are sold, one time with another, at about twenty shillings a chaldron. The places about the moors, and Pouldon-hill, burn turfs, which are brought six or seven miles off, at ten or twelve shillings a load. They are cut out in the form of bricks, and sold about sevenpence for a shilling.

Lowthorpe's Abridgment of the Philosophical Transactions, Vol. II, takes notice of a freezing rain in Somersetshire, in 1673, the like of which has not been mentioned in any English chronicle; and the more remarkable, because, though the branches of the trees were so loaded with it, that they broke off with the weight, and made the road impassable, yet there was no ice to be seen in the rivers and ponds. It was so hot, it is said, immediately after this frost, that it occasioned an excessive sweating day and night; and the bushes and flowers appeared as forward as in April and May. This rain was on or about the 12th of December, and fell chiefly betwixt Bristol and Shepton-Mallet.

This county, which is in the diocese of Bath and Wells, formerly gave title of Earl, as it does now of Duke, to the family of Seymour, descended from Edward Seymour, Duke of Somerset, uncle to King Edward VI.

Of the cities in this shire, that which indisputably claims the first place is

Bristol, the second city in the dominions of the King of Great Britain for trade, wealth, and number of inhabitants; notwithstanding, York boasts of greater antiquity and extent of ground, and Norwich of more churches. The Britons, according to Camden, called it *Caer Oder nant Baden*, i. e. the City Odera in Baden (or Bath).

Bath) Valley; and the Saxons called it Brightstow, or a famous place. Though this city is partly in Somersetshire and partly in Gloucestershire, yet, before it was made a county of itself, which was in the reign of Edward III, it was always reckoned in Somersetshire in the Parliament rolls; and we have reason to believe that it was originally in that county, and that the Caer Oder abovementioned of the Britons was built in the valley on the west, that is, the Somersetshire side of the river Avon, there being no part of the Vale of Bath on the Gloucestershire side, which is every-where high and hilly: That side of Bristol, indeed, is the largest, and the most populous since the building of the bridge over the Avon, when, ships stopping at the river Froome, which runs into the Avon just below the city, houses were built on that side; and the Back, which probably was the first key, neglected for the new one, which drew the trade and people thither. Mr. Camden thinks it rose in the decline of the Saxon government; since it is not taken notice of before the year 1063, when Harold sailed from Brightstow to invade Wales; yet it is hardly to be doubted but this place was considerable in the Saxons time, by the name of Brightstow, because we read of one Harding, a younger son of the King of Denmark, who was Governor of Bristol in the time of Edward the Confessor. Its castle appears to have been built by Robert Earl of Gloucester, natural son to King Henry I, in the reign of King Stephen, who besieged it before it was quite finished, but was forced to draw off; and, not many years after, sent prisoner to it. We read also, that the Empress Maud, when she came to England to contend with that King for the crown, was received and entertained here by the said Earl; and that he was not only possessed of the manor of Gloucester, but of the Castle of Bristol. It was alternately in the hands of the King and Parliament, during the late civil wars; but was demolished by Cromwell, and is now built into streets, the chief of which, called the Castle, is paved and fenced with posts like those at London; and, parallel with it, runs Castle Green, in which are many very handsome dwellings.

The first time, that we find the chief Magistrate of this city vested with the title of Mayor, was anno 1217, in the reign of Henry III, from which time it was also governed by two Provofts, elected yearly as well as the Mayor. But, in the reign of Edward I, it appears, by the rolls of the city, that the Provofts were called Stewards, one of whom was Thomas Colton, about

440 years ago, as others of the name were afterwards its Sheriffs; of which name, and probably of the same family, was the late very great benefactor to Bristol, who, in the reigns of King William and Queen Anne, expended greater sums, for the relief of the poor of this city, than were ever laid out in charities by one man, and that in his life-time too, since the foundation of the Charterhouse in London by Mr. Sutton. In the year 1317, it appears, that the title of Stewards was changed to Bailiffs.

In the year 1362, the staple of wool, which King Edward III. had, upon a disgust, removed from the towns in Flanders, was established in this and other great cities. In 1373, the Magistrates chosen annually next to the Mayor were one Sheriff and two Bailiffs; and so the list ran till the year 1500, during which, one of the Bailiffs used to be chosen Sheriff, and the Sheriff Mayor.

After this, the Burgeses and Commonalty, pursuant to a charter of Charles II, reciting and confirming several charters granted to this city by the Kings his predecessors, named three persons once a year, out of whom the King chose one for Sheriff; who was sworn before the Mayor, as the Aldermen (who were then but six) were before the Mayor and Recorder. The Mayor and Aldermen were to act as Justices of Peace by land and water (of whom the Mayor and Recorder were to be always of the Quorum) and they were moreover to be Justices of Oyer and Terminer and Gaol-delivery. The Mayor and Common-council were to elect a Chamberlain, who was to hold his office during pleasure. The Mayor, and two Aldermen of his nomination, were empowered, with consent of the Commonalty, to chuse forty good men of the city, its suburbs or precincts, to be Common-council-men; and two Treasurers, to be accountable to the Mayor, or two other Burgeses by him deputed. The Mayor and one Alderman were to hear and determine pleas, and to receive all fines, for the use of the Mayor and Commonalty; who were to chuse one of the Burgeses Water-bailiff, to hold the said office during pleasure, and to receive the fees thereof, on his paying four marks yearly, at Michaelmas, into the Exchequer.

The Castle of Bristol, and its precincts (being then parcel of the crown-lands) situate in the county of Gloucester, was, by a charter of Charles I, separated from the said county, declared part of the city of Bristol, subject to the same Magistrates as

the said city, and intitled to the same rights and franchises; and the Mayor and Officers of the city Magistracy were to answer alike for the castle as the city; and the said castle, with its appurtenances, was granted to the city, in consideration of 959 l. paid by the city into the King's Exchequer, to hold of the crown by fealty only for ever, on the payment of 40 l. fee-farm rent at the Exchequer, viz. 20 l. at Michaelmas, and 20 l. at Lady-day.

King Charles II. by a writ of Privy-seal, in the 16th of his reign, after this city had surrendered its old charter, upon a Quo Warranto brought against it, directed, 'That there should be two Sheriffs of the said city and county, and forty-three Common-council-men (including the Mayor) who were to make by-laws; but they were not to be valid above a year, without the approbation of the Chancellor, or Keeper of the Great-seal, or the Chief Justice of either Bench at Westminster, or any two of them, signified under their hands and seals. The Mayor and Common-council were to elect a new Mayor on the 15th of September yearly, at the Guildhall, or other convenient place by the Mayor's direction, out of the Common-council; and also to elect two Burgesses, whether of the Common-council or not, to be Sheriffs for the year ensuing; together with all the other Officers of the city, at that time usually elected by the said Common-council. The Mayor and Sheriffs were to be sworn upon Michaelmas-day following, the new Mayor before the old one, and the Sheriffs before the new one. The Recorder, who was to be chosen by the Mayor and Common-council, was to be a Barrister, of at least five years standing, before his election, and to be sworn before the Mayor and one of the Aldermen; but not to enter upon his office, till he had been approved of under the Royal hand. The Aldermen were hereafter to be twelve (including the Mayor) and the Recorder to be the senior Alderman; and, upon the death or removal of an Alderman, the Mayor and Aldermen were to chuse one in his room out of the Common-council; and all the Aldermen, except the Recorder, were to be resident in the city, its suburbs, or precincts. And, if any person elected Mayor, Alderman, Sheriff, or Common-council-man, shall refuse to execute his office, or be voluntarily absent at the time when they ought to be sworn, the Mayor and the major part of the Common-council were empowered to fine such person in a sum not exceeding 500 l. and to imprison him till payment thereof, and to name and elect a

person to supply such office or trust. But if such recusant, or wilful absentee, shall swear, before the Mayor and two of the Aldermen, that he is not worth 2000 l. he shall be discharged, and exempted from such fine and imprisonment. The Sessions of the Peace were to be held four times in a year, by the Mayor, Aldermen, and Recorder; or, in absence of the latter, by the next senior Alderman.

The Town-clerk and the Steward of the Sheriffs Court, who were to be chosen by the Mayor and Common-council, were both to be Barristers of at least three years standing, and to be approved of, as well as the Recorder, under the Royal hand, and then to be sworn before the Mayor; but the Town-clerk was not to be an Alderman or Sheriff of the said city or county. The Mayor and Common-council were also empowered to chuse two Coroners within the said city, to be approved of under the Royal hand, and then to be sworn before the Mayor. By the same writ, Pye-powder Courts were granted at their fairs and markets.'

By a charter of the 9th of Queen Anne, 'every Recorder, Alderman, Common-council-man, Town-clerk, Steward of the Sheriffs Court, and the Coroners, were to continue their offices during their good behaviour; and, pursuant to a petition of the Mayor, Burgesses, and Commonalty of the city, a pardon was granted to the Mayor, and all that had executed the aforesaid offices at any time without the Royal approbation, as before enjoined; and a release was granted to the Mayor, Burgesses, and Commonalty, of all such powers reserved in the said charter, for approving of such Officers, before they enter upon their offices.'

The Corporation, therefore, now consists of a Mayor, Recorder, twelve Aldermen, two Sheriffs, and forty-two Common-council-men. The Mayor's advantage, by fees from ships, was computed at 500 or 600 l. a year near thirty years ago, and was then reckoned more than sufficient to discharge the extraordinary expences of his office. The Recorder, who is generally a Serjeant at law, holds assizes in capital, as well as all other criminal causes.

It is a general observation, to the praise of its Magistrates, that they are strict in exacting the observation of the Sabbath; that no city is better governed, and has fewer vagrants and beggars; and, to the particular honour of the citizens, it must be added, that no city keeps its churches neater, or takes more care of the monuments of those that lie in them.

Besides

Besides the cathedral and 18 churches, there are seven or eight meeting-houses of Protestant Dissenters; among whom the people called Quakers are a very considerable body, both for numbers and wealth. The college or cathedral of this city was formerly the collegiate church of St. Augustine's monastery; which being dissolved by Henry VIII, and erected into the see of a Bishop, he applied its revenues to the maintenance of its Bishop, a Dean, six Prebendaries, and other Officers. Some of the Earls of Berkley have chosen to be interred in this church, because one of their ancestors, viz. Lord Fitzharding, was its founder, anno 1148.

The chief parish church of this city is St. Mary Radcliff's without the walls, in the county of Somerset, built, in the reign of Henry VI, by William Cannings, an Alderman of this city, supposed to be the brother of Sir Thomas Cannings who was Lord mayor of London. It is a magnificent structure, in the Gothic taste; the workmanship whereof is so exquisite, the roof so artificially vaulted with stone, and the tower so high, that we may say, with Mr. Camden, it is the finest parish church in the kingdom. As it stands on the brow of a hill, there is a stately ascent to it by stone steps. In it are two monuments to the honour of the founder; one in the habit of a Magistrate, denoting that he was five times Mayor of this city; and the other is his effigies in priest's robes, cut in white marble, for in his latter days he took orders. This Gentleman settled lands to pay 44 l. yearly to the Sheriffs, in lieu of toll demanded by them at the gates of the city; and directed, that the Mayor of Bristol should have the placing of one of the poor men, and the Mayore's one of the poor women, in an alms-house which he built at Westbury in Gloucestershire; but he was not Dean of the college there, as has been asserted by some writers. In this church, also, is the monument of Sir William Penn, father to William Penn the famous Quaker. Its altar-piece is finely painted, in part by the excellent pencil of Mr. Thornhill.

2. Temple-church, in Temple-street; of which Mr. Camden relates, that its tower shook as often as the bells rung, and that it made a visible chink, from the bottom to the top, narrower or broader, according to the motion of the bells. This is the more likely to be true, for that a peal has not been rung at this church for some years; and, that its tower leans too much one way, is evident; yet it is regularly frequented for divine worship.

3. St. Stephen's, in the heart of the city, is another church, which Mr. Camden commends for the curious workmanship of its beautiful and stately tower.

4. All-saints church, joining to the Tholsey, has a steeple in imitation of Bow-church in London; and, in compliment to Mr. Colston, the great benefactor to this city, the dolphin, which is his arms, is placed on it, as the dragon is on Bow steeple.

Here is a stone bridge, built over the Avon, with four broad arches, and houses on both sides of it, more lofty and spacious than those of London-bridge; but, as it is not so wide, passengers are often incommoded, and sometimes endangered, by the holliers, carriers, and coachmen; there being no room for posts, and the pavement being rendered slippery by the constant draught of their sleds over it; for carts are not admitted in this city, for fear of shaking and damaging the arches of the vaults and gutters, that are made underground for carrying the filth of the city into the rivers.

The place, which in Camden's time was called the Marsh, and had rope-walks on all sides, is now Queen's-square; it having been of late years built all round almost with very good houses, of Merchants and Gentry, faced partly with brick and partly with stone, and it is reckoned larger than any in London, except Lincoln's-Inn-fields: On the north side of it is the Custom-house, and, in the middle, walks with rows of trees, which lead to a curious equestrian statue, in the center, of King William III. of glorious memory, carved by that excellent statuary, Mr. Rysbrack. In St. James's parish is a little but very handsome square, so called, the houses being neatly built of brick, and fitted up like those at London.

The walls of this city were razed in the reign of William Rufus, yet part of them still remain, called the Port-wall, between Harraz tower by Temple-back and the Glass-house on Ratcliff-back, near the Avon. This wall has two gates, Ratcliff-gate and the Temple-gate, admitting into two long streets of the same names; betwixt which, St. Thomas street runs parallel with them towards the Bridge. As St. James's fair is kept in and about St. James's Church-yard, so St. Paul's fair is held in Temple-street. Many of the Londoners have shops at both fairs; and the concourse here is then so great, that some of the neighbouring inns have filled 100 beds apiece with their guests. The other gates are, St. Nicholas, at the north end



of the Bridge, over which is the tower of St. Nicholas's church; Back-street gate and North-gate, leading to Queen's-square; St. Leonard's and St. Giles's gates, leading from Corn-street and Small-street to the Key; St. John's gate, and its church over it, at the lower end of Broad-street; Needles-gate, leading to Broad-mead; the Fishway-gate, to St. James's Church-yard; Froome-gate, to St. Austin's Back or Key and the College; Newgate, at the lower end of Wine-street, the prison both for malefactors and debtors; and Castle-gate, where the castle stood, leading to a very broad street, called the Old Market, which terminates at Lawford's-gate, the entrance from the London and Gloucester roads.

This city, which, with the suburbs, lies compact, being almost as broad as long, and no way above a mile, is, according to a survey made in 1736, four miles and an half in circumference on the Gloucestershire side, and two miles and an half on the Somersetshire side; which, in the whole, is seven miles in circumference, and is supposed to contain about 13,000 houses, and 95,000 souls. The houses are close, and pretty much crowded, especially towards the Bridge and the heart of the city, where many of them are five or six stories high. The ascent to St. Michael's Hill is so steep, that near 100 stone steps are laid, at proper places.

As to its hospitals, we shall mention the chief; which are, 1. Queen Elizabeth's, which, before the dissolution of the abbies, was a collegiate church, called Gaunt's, from its founder, Sir Henry Gaunt, who entered himself a recluse in it. It was afterwards converted into an hospital by T. Carre, a wealthy citizen, who is supposed to have lived in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, and therefore gave it her name. In the year 1706 it was rebuilt, by the contribution of the Mayor, Aldermen, Mr. Colston, and other private donors, and is large enough for 100 boys. They are taught reading, writing, arithmetic, navigation, &c. and, when they are qualified to go out, by age or education, they have liberty to chuse a master either for land or sea service, and 8l. 8s. given to put them apprentice. Six of these boys, that are upon Mr. Colston's establishment, have 10l. a year for putting them out. The master is allowed 450l. a year for the maintenance of these boys; and, besides what is given them when they go away, there are lands, both in Gloucestershire and Somersetshire, which are settled upon this foundation. The Mayor and Aldermen, who are the visitors of it, chuse a Treasur-

er. The boys are dressed much like our Blue-coat-hospital boys, only their breast-plate is a piece of scarlet cloth; with the two first letters of the names of the donor.

2. The Hospital founded by Edward Colston, Esq; on St. Austin's Back, where 100 boys are maintained for seven years, and taught and apprenticed, as those are at Queen Elizabeth's. For the maintenance of the boys, the master is allowed 1000 l. a year. The founder purchased lands in several parts of Somersetshire, and settled the revenues on this foundation; which are received by the Merchants Company, who are inspectors into this charity, to see that the boys are not abused. Eighty of these boys are free-born children of Bristol; the other twenty, foreigners, from Wells, and other places in the county. There are habited like the former, only they have black caps; the lining of their blue coats, orange, as the other is white; and a plate of brass on their breasts, with a dolphin (the founder's crest) stamped on it. 3. Another which he founded on St. Michael's Hill in 1691. The front and sides whereof are faced with free-stone, with twenty-four apartments, for twelve men, and twelve women, an allowance of 3 s. a week each, and twenty-four sacks of coals a year; but the elder brother has 6 s. a week. The Governor has an apartment and garden, with a handsome allowance; and here is a neat chapel, in which a clergyman has 10 l. a year for reading prayers twice a day, except when they are read at St. Michael's church, at which every pensioner is to attend. This charity alone cost the founder 25,000 l. 4. Another adjoining to the Merchants-hall in King-street, founded partly by Edward Colston, Esq; and partly by the Merchants, for eighteen men on account of the Merchants, and twelve men and women on account of Mr. Colston. The pensioners have each 2 s. a week, besides which the Merchants allow them coal. 5. A large school-house and dwelling-house in Temple-street, built and maintained by the said Mr. Colston, who purchased the ground for it in 1696. Here are forty boys taught reading, writing, and arithmetic, and clothed in short grey habits, with caps and bands; but the parents find other necessaries. The master's salary is paid out of the vestry of that parish by subscription of persons, who have the intire management of the school. It is probable that this, and Mr. Colston's other school already mentioned, are included in the printed account of the four charity-schools in this city for 190 boys, and twenty girls, all clothed,

6. Forker's hospital, on St. Michael's Hill, for six men and eight women, whose allowance is 2 s. a week each. 7. St. Nicholas's alms-house in King-street, founded by Mr. Daniel Adams, where are sixteen rooms for thirteen women, and three men, at the weekly allowance of 1 s. 30 d. each. 8. One in Peter-street, built by Alderman Aldworth, for eight widows, but no allowance. 9. Merchant-Taylors hospital, in Merchant-street, where two men, and nine women, have each 2 s. 6 d. a week, besides a dinner and 1 s. a-piece once a quarter. 10. St. John's hospital in the Old Market, where twelve women are allowed 2 s. a week each, besides a sack of coals, and 1 s. a-piece at Christmas. 11. Another over-against it (both said to be the gift of one Mr. Barnstable) for twelve men and twelve women, who are allowed 2 s. 4 d. per week each, and washing. 12. Alderman Stephens's hospital, in the same street, for twelve women, whose only allowance is 1 s. 6 d. a week each. 13. Another on Radcliff-hill for fourteen men and women, founded, as it is said, by Sir William Penn. Some of the poor here have an allowance, others none. 14. An hospital, or work-house, built by the people called Quakers, near the Narrow Weir. 15. Dr. White's hospital, in Temple-street, for nine men and three women, at an allowance of 2 s. 6 d. a week each, and gowns once in three years. 16. A bridewell betwixt Wine-street and St. James's; and adjoining to it a workhouse, called Whitehall. 17. An old alms-house without Temple-gate, where-in are fourteen people; but they have no allowance. 18. An infirmary opened on St. Peter's day, in 1738, at the mint, for the sick, lame, and distressed poor of this city, called St. Peter's hospital; to which there have been very bountiful subscriptions, and particularly John Elbridge, Esq; the late Comptroller of the customs at this port; who, as we are informed, among many other charitable donations, bequeathed 5000 l. to this infirmary, besides endowing a charity-school on St. Michael's hill, which he built several years before his death, for educating and cloathing a number of poor girls.

The Guildhall for the sessions and assizes, and the Mayor's and Sheriff's Courts, is in Broad-street; and adjoining to it is a spacious lofty room, called St. George's chapel, in which the Mayor and Sheriff are annually chosen, on the 15th of September. In the front of the Guildhall is the Effigy of King Charles II. At the upper end of Corn-street is a very large Council-house, lately rebuilt; where the Mayor and Al-

dermen meet every day, except Sundays, to administer justice; and below it is the Tholsley, where are short stone pillars, with broad boss plates on them, like sun-dials, and coats of arms, with inscriptions on them. They were erected by the Merchants for the benefit of writing, or counting money: Here they used to meet, as the London Merchants do on their Exchange; but they were so exposed to weather, and the annoyance of sleds and coaches to and from the Key, &c. that, in 1738, the Citizens obtained an act of Parliament, and have now, in the same street, built a regular Exchange, with four entrances into it, and rooms for shops over it, like the Royal Exchange at London, and about two-thirds as large. The old buildings, pulled down for that purpose, cost the Chamber of the city above 20,000 l. The first stone of it was laid by the Mayor, the 20th of March 1740-1, with several pieces of gold and silver coin under it, and this inscription upon it:

Regnante Georgio II, Pio, Felici, Augusto, Libertatis, Rei Mercatorie Domini Forisque Vindice, primariam Lapidem hujusce Edificii, Suffragio Civium Aere publico extruxit, posuit Henricus Combe Praetor, A. C. MDCCXL.

i. e.

' In the Reign of George II, the Pious, Prosperous, August Vindicator of Liberty and Commerce, both at Home and Abroad, Henry Combe, Mayor, A. D. 1740, placed the first Stone of this Edifice, erected by the Vote of the Citizens, and at the public Expence.'

This structure, which is all of free-stone, with two spacious apartments at the entrance, one for a tavern, the other for a coffee-house, is the completest of its kind in Europe, and was opened, with great pomp, on the 21st of September 1743. Behind it, also, a large piece of ground is laid out for the markets, which very much embarrass High-street and Broad-street, where they are now kept.

The Key here, which is upon the river Froome, is near half a mile in length from its bridge to its conflux with the Avon, and the most commodious in England for shipping and landing of Merchants goods, having several cranes on it for this purpose; one of which, the workmanship of Mr. Padmore, is not to be equalled in Europe, for the extraordinary dispatch with which it clears ships; which is of no small benefit to the Merchants, especially to many of them, whose warehouses lie upon the Key. There is a large handsome sun-dial on this Key.

Key, and a draw-bridge over the river Frome, which preserves the communication between the parts of the city on both sides of that river, and is drawn up gratis, by Officers paid by the city, for the admittance of ships with the tide, which is pretty strong here, generally flows six, sometimes eleven or twelve fathom, and, on St. David's day, gets into the streets below the bridge.

The stately high cross, at the upper end of High-street, was lately removed to the middle of College-green: It is a fine Gothic structure, with the effigies of several Kings of England all around it. In Wine-street is a large corn-market, built of free-stone; and a guard-house adjoining to it, with barracks for soldiers.

As to the trade of this city, it is well known to all traders to be the most considerable of any port in the British dominions, London only excepted, especially to the West-Indies, to which its Merchants were the first adventurers, and always greater traders in proportion, than that metropolis. It was even computed, about twenty-six years ago, when it employed no less than 2000 sail of ships, that the trade, in proportion to the bigness of the two cities, was above three times as great as that of London. Indeed, the Bristol Merchants had a very good trade to the West-Indies, at the time of the civil war, which they have increased much more, not only thither, but to all parts of the world, since the revolution. Before that, they knew little of the Guinea trade, and hardly any thing of the Dutch, the Hamburg, the Norway, and the East-land commerce; all which have since been very flourishing in this port. In time of peace, fifty West-India ships have arrived here in a fleet, or very near one another, many of them ships of considerable burthen. In the late war with France, they built a sort of galleys, called runners, which being well armed and manned, and furnished with letters of mart, overtook and mastered several prizes of that nation. Many of these ships were then also carriers for London Merchants, who ordered their merchandise to be landed here, and sent up to Gloucester by water, thence by land to Lechlade, and thence down the Thames to London; the carriage being so reasonable, that it was more than paid for by the difference of the insurance, and risque between this port and London: These conveniencies, and a shorter cut through the Channel to the Land's-end, gave the Merchants of Bristol a great advantage in trade over those of London; and to this advantage may, in some measure, be attributed the great number of wealthy men risen up

within a few years in this city; the shopkeepers of which, who are, in general, wholesale men, have so great an inland trade, that they maintain carriers, just as the London tradesmen do, not only to Bath, and to Wells and Exeter, but to Frome, and all the principal counties and towns, from Southampton, even to the banks of the Trent. Moreover, by means of those two great rivers, the Severn and Wye, they have the whole trade of South Wales, as it were to themselves, and the greatest part of that of North Wales.

The largest ships lie at Hungroad, four miles down the river. Two miles below which is Kingroad, another station. Here those ships are discharged by lighters, which carry the merchandise to the Key. For the building, equipping, and repairing of ships, there are shipwrights, and all other proper artificers, yards and docks, and large ropewalks in the skirts of the town.

The wine-coopers were formerly very eminent for sherry, which they used to import from Spain, and was called Bristol milk, because it was as pleasant, and as commonly drank; but there is none now imported.

One of this city's principal branches of trade, and which has been prodigiously increased since the revolution, is that to Ireland, from whence it imports tallow, linen, and woollen, and bay-yarn. The Straights trade, for all sorts of fruit, oil, &c. is very considerable at this port; and so, indeed, is that to all other countries, except Turkey and the East-Indies.

At this city there are also some considerable manufactures of woollen-stuffs, particularly cantaloons, which is carried on chiefly by French refugees: Glass-ware is as plenty and cheap at Bristol as in any place in the world, here being no less than fifteen glass-houses, which are served by the King'swood and Mendip-hills coal mines, some for glasses, others for bottles, of which there is a great demand at the hot well and bath, for exporting their mineral waters, wine, beer, cyder, &c.

Here are the following incorporations of tradesmen: 1. The Merchant-adventurers Company, who have a handsome hall, and lands to a good value. 2. The Merchant-taylors, whose hall, lately rebuilt in Broad-street, is of free-stone, near seventy feet long, and proportionable in breadth. 3. The Mercers. 4. The Soap-boilers, who are also Chandlers. 5. The Tobacconists. 6. The Butchers. 7. The Barbers, including the Surgeons. 8. The Tylers. 9. The Holliers, who are the sled-men. 10. Shoemakers. 11. Coopers. 12. Bakers. 13. Smiths, &c. all which have halls of their own,

own; or hire large rooms for their meetings. For the accommodation of the citizens with water, here are several public conduits, viz. one in Broad-street, one in Corn-street, one by the Fish-market, at the end of the Key; another on the Back, one in Peter-street, one in Temple-street, another in Thomas-street; where is also a fair every Thursday for cattle, a large wool-hall, and a Tholsey.

Besides near fourscore Gentlemen's coaches that are kept here, there are several stage coaches, that set out almost every day in the summer for London or Bath; and there are other genteel hackney coaches, that are hired every morning for the Hot well, and may be had for any other service or jaunt at reasonable rates; but they do not ply in the streets.

The Hot well, in the parish of Clifton, about a mile from the city, down the river, is very much frequented, especially in July and August, its waters being reckoned better than the Bath for some distempers, particularly the diabetes; and they are of excellent use in all scorbutic and inflammatory cases, being impregnated by the lime-stone quarries, through which they run, with a soft alkalious quality. They are not only drank on the spot at the pump-room, but every morning cried in the streets like milk, and are observed to retain their virtue longer than any other medicinal waters. Near the well, is a house built, with a fine Assembly-room, where it is the custom for the Gentlemen, in their turns, to treat all the Ladies and Gentlemen, that come thither for the waters, with a breakfast of tea, coffee, and chocolate. Though there are commodious lodgings near the well, yet many people of Quality chuse to lodge on the College-green, which looks all over the city and harbour, and is as delightful a place for the purpose, as any in England; to the beauty of which the cathedral adds not a little.

The rocks above the well are the chief place for picking up the Bristol stones, not so well known in Camden's time as in ours:

That great Antiquary observes, that they are admirable for their six corners; but, if we may trust to our naturalists, says the author of the Additions, they assure us, that they are not worthy of admiration, since very often crystals and beryls, and even sometimes common spars in many parts of England, as well as elsewhere, are of that figure. Whole bushels of them are not so easily to be got now as in Camden's days, nor are they so transparent and hard as Indian diamonds, which he represents them to be.

About this city and the College-green is a hill, called Brandon-hill, made use of by the laundresses for drying their linen, which is carried to it upon sleds; and the ground is said to have been given to the city for that purpose by Queen Elisabeth. At the bottom of this hill, at Jacob's-well, is a theatre, where in the summer, during the recess of the comedians from the metropolis, plays are acted almost every night; and, for the gay part of the citizens of both sexes, there have been lately opened, in the suburbs, two Assembly-rooms; one a very handsome building, in the way to the Hot well, which is for the summer; the other, which is held every Tuesday in the winter, at the Old Theatre at Stoke's Croft.

To conclude our account of this great city: It can receive no honour from the name of any subject, but it has given honour to two noble families; first to that of the Digbys, the last of which dying without issue, the title became extinct, but was revived in favour of the Right Honourable John Lord Hervey, of Ickworth, created Earl of Bristol by his late Majesty King George; and it gives this farther honour to such as marry a citizen's daughter, that the husband does thereby become free of the city.

The present Members of Parliament for this city are Robert Nugent, Esq; a Commissioner of the Treasury, and Jarrit Smith, Esq.

[To be continued.]

### To the PROPRIETORS of the UNIVERSAL MAGAZINE.

GENTLEMEN,

*The following Remarks on the Report of the General Officers, relating to the late Expedition to Rochefort, being the Substance of what is advanced on both Sides of the Question, in two celebrated Pamphlets lately published, your inserting them in your extensively useful Collection will much oblige*

SIR,

YOU may, perhaps, be a little surprised at receiving a letter from me: Persons of my description are not easily found in the circle of your acquaintance,

and you will be puzzled to guess my name; but no matter what is my name, or what my acquaintance with you: I might as well ask who that friend in the country was to whom

whom you have thought fit to address your letter. I have lived a good many years among those who are called Country Gentlemen, and never found that you had a single friend among them; they knew you too well: Let us cease therefore to enquire who was your correspondent, either when you wrote your own, or when you receive this letter.

You will, perhaps, wonder how I have traced this performance home to you; but the world was enriched last winter with so many Tests, and so many other curious pieces in the same taste, that it is impossible not to find out the hand: To you therefore I address myself, as to the great fountain and source, without considering whether you have conveyed your poison through your own masterly pen, or transfused it into the quill of some less noble, though still perhaps truly noble, disciple.

You tell us, page 7, that on the return of the fleet, 'Some merely guided by private attachments, or prejudices in favour of the projectors, or at least the principal promoter of the attempt, extolled it to the skies, and that on the other hand, others, perhaps, influenced by considerations of the like private nature, by pique, prejudice, or envy, treated the whole plan as chimerical, crude, indigested, both in the projection and appointment of the execution, from which no better, or other success, could be expected than what befel it. That the whole of it was the scheme of a man who wanted to value himself upon what he did not understand, and who, rather than do nothing, would do something which was worse than nothing.' One should have supposed that an author of *Candid Reflexions* would at least have taken care to steer between these two partial opinions, which you yourself represent as the extreme on either side. And yet there is not a line in your whole candid performance, which does not tend to support this virulence against the Minister.

But, though you have undertaken to attack, I shall not undertake to defend him: I am not commissioned to it: I am not sufficiently apprised of those facts which justify the plan of the expedition; but what I undertake to prove is, that you have no facts, or at least you produce none, on which it ought to be condemned. You think, for instance, not only that the Generals who commanded the expedition are to be justified in having done no more, but that they are in some degree blameable for having done so much, for the plan was wild, chimerical, and absurd. You are satisfied from the reputation of the Generals, that,

if the fault had not lain in the plan, there could have been no failure in the execution. I, on my part, am persuaded that a plan, (no matter who projected it) approved on the utmost deliberation by his Majesty, and unanimously approved by his Cabinet-council, undertaken on a full examination of facts, by these very Generals, without protest or remonstrance, approved and desired by the King of Prussia (for the King of Prussia, we find *Enq. p. 20*, desires and presses this very measure) and prepared under the immediate inspection of Sir John Ligonier, then, as well as now, Commander in chief of the King's forces, could not be a project so totally repugnant to common sense, as you chuse to represent it. These, indeed, are names which make a different impression on you and me. Your opinion of his \* \* \*, or at least your representation of him, is perhaps apt to vary with circumstances. When he submits to be directed by you and yours, he is every thing that is great and noble: But, if he displeases you or yours, we need go no farther for your sentiments than to that famous manuscript, which has been, so busily, and yet so cautiously handed about, wherein he is represented as deceiving the whole world, exposing his favourite son, as betraying the safety of his E——l territories, the possessions of his subjects, the honour of his arms, his family, and his name, for the sake of preserving his private treasures, and avoiding the expence of an army necessary for the defence of his country, which he so often and so solemnly had declared was an effective army, and yet in fact never subsisted hardly even upon paper. How false this assertion was, subsequent events have proved. As to the King of Prussia, we all know how much his military skill has been, with great uniformity, derided by you and your favourite Heroes: A man, wild, impetuous, impracticable, ignorant of the art of war, and as unqualified to be a General as Mr. Pitt is to be a Minister. The present Commander in chief of the British troops, we know too, is no favourite with you and yours. The people of this country have indeed long considered him as the first soldier, though till lately a very subordinate Officer in the service. They will never forget the services he has done this country.

One argument, which you endeavour to force into your service, is the countenance given by the concurrence of the sea Officers to the opinion of that Council of war which determined to do nothing against Rochefort. Let us see what Sir Edward Hawke says on the subject: In his letter to Mr. Secretary Pitt,

*Fitt*, Enq. p. 101, are these words: 'We (meaning the seamen) assented to the reasons for not attempting to take Rochefort by escalade, in confidence of their (meaning the land Officers) judgment and knowledge in their own profession; but I and every one else agreed in opinion, that the landing could be effected.' What therefore is the inference to be drawn from hence, but this: The seamen were persuaded they could effect the whole of their duty; they could land the troops: As to what the troops could do when landed, it was not their province to judge.

The report of the Board of General Offices, which was the ground-work of your letter, must likewise be so of mine.

The first article of the report is, 'It appears that one cause of the expedition having failed, is the not attacking Fort Fouras by sea, at the same time that it would have been attacked by land, agreeable to the first design, which certainly must have been of the greatest utility towards carrying your Majesty's instructions into execution: It was at first resolved by Sir Edward Hawke (Thierry, the pilot of the *Magnanime*, having undertaken the safe conduct of a ship to Fort Fouras for that purpose) but afterwards laid aside upon the representation of Vice-admiral Knowles, that the *Barfleur*, the ship designed for that service, was on ground at the distance of between four or five miles from the shore; but, as neither Sir Edward Hawke, nor the pilot, could attend to give any information upon that head, we cannot presume to offer a certain opinion thereupon.'

It appears from the evidence of Vice-admiral Knowles, Enq. p. 44, that the whole affair of this attack upon Fouras was delegated by Sir Edward Hawke, to his inspection, and that Sir Edward had proceeded so far in the execution of the plan, as to direct his Secretary to begin an order to lighten the *Barfleur* for that purpose. But this was laid aside, upon the remonstrances of Capt. Graves and Vice-admiral Knowles, that the *Barfleur* was aground at between four and five miles distance from the shore; that then Sir Edward Hawke ordered him to try to carry the bomb-ketches in, which he did, and run them a-ground at more than two miles and two-thirds of a mile distance from Fort Fouras, where they were likely to have been taken by row-boats: That then he run the *Coventry* frigate a-ground five times within the hour, at a greater distance from the shore than the bomb-ketch. That then (and it seems not till then) he sent his Master to sound, and found that, at two miles distance from the

fort, there was but six feet water at high-water. All these notable exploits were performed by Vice-admiral Knowles; the same, who, it is said, advised Sir Edward Hawke not even to enter the road of Basque, lest he should be bombarded; the same, one has formerly heard and read of in Courts-martial; the same, who on a late P——y enquiry, had the happiness to boast such peculiar protection and countenance from you, Sir; the same who (as I have heard) detained the squadron two days in sight of the French coast, because he had sent away the pilot, destined to conduct it upon a chase after a French ship. But I will not recapitulate his virtues or his merit. It was upon the remonstrance of this Vice-admiral, whose station in command intitled him, at least, to so much confidence from his superior Officer, that the resolution to attack Fort Fouras by sea was laid aside. Now, then, let me relate to you the reasons which induce me to believe, that, notwithstanding this report of Vice-admiral Knowles, Fort Fouras was accessible by sea, though the Vice-admiral had not the good fortune to find out the channel.

In the first place, then, though I have by no means that high opinion of the French wisdom and ability which you entertain, and on every occasion extol so highly; yet I do suppose, that, in matters of defence, they do conduct themselves on principles similar to those which are adopted by the rest of mankind. I do suppose, for instance, that, when they build a fort, it is intended either to defend or offend. Fouras was weak to the land; it stood at the water's edge to guard the channel; it stood even on a bank which ran into the water; and as Colonel Wolfe, who seems to be the first Officer who thought of reconnoitring it, tells us, Enq. p. 30, it had twenty-four embrasures to the water-side. What was the use of this fort? Was it to guard a bank of sand over which scarce a Thames wherry could pass? If the guns of no ship whatever could reach the fort, could the guns of the fort reach any ship? According to Mr. Knowles, there was no channel at all, or it lay out of gunshot of the fort. At two miles distance the Vice-admiral's Master found but six feet water at high-water; at near three miles distance the bomb-ketch, which drew but eleven feet water, went a-ground. The *Coventry* frigate did the same further out than that, and the *Barfleur* at a still greater distance. Now, tho' after all this delay, and hazard to the ships, that Admiral thought fit to found, and try the depth of the water at a distance from the fort, where no cannon could reach; yet it

is astonishing to find not a single proof attempted to be given of the depth of the water near the shore, and within gun-shot of the fort. Is it impossible then that the channel, a narrow one, might run in shore? Is it not demonstrable that it did so, both from the circumstance of the thing, and the evidence of those who knew, and had navigated it? What says Bonneau, the fisherman, examined by General Conway, and others, Enq. p. 53, there were four fathom (twenty-four feet) water at half cannon-shot from Fort Fouras, a depth sufficient for a sixty gun ship. Now, though the land Officers did not chuse to trust to the intelligence of a fisherman for the state of the fortifications at Rochefort, yet it seems to be the best evidence as to the depth of the channel that could have been wished. There was the united testimony of Thierry and Bonneau, joined to the reason of the thing, that there must be a channel within gun-shot of the fort, though the ships missed the entrance of it. I might add, that, though the Vice-admiral could not conduct a ship to the fort, there were Captains in the fleet who it seems offered it: Captain Colby offered to carry the Princess Amelia, Enq. p. 30. How then can we unriddle this mystery, for a mystery there certainly is? Perhaps it is easier to guess the solution than to explain it.

From all these circumstances, I say it is clear that Fouras must be, and was accessible by sea: That the Board of Officers are therefore justified in the report, that the not attacking it by sea appeared to be one of the causes of the failure of the expedition.

The next article in the report is, 'That another cause of the failure of the expedition was, that instead of attempting to land when the report was received on the 24th of September from Rear-admiral Brodrick, and the Captains who had been sent out to sound and reconnoitre, a Council of war was summoned, and held on the 25th, in which it was unanimously resolved not to land, as the attempt upon Rochefort was neither advisable or practicable. But it does not appear to us that there were then, or at any time afterwards, either a body of troops, or batteries on shore, sufficient to have prevented the attempting a descent, in pursuance of the instructions signed by your Majesty. Neither does it appear to us, that there were any sufficient reasons to induce the Council of war to believe, that Rochefort was so far changed in respect to its strength, or posture of defence, since the expedition was resolved on in England, as to prevent all attempts of an attack upon the place, in order to burn and destroy the

docks, magazines, arsenals, and shipping, in obedience to your Majesty's command.' Is this, Sir, the part of the report, which you say is so far from carrying censure, that the Commanders (I mean the land Commanders) might even glory in avowing and subscribing to it? Is this the part which you say does honour to their sense and obedience? Let us state it in fewer words: A cause of failure in this expedition was, that the Generals, instead of landing on the 24th of September, when the report of those sent to reconnoitre was made, called a Council of war on the 25th, and resolved not to land. Yet there was no reason which prevented their having landed as they were ordered. Nor do we think the Council of war had any reason to imagine, that the situation of Rochefort appeared now so different from what it was represented to be when the expedition was first set on foot, as to make it impossible to execute their orders.

If this is obedience, if this is matter of glory to a soldier, in the name of common sense, what is disobedience; and what can he do to deserve shame and dishonour? Can it be asserted in stronger terms that the expedition failed, because the Council of war, without any reason to justify such resolution, determined it to be impracticable and unadvisable to execute their orders.

But let us consider the difficulties which prevented the attempt to land. Sir Edward Hawke, in his letter to Mr. Pitt, Enq. p. 101, says, 'He and every one else were of opinion, the landing might be effected. The Admiral and reconnoitring Captains report, Enq. p. 102, two convenient landing-places, where the transports might come within a mile and an half of the shore, and where no batteries on the shore could annoy the landing. Admiral Brodrick says, Enq. p. 45, 'That the landing was so good, that he could have got out of the boats without wetting his shoes; that no shot from any battery could reach the boats; that men of war could come within two miles; that the sand-hills were forty yards distant from high-water mark; that the bomb-ketches, if they could come near enough, might have been useful to annoy any troops hid behind the sand-hills', and, p. 44, Admiral Knowles says, 'A bomb, at an elevation of 45 degrees, will go two miles and two thirds.'

But how could our troops have been landed? In the first place Admiral Knowles, in concurrence with the Admiral and Captains who went to reconnoitre, 'Had assured them there were two landing-places out of the reach of any battery; that the beach was dry, sandy, and firm, and the soldier

dier need not have wetted his shoes in getting out of the boat; that the men of war (which drew from 20 to 30 feet water) might have come within two miles; and, though the cannon from them could not annoy the troops, if there were any behind the sand-hills, yet the bomb-ketches might, which throw a bomb two miles and two thirds, and which, as they drew but 11 feet water, might have come probably as near as the transports.' So that the men might have landed under cover of the bombs, which, as the sand-hills were but forty yards from the water edge, must have cleared the ground for considerably more than a mile beyond the sand-hills.

Let us now consider how far they are justified by what they found, in determining, in contradiction to what they were ordered, that an attack upon Rochefort was not to be attempted. And, in order to do this, I shall take leave to strip them of that part of their defence, which arises totally from their own misconduct, the want of having a place of retreat. When we are to judge from events of the practicability of a measure, we are to argue from the case, as it would have stood if all had been done which could have been done. Fouras might have been had for a place of retreat; and it is but an unfortunate slip in the General, who owns, Enq. p. 28, That, had Fort Fouras been taken, there would have been great ease in the rest of the enterprise: I shall take the liberty, therefore, to consider the army as landed, and the stores, &c. secured within the walls of that fort.

Being matters then of Fouras, and no body of troops in the field to oppose them, they could at least have marched to reconnoitre and inspect, with their own eyes, the nature of the fortifications about Rochefort; and this they might have done without danger to their troops, and without the loss of a single soldier. Had they found, by their own observation, and by incontrovertible testimony, that the fortifications of the place were so far and so totally varied, from the accounts given of them, as to make the success by assault impossible, or in a very high degree improbable; then, and not till then, would they have been justified in returning to their ships; for then they would have performed their orders: They would have attempted, as far as was found practicable. But posterity will hardly believe that three English Generals, of noble blood, high in their Master's favour, and high in reputation, who were sent with a powerful armada, and a body of near 10,000 British troops under their command, upon an enterprise of the greatest importance to their country,

and upon which the eyes, not only of their countrymen, but all Europe, were turned with eager expectation, could consent to come back again, even without an attempt to reconnoitre, leaving behind them, if not their own honour, yet certainly the honour of their country; because, in a Council of war held aboard their ships, there appeared a contrariety of evidence, whether the ditch about the town of Rochefort, which was supposed at their first setting out to be dry, was, in reality, a dry or a wet ditch: Yet, party and prejudice apart, is not this a true state of the case? Supposing the troops in possession of Fouras, which they might so easily have been, what other difficulty do the Generals pretend to suggest, besides the wet ditch?

As to the state of the ditch, two witnesses declared they had seen it full of water, by means of sluices in the town. When Sir John is interrogated on these points, by the Board, he says, that there was a contradiction in the evidence given to the Council of war; and that some of the prisoners contradicted, and some confirmed Col. Clerk's account.

Bonneau, the fisherman, recommended to Col. Clerk as a knowing sensible fellow, by Capt. Hamilton, General Conway's Aid de Camp, assured him, in the presence of Col. Wolfe, and several other persons, that, on the 21st of that very month, when our fleet was on the coast, that very spot remained as open and as unfortified as it was when Col. Clerk first saw it in the year 1754. Enq. p. 52. But this, though reported to the General, he would not believe; he would not believe a fisherman in the affair of a fortification, because he was not an engineer; and yet he would not believe the engineer of the fort of Aix, who said the ditch was dry, and the town open, because he was an engineer.

As to the ditch, if the concurrent evidence of Col. Clerk and the French engineer, that it was a dry one, had been out of the question, the contradictory evidence given before the Council of war might have been cleared up from the very situation of the places. It was a maxim of one of the greatest French Generals, and a French maxim will have weight with our English Generals, that one should never suppose a ditch to be full of water, till somebody we can depend upon, has dipped his finger in and tasted it; yet that French General would scarce have taken the trouble of sending to search if there was water in a ditch which lay on the side of a hill. It is impossible, without sluices, which must be repeated as often as the level of the ground varies, *Cela ne pourroit etre*  
a cause



a cause de l'inegalite du terrain, was what might have occurred to an English General as well as to a French engineer. Even if there had been sluices, to demolish them was not the work of a battering train. A couple of field-pieces would blow up a sluice in half an hour, and then where would be the wet ditch?

I have heard too another thing, and I am well founded in asserting it: There was a certain *Monf. Bonneville*, a volunteer, who went under the protection of one of our Generals in this expedition. He had been about eight or nine years since through *Rochefort*, and great stress was laid in the Council of war on the evidence that he gave, that, to the best of his recollection, there was then water in the ditch: This evidence, though from such long memory, and though he declared he did not take particular notice of this circumstance, was eagerly caught at; but a very deaf ear was turned to the undertaking with which he accompanied his evidence, 'That, even though there should be water, he would, by a method which he explained, make that ditch practicable in two or three different places in the space of a few minutes, and wide enough for a battalion to march in front; that the materials for this were in their power, and that the thing was no chimerical project, since it had been done by *Marshall Lowendahl* the last war, in two several instances, where he himself was present and in service.' But this it seems was too dangerous.

It is no fault in a General to be cautious how he exposes his troops; it is his duty not to expose them wantonly and rashly; but troops must serve when the occasions of the State demand it, and sometimes they must go upon hard service: The question was not whether *Rochefort* could be taken without loss; but whether *Rochefort* could be taken. A ditch, even a wet one, a wall, an intrenchment, or a battery of cannon do not make the places they defend impregnable; they are taken every day, and taken by escalade and assault. *Marshall Lowendahl* took by assault several fortifications, surrounded by wet ditches, last war; yet not by surprise. *Fort St. Philip* was taken by assault, without a breach, though defended by a stronger garrison than was within the ramparts of *Rochefort*: If it had not been so taken, it never could have been taken; and yet that attack was much more desperate than there was any appearance to suspect that on *Rochefort* would have been. Are not intrenchments, even the strongest and best defended, continually forced? And did not the French, in the only stop they received in the dominions of *Hanover*, march

up a steep hill, into the mouths of a battery of cannon and take it? All these services must be performed, and they can be performed, but still, I agree, with loss. It would be happy if we could carry on war without shedding Christian blood; but mankind is not yet sufficiently civilised to adopt such methods. 'In all doubtful dangerous military attempts, the advantages that may accrue from success ought to be weighed against the damage and misfortune which may be the consequence of a repulse.' So says *Sir John Ligonier*, *Enq. p. 21*, in his advice to *Sir John Mordaunt*. Our forcing, by a vigorous impression, *Rochefort*, and seizing the ships and naval stores, burning the docks, destroying the foundry and cannon, and thereby crippling the French navy, perhaps for the rest of this war, were such advantages as this country, in its present circumstances, might in prudence purchase, even with the lives of some of its soldiers, and might thereby have saved the lives of many of its subjects.

The last article in the report relates to the resolution to attack *Fort Fouras* on the 28th; and, in page 41 of your own work, you are pleased to represent this resolution, as an 'Excess of zeal to carry on the enterprise, and a perseverance in a plan which was found impracticable.' But you have forgot, that the Generals themselves claim no such merit, nor do they even pretend that this was attempted with a view still to proceed against *Rochefort*: Quite the contrary. The General himself, *Enq. p. 109*, represents it as something to employ the troops before they went home, while the fortifications of *Aix* were blowing up; but, being prevented from landing that night, and the fleet being ready the next morning, they did not think it worth while to stay another day. They were so determined by the contradictory evidence given at the Council of war, and so fixed in their resolution, in no situation to attack *Rochefort*, that it was not worth while to detain the fleet a day, in order to take a place, which, if the seamen had taken at first, the General says the rest of the enterprise would have been easy, and from whence they might, with safety, have informed their own eyes of the exact situation of the town.

You are pleased to express an high contempt of the idea of giving any blow to France, not only in any part of the land frontiers, but of that immense tract of coast which spreads for so great an extent through different seas; and you shelter yourself under one axiom of *Schomberg*, 'That attacking France in France was taking a bull by the horns.' And another of the great

great Victor Amadeus of Savoy, 'That he knew a thousand ways into France, but none out of it.'

This is another instance of what I have before lamented, as an unhappy omen to this country, that even great Statesmen can adopt the maxim, that the wisdom and power of France renders her invulnerable. Yet I did not expect that you, of all men living, would have endeavoured to expose the absurdity of taking the bull by the horns; you who have been, who continue to be the grand advocate for land operations, and for sending the force of this island upon the continent. I will agree, indeed, that, neither in the last war, nor perhaps in the present, was there much probability that our troops should enter France: So much the worse for us. But do you make no difference between attacking such a barrier as France has towards Flanders, or even attacking it from the side of Italy, and sending a superior fleet to storm at once a place situated on the coast, which the Generals were not instructed to hold and maintain, but to destroy, and then go on board their ships? The way back, if the fleet continued superior, was just as easy as the way thither.

But, though I differ from you in that opinion, we agree exactly in another, which you advance; I mean the great importance of Cape Breton, and the blow which France would receive in the loss of it; yet if, as you observe justly, it would not now be a folly to be surprised at any thing, I should have been a little surprised to hear the neglect of that object charged as an imputation on the Minister, whom you and yours have so often ridiculed as America-mad. Must I really ask the question? Was that great object forgot? Has the war in America in general, or a plan of attack on that place in particular, been neglected by him; or was it his scramble for power? Was it his junto, or his party cabal, that suspended or weakened the operation? Look back a few months. When was the attack of that place projected? And when was the armament fitted out and prepared for the execution? Was it not in that very hour when you and yours were with so much decency and humanity ridiculing a bedridden Minister, and representing him to be as impotent in his mental faculties as he was in his bodily state? Was not that armament prepared by the then Board of Admiralty, with an expedition that shewed they were no strangers to business, how much soever they might be ridiculed as novices in office? Was it not ready to sail six weeks sooner than any armament could be sent from the ports of France, notwithstanding the utmost exer-

tions of that wise and alert people? Was it not sufficient for the service, and infinitely superior to any thing which at that time could oppose it in America? When, by a series of adverse winds, the departure of that armament had been delayed so many weeks, and till the French fleets were ready to put to sea, was there not a reinforcement of six capital ships destined by that Admiralty, to be added to those originally ordered to that service, and which were to follow them as soon as possible? I affirm that there was. How that reinforcement came to be applied to other purposes you best can tell, since it was through your scramble for power, through your junto, through your party cabal, that a dismissal was given, in that critical conjuncture, to that Board of Admiralty, and the Minister with whom it was connected. The succeeding Board happened to be of a different opinion from the preceding one, and the reinforcement destined for the attack of Louisbourg, was (I do not say perverted) but converted to other purposes. To cruise upon the trade of France was, by that Board, thought the best method of destroying the enemy, and, instead of a chimerical attack upon Louisbourg or Rochefort, the fleet of England was immediately exerted in what the French call the piratical kind of war; a kind of war, which, I suppose, is the fittest for the fleet of England, because the French ridicule it the most; and sure I am, that our maritime Officers not only applaud it the most, but seem of late years to have turned their thoughts to little else.

As soon as the six weeks Admiralty retired, and gave way to the present Board, and the present Minister was ordered to resume the functions of that office, which not a man in England dared to fill after him, the American system resumed its vigour. Such ships as could be collected, though not equal, either in strength or numbers, to what had been originally destined to that service, were immediately sent to reinforce those at Halifax; and I do again affirm, and am prepared to prove, that, except a very short time, in which the squadron of Mr. Holbourne was, by the beforementioned accidents, by a single ship, perhaps, inferior to the French, he had under his command, during the whole summer, a fleet superior to any thing the French had at Louisbourg, or could, by any means whatever, bring there, whether you consider the number of line of battle ships, the number of men on board, the number of guns, or the weight of their metal; and yet almost the whole maritime force of France, so far as it could be manned, was, by stratagem, collected

lected there. Was it then so very absurd and romantic, that when their maritime force was drawn away to America, and their land forces engaged in Germany, the reserved strength of this country should be exerted in attempting a blow so very decisive as the taking of Rochefort would have been? Why it miscarried, to this moment, I can hardly guess; but sure I am, it was not through the impracticability of it.

I have now, Sir, gone through the consideration of your whole performance, and, if you are not tired with reading, I confess I am heartily tired with writing. I have endeavoured to keep as close as possible to the subject, and, though often tempted, I have indulged few sallies of my pen; if now and then you should have found a little deviation, a little playfulness of imagination, forgive it. It is but a copy of my countenance; it is but a forced smile that covers a bleeding heart; a heart broken and bleeding for the distress, for the disgrace of this country. Where, alas! can we look; whither can we direct our hopes? Under which of those dark clouds that surround, and seem ready to burst upon us, can we flatter ourselves there is a ray of light that will break forth? To what purpose is it that we boast our trade, our wealth, and our credit? We are but so many sheep, whose carcasses tempt the wolves to devour us. Where is the glory of the British name; where are the terrors that used to accompany our fleets and armies? The treasures of the country are poured forth in vain by an united and willing people. Our enemies are become invulnerable, and every blow our Ministers meditate, impracticable. In Germany their ravages are not stopped for a single hour, for there were not so many men in the German as in the French army, therefore to check their progress is impracticable. In America, where our troops are at least double to those of the enemy, to check their progress is equally impracticable. To destroy their docks at Rochefort, a town considered in France as an open town, without bastions, without fortifications, without a wall for its defence, is impracticable; for it is most certain there was a ditch, and somebody said there was water in it.

Such is the sum total of the present account of our military operations, and can we look forward with a better prospect? As to our fleet, we have indeed been our own undoers, and have killed the pampered child with kindness. We have destroyed the principle which was the source of our glory. We have misguided the ambition of our seamen; we have tempted them with wealth instead of reputation; and we have

substituted avarice to honour. We have, at this hour, many who would make brave and excellent corsairs, and I hope that, in the long list, we have two or three good Admirals.

As to the army, the soldiers are still brave, and, I am persuaded, will fight, whenever their Commanders will lead them on; there is some comfort in that. But what are the Commanders? Read over the list of General Officers? I am sure you will agree with me, that those who were picked out, as chosen men, to command the expedition against Rochefort, at that time stood among the first for character and reputation. From their conduct on this occasion, we may judge what we are to expect for the future.

But alas! the call, the enthusiastic call of glory and honour is heard no more among us; we are grown a solid and wise people; we have substituted realities to chimeras, and we seek after essentials rather than empty, popular applause. *Populus me fabulat, at mihi plaudo.* Who is there, in this enlightened day, who has not courage enough to withstand popular clamour? No wonder! What does a man get by being popular; and who is there that thinks any farther than how he can get? Is he a soldier, of family perhaps, of rank, of P—y connections, and fostered in the bosom of some powerful faction? Shall such a man expose himself, uncalled, uncommissioned, by his faction? Shall he brave danger in order to serve only his country, and at the same time, perhaps, increase the reputation of some absurd chimerical beggar of a Minister, who is fool enough to think his country worth serving under the most unpleasant circumstances, and in the most dangerous conjunctures? Why should he? His faction will be powerful enough to secure his future preferment; they will stand between him and danger; they will rescue him from punishment; they will rescue him from the resentment of his S—; they will rescue him from every thing but dishonour.

S I R,

I am yours &c.

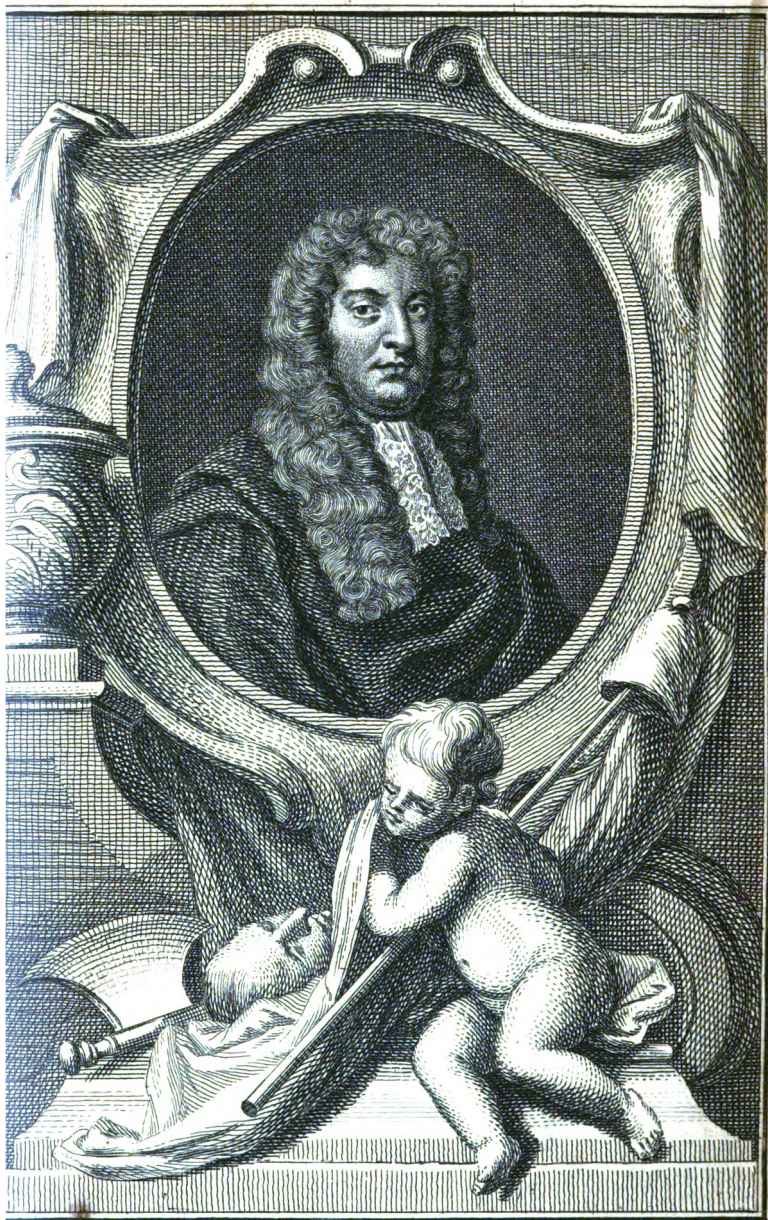
#### POSTSCRIPT.

Though I have not, in the course of this letter, affected a candor more than is common to those who engage in political disputes, yet the reader will think it extraordinary that I have not availed myself of the intelligence lately brought from Rochelle and Rochefort by the Captain of the transport vessel, who was a prisoner in that country at the time our armament came to that coast. The truth is, I disdained to pre-

judice



Engraved for the Universal Magazine.



WILLIAM Lord RUSSEL.

*Printed for J. Hinton at the Kings Arms in Newgate Street.*



mislead the mind of the reader by a testimony of that sort, and I determined that he should judge of the conduct of the Generals in this expedition, from the same evidence on which they might be supposed to act. But as his opinion of the Generals, and their conduct, is by this time formed, it is a debt due to truth, and to the public, to say (what is already well known to most of the merchants of the city of London) that, at the time our fleet was at the Isle of Aix, the whole force which the enemy had on that coast consisted of a battalion of regular troops in the Isle of Rhe, another in Oleron, a Swiss battalion at Rochelle, and one regiment of re-

gulars, and one of militia at Rochefort. That the Prudente, a French ship of 74 guns, with all her cannon and stores, &c. on board, escaped our fleet by running up to Rochefort, through that very channel which was not deep enough for an English long boat; and that the consternation on the coast was greater than could be expressed, it being understood, that, in the course of a few days, both Rochefort and Rochelle would necessarily fall into the hands of the English, there being no possibility to reinforce them till the household troops could arrive from Versailles.

*The History of ENGLAND (Page 25, Vol. XXII.) continued.*

*With a Head of William Lord Russel, curiously engraved.*

It seems that, hitherto, the King had reason to be pleased with a Parliament which, besides a standing revenue of twelve hundred thousand pounds sterling, had granted him, solely for the war with Holland, above seven millions and a half, without reckoning so many other extraordinary sums given him before the war. This Parliament, supposing the King a zealous member of the Protestant church of England, desired but two things, which, upon that supposition, he might readily grant: The one was, to come into their views and measures for the destruction of the Presbyterians; the other, to disable the Papists from giving any jealousy to the Protestants. On the other hand, the Parliament might justly suppose, that, after having carried the royal prerogative so high, the King had reason to be pleased, and would endeavour to preserve a happy union with a Parliament so devoted to him. It is certain, if the King had intirely complied with the Parliament in these two articles, and confined his prerogative within the extensive bounds which the Parliament seemed to prescribe for it, he might have spent his days with more happiness, tranquillity, and plenty, than any of his predecessors; but, the Parliament's suppositions being false, it is not surprising, that the King would not enter into their views. Instead of being zealous for the Protestant religion, his intention was to overturn it. Instead of destroying the Presbyterians, his design was to grant them an indulgence, in order to have a pretence to procure the same for the Papists. Instead of being content with the power ascribed him by the Parliament, he thought it unworthy a King to found the extent of his authority upon acts of Parliament only. Besides, it was a pain to him to be forced to demand money, and to use

for that purpose pretences notoriously false, though the Parliament seemed to be satisfied with them. It would have been more agreeable to him to say, 'It is my will and pleasure,' than to be obliged to use humble intreaties to the Commons. This his favourites were continually representing to him, and to this the example of what he had himself seen practised in neighbouring states strongly prompted him. He was therefore impatient to free himself from this yoke of the Parliament, and the more, as by augmenting his power he should be better able to countenance the Papists, and introduce their religion, which was his own as well as his brother's. But, if Father Orleans the Jesuit is to be credited, these were not the motives which induced the King to take other resolutions: 'It was solely the indignation of his Ministers to see a republican spirit creeping into the Parliament, and engaging them in so many proceedings against the royal authority. Among other things, the triple alliance, into which the Republican cabal had forced the King, contrary to his inclination, appeared to the Ministers an audacious usurpation upon the Royal prerogative, the consequences of which were to be prevented. Full of these resentments, they persuaded the King to render himself absolute, in pursuance of the rights of his crown and the laws of the kingdom; to confine the Parliament within the bounds prescribed by immemorial custom, and not to suffer a mixture of a republic with a monarchy, introduced by violence and encroachments, for fear this mixture should in time produce a monstrous anarchy, and expose England to a horrible confusion, like that from whence she was so lately delivered.'

I shall make no remark on the little foundation this writer had to ascribe a republic

can

can spirit to this Parliament, nor on the King's being forced into the triple alliance by the pretended Republican cabal; nor, lastly, on the maxims he establishes, with respect to the constitution of the English Government; because every unbiassed reader is, I suppose, able to see clearly the weakness of this reasoning. But, since Father Orleans says himself, that he was informed by James II. of the particulars of his own and his brother's reign, I believe this Historian's word may be taken, that, at the time I am speaking of, Charles had resolved to render himself absolute. This is a truth which must always be remembered, if we desire to understand all the events of this reign.

This resolution being taken, the King easily saw, that the execution of it required an artful and cautious conduct, and such secret and imperceptible methods, as would not too plainly discover his intentions. For he could not suppose, that, because he desired to be absolute, the people of England would immediately give up their liberties and privileges. It was therefore necessary to lead them to it insensibly and by degrees; and to that end he wanted a secret Council, composed of few persons, in whom he might intirely confide, and whose interest it was to accomplish this design. The ordinary Council, consisting of twenty-one persons, was not proper to conduct this affair; for, besides that some Counsellors had a right to their places (as, for instance, the Archbishop of Canterbury) it was very difficult to engage so many persons of the first rank in such a plot. To effect therefore this undertaking with the more caution, the King established a cabinet Council of five persons only, namely,

C lifford,  
A rlington,  
B uckingham,  
A shley,  
L auderdale.

As the initial letters of these five names compose the word CABAL, this secret Council was from thence called the Cabal. But, before I proceed to the resolutions taken by this Council, it will be necessary to give a brief character of the Members.

Sir Thomas Clifford, according to Father Orleans, only wanted a stage, where sound reason and virtue were more frequent, than at this time in England, to appear superior to the others. He was a declared and known Papist, so that he took no pains to disguise his religion. It was he who, after the triple alliance was concluded, said, 'Notwithstanding all this noise, we must yet have another war with Holland.' As

the event justified his prediction, very probably, the scheme I have just mentioned was then formed, and he in the secret.

Henry Bennet, Earl of Arlington, Secretary of State, passed for a man of the least genius of the five; but this was well supplied by his great experience and knowledge in foreign affairs. It is pretended, that, being one of the King's retinue in his journey to Fontarabia, in the year 1659, he was the principal instrument to induce him to change his religion. However that be, he was truly a Catholic, though, with the King, he outwardly professed the Protestant religion. This is now universally agreed.

George Villiers, Duke of Buckingham, the King's favourite, had a very lively wit. He might have made a great Minister of State, had not his strong passion for pleasures, and all sorts of debauches, diverted him from business. But nothing could tempt him to quit a dissolute life, to which he had been used from his youth. He gloried in having no religion, and was reckoned an atheist. Such a favourite was no great honour to the King.

Sir Anthony Ashley Cooper (whose head we gave, page 178, Vol. XIX.) was one of the greatest geniuses England had produced for many years. This is the testimony equally given him by friends and enemies. Father Orleans gives the following character of him: 'He was the most capable of the five to manage any important undertaking, and was the soul of this I am now speaking of. He had a vast genius; was penetrating, bold, and equally steady both on the right and the wrong side; a constant friend, but an implacable enemy, and the more dangerous, as, being void of all religion and conscience, it was the easier for him to plot, because he was not deterred by the number or enormity of any crimes, when he judged them necessary to preserve himself, or destroy those who had incurred his hatred.' I shall observe here, that this character of the Earl of Shaftsbury is not founded upon what he had done before his admission into the Cabinet-council, but upon what he did afterwards. For, leaving the King's party for that of the people and Parliament, the Royalists ascribe to his intrigues alone all the troubles which afterwards happened. Mr. Locke speaks otherwise of him. It is true, he says nothing advantageous of him, in respect of religion. But, however this be, in allowing the character given by Father Orleans, it is easy to see what sort of men the King thought he wanted for the execution of his designs.

The Duke of Lauderdale was the most proper

proper of the five to serve the King in this affair. To describe a Lord, who had so great a share in the affairs of England and Scotland in this reign, I shall insert here the characters given of him by Father Orleans, Mr. Echard, and Dr. Burnet, Bishop of Salisbury.

The first contents himself with saying, that the Duke of Lauderdale, Secretary of State in Scotland, was a very subtle man, and a refined politician.

Mr. Echard says of the Duke, 'The enlarging of the King's power and grandeur in Scotland was much owing to the management of the present Commissioner Lauderdale, who had formerly been as much for depressing, as he was now for exalting the prerogative. From the time of his commission, the Scots are said to calculate the date of all the ensuing inconveniencies in this and the following reign. For, having there undertaken to make the King's power absolute and arbitrary, he strained the Royal prerogative to all kinds of excesses; and assumed to himself a sort of a lawless administration of affairs, the exercise of which was supposed to be granted to him upon the large promises he had made; and, more apprehending other men's officious interfering than disturbing his own abilities, he, in time, took care to make himself his Majesty's sole informer, as well as his sole Secretary, and by that means, not only upon pretence of the King's prerogative, the affairs of Scotland were disposed of in the Court of England, without any notice taken of the King's Council in Scotland; but strict observation was also made of all Scotchmen that came to the English Court; and to attempt an address, and access to his Majesty, otherwise than by Lauderdale's mediation, was to hazard his perpetual resentment. By these ways he gradually made himself the almost only significant person of the whole Scottish nation; and, in Scotland itself, procured to himself that sovereign authority; as to name the Privy-counsellors, to place and remove the Lords of the Session and Exchequer, to grant gifts and pensions, to levy and disband forces, to appoint general Officers, and to transact all matters of importance.'

This shews, to a demonstration, how much the King was delighted with the absolute power exercised in his name in Scotland, and, consequently, that he would have been glad to enjoy the like power in England.

If I should transcribe all that is said of Duke Lauderdale by Dr. Burnet, I should, I fear, be too tedious; and therefore I shall content myself with selecting a passage

where he is best described:—'The Earl of Lauderdale made a very ill appearance; he was very big; his tongue was too big for his mouth, which made him bedew all that he talked to; and his whole manner was rough and boisterous, and very unfit for a Court. He was very learned, not only in Latin, in which he was a master, but in Greek and Hebrew. He had read a great deal of divinity, and almost all the Historians ancient and modern; so that he had great materials. He had with these an extraordinary memory, and a copious but unpolished expression. He was a man, as the Duke of Buckingham called him to me, of a blundering understanding. He was haughty beyond expression; abject to those he saw he must stoop to, but imperious to all others. He had a violence of passion, that carried him often to fits like madness, in which he had no temper. If he took a thing wrong, it was a vain thing to study to convince him; that would rather provoke him to swear he would never be of another mind; he was to be let alone, and perhaps he would have forgot what he had said, and come about of his own accord. He was the coldest friend, and the violentest enemy I ever knew; I felt it too much not to know it. He at first seemed to despise wealth; but he delivered himself up afterwards to luxury and sensuality; and, by that means, he ran into a vast expence, and stuck at nothing that was necessary to support it. In his long imprisonment, he had great impressions of religion on his mind; but he wore these out so intirely, that scarce any trace of them was left. His great experience in affairs, his ready compliance with every thing that he thought would please the King, and his bold offering at the most desperate counsels, gained him such an interest in the King, that no attempt against him, nor complaint of him, could ever shake it, till a decay of strength and understanding forced him to let go his hold. He was, in his principles, much against Popery and arbitrary government; and yet, by a fatal train of passions and interests, he made way for the former, and had almost established the latter. And, whereas some, by a smooth department, made the first beginnings of tyranny less discernible and unacceptable, he, by the fury of his behaviour, heightened the severity of his ministry, which was liker the cruelty of an inquisition, than the legality of justice. With all this, he was a Presbyterian, and retained his aversion to King Charles I, and his party, to his death.'

If to these five members of the Cabal are  
K 2 joined,



joined, as in reason they ought, the King and the Duke of York, it will be found, that all the seven were for an absolute and arbitrary government; and that, with regard to religion, four of them were Papists, namely, the King, the Duke, Arlington, and Clifford; and three without any religion, or at least they considered it only as an engine of state. These were Buckingham, Ashley, and Lauderdale.

It would be difficult to know the transactions of the Cabal, if Father Orleans, instructed by King James II, had not told us that a war with Holland was there resolved, in order to furnish the King with a pretence to keep on foot both land and sea forces; for it is manifest, that such a design could be accomplished but by force or fear. The pretence for this war was to be taken from the dispute about the flag, which might easily be renewed, and from the general complaints of the English merchants concerning their commerce, of which so great use had been made for undertaking the former war. 'But, adds Father Orleans, the true reason of making this war upon Holland was the secret correspondence between the Republicans of England and the Dutch, who were incessantly exciting them to rebellion, and to shake off the yoke of Monarchy, being ever ready to support those that should attack it.' This seems to contradict what the same author advances a few lines before, namely, that the true ground of this war was to furnish the King with a pretence for raising an army. There is, however, no contradiction; for it must be considered, that the design of the King and the Cabal concerned two points which went hand in hand, and formed properly but one design, namely, to introduce an arbitrary government, and to extirpate the Protestant religion. As it could not be expected, that the English would tamely give up their religion and liberty without any resistance, it was natural to begin with depriving them of the only assistance they could hope for, by attacking the Dutch, and disabling them to succour England. Those, therefore, who are called, by Father Orleans, the Republicans of England, were the persons who, it was supposed, would oppose the King's designs, as well Episcopals as Presbyterians, and the Republicans properly so called. It is therefore clear, that the true reason of making war upon the States was as much to put it out of their power to assist the English, as to have a pretence for raising forces; and that this was but one and the same reason.

Some time before, Mr. Colbert de Croissy, the French Ambassador at Lon-

don, having founded the King and his Ministers concerning a strict alliance with the Master, found them very favourably disposed, especially when he had told them, that the design of this alliance was to humble the pride of the States-general. Indeed, nothing could more promote their intention, than the concurrence of France to destroy the hated and formidable power of the Dutch, who were alone capable of assisting the English. Some pretend, that the King then signed a secret treaty with France; but, if so, this treaty, in all appearance, was only in general terms, which required more particular articles. However this be, the King of France, to finish this affair so happily begun, came to Dunkirk, on pretence of viewing the Risbank, which was then raising; and, bringing with him the Duchess of Orleans, his sister-in-law, she took occasion, from the neighbourhood of England, to desire leave to visit her brother; which was readily granted, since every thing was already concerted. She was met by the King at Dover, where she arrived the 15th of May, and staid above a fortnight amidst continual pleasures and diversions. But these diversions hindered her not from executing the commission she was charged with, which was, as it is pretended, to make a proposal to her brother, in the name of his most Christian Majesty, of insuring him an absolute authority over his Parliament, and restoring the Catholic religion in his three kingdoms, as soon as the States should be sufficiently humbled. Though the conferences between the King and his sister were managed with great secrecy, the events with which they were followed clearly discovered, that this was the subject of them; and Abbot Primi and Father Orleans positively say it, except what concerns religion, which Popish authors and some others scruple to own, for fear of justifying the suspicions afterwards entertained by the Parliament, and the measures they would have taken to preserve religion from utter destruction.

An accident, which happened shortly after, seemed likely to break the good understanding between the Courts of France and England. The 19th of June, the Duchess of Orleans, in perfect health, called, according to custom, for a glass of succory-water at four in the afternoon. She had no sooner drank it, but she found herself ill, and, her pain increasing, she died about two in the afternoon. She was universally believed to be poisoned; but the author of her death is not so unanimously agreed on, though the Duke of Orleans, her husband, was by many secretly accused. The first account

account of her death was brought to the King by Sir Thomas Armstrong, who told him plainly what the French thought of this sudden death; adding, that, though he was in the chamber of the deceased at six the same morning, the stench of the corpse was so strong, that he could hardly bear the room. The King could not help falling into tears, and expressing himself very passionately against the Duke of Orleans, saying, 'He was a —! But, prithee, Tom, do not speak of it.' Presently after, arrived the Marquis of Bellefonds with the news, and to pay the compliment of condolence from the French King. He gave an account of the Duke's death in the most proper manner to remove all suspicion.

The King was soon comforted for the loss of his sister; and, not thinking that this death, uncommon as it was, ought to break, or even retard, the measures taken with the Court of France, he sent the Duke of Buckingham to Paris to conclude and sign the Dover agreement. The pretence, used by the Duke of Buckingham for his journey, was his desire to see France, and learn the language.

In September, Lewis XIV. made an irruption into Lorrain, by his General Marshal de Crequi. The Duke, who had not expected to be attacked, was obliged to fly, and leave his duchy a prey to the Marshal, who took possession in the name of his Master. In vain did the Duke hope for the intercession of Charles to the King of France, in return for the money lent and given him in his exile, and for the offer to serve him with all his forces. His Envoy was answered, 'That the King was sorry for what had happened; and that the present violence, like the mischiefs of a sudden inundation, must be endured at this time.'

The Parliament being to meet the 24th of October, the King, a few days before, published a proclamation, commanding all Officers and soldiers, serving in any of the armies of the late usurped powers, not having a constant habitation, to depart out of the cities of London and Westminster, and not to return again, or come within twenty miles, till after the 10th day of December next; and, in the mean time, to carry no sword, pistol, or any other arms. This was to shew the Houses his care of their preservation.

The Parliament assembling, the King, after a short speech to both Houses, referred all to the Lord-keeper. Probably, he durst not, with his own mouth, declare things so opposite to his designs, and which tended only to insnare the Parliament. He chose

rather to have this done by the Keeper, who, not being privy to the secrets of the Cabal, might speak with more assurance, as being persuaded of what he said. He represented therefore, in his speech, — 'That France and the States-general are powerfully arming by sea and land; are building new ships, and filling their magazines with all sorts of warlike provisions. That, since the beginning of the last Dutch war, France has so increased the number of her ships, that her strength by sea is thrice as much as it was before; and, since the end of it, Holland has been very diligent also in augmenting her fleets. That, in such a juncture, common prudence requires, that his Majesty should make some suitable preparations: That he has therefore given order for the fitting out fifty sail of the greatest ships against the spring, besides those which are to be for the security of the merchants in the Mediterranean; as foreseeing, if he should not have a considerable fleet, temptation might be given to those, who seem not now to intend it, to give us an affront, if not to do us mischief. To which may be added, That his Majesty, by the leagues he hath made for the good of his kingdoms, is obliged to a certain number of forces, in case of infraction thereof; as also for the assistance of some of his neighbours, in case of invasion. And his Majesty would be in a very ill condition to perform his part of the leagues, if, while the clouds were gathering so thick about us, he should, in hopes that the wind would disperse them, omit to provide against the storm.' He then told them, 'That his Majesty has made several leagues, as the triple alliance; another with the States-general; another with the Duke of Savoy; another with the King of Denmark; another with the King of Spain; not to mention the leagues formerly made with Sweden and Portugal, nor those treaties now depending between his Majesty and France, or between him and the States-general, touching commerce; wherein his Majesty will have a singular regard to the honour of this nation, and also to the trade of it, which never was greater than now it is.' He added, 'That his Majesty finds, by his accounts, from the year 1660 to the late war, the ordinary charge of the fleet, communibus annis, came to about five hundred thousand pounds a year. If that particular alone takes up so much, the revenue will in no degree suffice to take off the debts due upon interest, much less give him a fund for setting out this fleet, which, by common estimation, cannot cost less than eight hundred thousand pounds.' — He then intimated

intimated to them, ' That his Majesty intended to put an end to this meeting before Christmas, and therefore prayed them to take his Majesty's affairs into their speedy and affectionate consideration.'

The House of Commons, charmed with all these great alliances made for the honour and advantage of the nation, prepared immediately three bills; one to raise eight hundred thousand pounds, by way of subsidies; another, to lay an additional excise upon beer, ale, and other liquors, for six years; a third, for laying impositions upon proceedings at law for nine years. These three bills were to produce to the King two millions five hundred thousand pounds sterling. But, before any bill was finished, the King adjourned the Parliament to the latter end of January.

The Prince of Orange came to London, about the close of the year 1669, to pay a visit to the King, his uncle. The principal motive of his journey was to demand of the King the repayment of money lent him by the Prince, his father, in the time of his

exile. He was graciously received; and, after a stay of about three months, returned into Holland.

Before his arrival, Sir William Temple was recalled from his embassy in Holland. He was not a proper instrument to be employed in the designs of the Cabal. Besides, the Court was disposed to a speedy rupture with the Dutch.

The Parliament meeting towards the latter end of January, after a short recess, the Commons began with preparing a bill, which made it death for any man ' maliciously to disable or dismember another, to put out an eye, to cut off a nose or lip, &c.' This was owing to an attempt upon Sir John Coventry, a Member of the Commons, in the street, in which his nose was slit. This fact was, by the King's order, committed to the Duke of Monmouth, his natural son; and the Duke had employed some other persons, who, after the deed, retired to his house.

[To be continued.]

### To the PROPRIETORS of the UNIVERSAL MAGAZINE.

GENTLEMEN,

I, without any Apology, desire you to insert, in your useful Repository, the following Abstract of the Genuine Narrative of the deplorable Deaths of the English Gentlemen, and others, who were suffocated in the Black-Hole in Fort-William; at Calcutta, in the Night succeeding the 20th Day of June, 1756; circumstantially written, on Board the Syren Sloop, in his Return to England, whilst the Facts were fresh in his Memory, by J. Z. Holwell, Esq; who was a Sufferer himself, and an Eye-witness to the whole horrible Scene; in a Letter to William Davis, Esq; for there is no Doubt to be made of its being acceptable to the Generality of your Readers, and it will, in particular, greatly oblige

Feb. 28, 1757.

Dear Sir,  
Before I conduct you into the Black-Hole, I must acquaint you, that the Suba, named Suzajud Dowla, Viceroy of Bengal, Bakar, and Orixá, and his troops, were possessed of the fort before six in the evening, with whom I had, in all, three interviews; the last, in Durbar, or Council, before seven, when he repeated his assurances to me, on the word of a soldier, that no harm should come to us; and indeed, I believe, he only ordered, that we should, for that night, be secured; and that what followed was the result of the revenge of the lower jemmatdaars, or serjeants, to whose custody we were delivered, for the number of their order killed during the siege. However this be, as soon as it was dark, we were all, without distinction, directed by our guard to sit down quietly under the arched veranda, or piazza, to the west of the Black-Hole prison, and just overagainst the windows of the Governor's easterly apartments.

The factory was at this time in flames; to the right of us the armory and laboratory, and to the left the carpenter's yard; though we now imagined it was the Cotta, or the Company's cloth warehouses. Various were our conjectures on this appearance; but it was the general opinion that they intended to suffocate us between the two fires; which was confirmed, about half an hour after seven, when some Officers and people, with lighted torches in their hands, went into all the apartments to the right of us, as was then imagined, to put their scheme in execution. We, hereupon, presently resolved to rush on the guard, seize their scymitars, and attack the troops upon the parade, rather than be tamely roasted to death; but it was, upon inquiry, discovered, that they were only searching for a place to confine us in, the last they examined being the barracks of the court of guard behind us.

Here I cannot omit doing honour to the memory of a man, to whom I had, in many instances,

instances, been a friend; his name was Leech, the Company's smith, as well as clerk of the parish; who, having made his escape, when the Moors entered the fort, returned, as soon as it was dark, to inform me, that he had provided a boat, and would secure my escape, if I would follow him through a secret passage, through which he had then entered. Having thanked him in the best terms I was able, I told him, I could not prevail on myself to take such a step, as I should thereby very ill repay the attachment the Gentlemen and the garrison had shewn to me; but I pressed him to lose no time in securing his own escape; to which he gallantly replied, that he was then determined to share my fate, and would not leave me.

We were no sooner all within the barracks, than the guard, advancing to the parapet wall, with their musquets presented, ordered us to enter the room at the southernmost end of the barracks, commonly called the Black-Hole; whilst others, from the court of guard, pressed upon those next, them, with clubs and drawn scymitars in their hands. This stroke was so sudden, and the throng and pressure upon us next the door of this prison so great, that, as one agitated wave impels another, we were obliged to give way and go into the room; the rest followed, like a torrent, few of us, except the soldiers, having any idea of the dimensions of a place we had never seen; for, if we had, we should rather have rushed on the guard, and chosen, as the lesser evil, to be cut to pieces.

Among the first that entered were myself, Messieurs Baillie, Jenks, Cooke, T. Coles, Ensign Scot, Revelly, Law, Buchanan, &c. I got possession of the window nearest the door, into which I took Messieurs Coles and Scot, who were both wounded, and the first I believe mortally; the rest of the abovementioned Gentlemen closely surrounded me; and it was now about eight o'clock.

It is impossible fully to describe the situation of 146 wretches, exhausted by continual fatigue, crammed in a cube of about 18 feet, in a close sultry night, in Bengal, open only to the westward by two windows strongly barred with iron, from which we could scarce receive any the least circulation of fresh air.

Many attempts having been made to force the door to no purpose, as the door opened inwards, and we had nothing to work with but our hands, I observed every one giving way to the violence of their passions; wherefore, I intreated, in the most pathetic terms, that, as they had readily obeyed me in the

day, they would now, for the sake of themselves and their friends, regard my advice. I assured them, that the return of the day would give us air and liberty, and that the only chance we had of surviving the night was a quiet resignation to our fate; earnestly beseeching them, as much as possible, to restrain their passions, the giving a loose to which would only hasten their destruction. This remonstrance produced a short interval of peace, which afforded me a few minutes for reflection; though it was not a little interrupted by the cries and groans of the many wounded, and especially of my two companions in the window.

Amongst the guards posted at the windows, I observed an old jemautdaar near me, the only one, of the many in his station, who discovered any trace of humanity. Calling him to me, I urged him to endeavour to get us separated, half in one place, and half in another; promising him 1000 rupees, in the morning, for this act of compassion. He undertook to attempt it, and withdrew; but, returning in a few minutes, he told me that it was impossible. I then offered him 2000 rupees, and he again withdrew; but, at his return, which was speedy, he acquainted me, and I believe with much real pity and concern, that it could not be done but by the Suba's order, whom no one dared to awake.

We had been but a little while confined, before every one fell into so profuse a perspiration, as is not to be conceived; which introduced a raging thirst, that continually increased, in proportion as the body was drained of its moisture. To obtain more room, every man was quickly stripped, myself, Mr. Court, and the two wounded young Gentlemen by me excepted; and every hat was in motion to produce a circulation of air, Mr. Baillie also proposing that every man should sit down on his hams. This expedient was often practised, and many of the poor creatures, who could not easily recover their legs, when ordered to rise, were instantly trod to death or suffocated; and, when they all sat down, they were so closely wedged together, that, without many efforts, they could not get up. Before nine o'clock, we were in a worse situation than that of an equal number of miserable animals in an exhausted receiver, where there is not fresh air sufficient to continue life, nor is it enough divested of its vivifying particles speedily to put a period to it.

Efforts were again made to force the door, but to no purpose; whereupon many insults were used to the guards, to provoke them to fire in upon us; which, I afterwards learned,

learned, were carried much higher, when I was no longer sensible of what was transacted. For my own part, the principal uneasiness I hitherto felt resulted from my anxiety for the sufferings of those within the room; for, by keeping my face between two of the bars, I was in no want of air, though my perspiration was excessive, and I began to be thirsty; but so strong and volatile urinous effluvia came from the prison, that I could not turn my head that way, for more than a few seconds at a time.

Every one, except those in or near the windows, began to grow outrageous, and many delirious; they generally cried out for water; and the fore said old jemmoutdaar ordered some skins of it to be brought, ignorant, I believe, of its fatal effects. I dreaded this, and endeavoured to prevent it; but the clamour was so loud for it, that it was impossible for me to succeed. Words cannot express the universal agitation and raving we were thrown into by the sight of the water; I had before flattered myself, that some might outlive the night, but I did not now see a possibility of even one's escaping to tell the dismal tale.

Until the water came, I had myself suffered very little by thirst, which instantly became excessive; and, as the only means of conveying the water into the prison was by hats forced through the bars, myself and Messieurs Coles and Scot, notwithstanding their wounds, supplied them with it as fast as possible; but those who have experienced extreme thirst, or understand the nature of it, sufficiently know, that it could thereby gain no more than a momentary alleviation. Though we brought them full hats, there ensued such violent struggles for it, that scarce a tea-cup full would be left, before it reached any one's lips; so that these supplies, like water sprinkled on fire, served only to feed the flame.

It is out of my power to convey to you an idea of what I felt, when I heard the cries and ravings of those in the remoter parts of the prison, who could not entertain a probable hope of obtaining a drop, and yet could not divest themselves of groundless expectations; or of others, who were sensible of their being really dear to me, in the most tender and affectionate terms, intreating my friendly regard, without having it in my power to relieve them. Several forced their way from the other window to the water, the only chance they had for life; and many pressed upon and trampled to death those who had less strength, in their way to it.

From about nine to near eleven, I still supplied them with water, though my legs were almost broke with the weight against them; and by this time, I myself was very near pressed to death, my two companions, with Mr. William Parker, who had forced himself into the window, being really so.

For a great while, they respected me more than I could well expect, our circumstances considered; but now all distinction was forgotten. My friends Baillie, Messrs. Jenks, Revelly, Law, Buchanan, Simson, and several others, had, for some time, been dead at my feet; and were now trampled upon by every corporal or common soldier, who had forced their way to the window, and held fast by the bars over me, till, at last, I became so wedged up, that I was deprived of all motion.

Determined now to give every thing up, I begged, as the last instance of their regard, that they would permit me to retire out of the window, to die in quiet. They gave way, and with much difficulty I forced a passage into the center of the prison, where the throng was less by the many dead, than I believe amounting to one-third, and the numbers who flocked to the windows; for, by this time, they had water also at the other window.

In the Black-Hole there is a platform \* corresponding with that in the barracks: I repaired to the further end of it, and seated myself between Mr. Dumbleton and Captain Stevenson; the former just then expiring. I was still happy in a calmness of mind; death I expected as unavoidable, and only lamented its slow approach, tho', the moment I quitted the window, my breathing grew short and painful.

Here my poor friend, Mr. Edward Eyre, came staggering over the dead to me, and, with his usual coolness and good-nature, asked me how I did; but he fell and expired, before I had time to make a reply. I laid myself down on some of the dead behind me, and, recommending myself to Heaven, had the comfort of thinking, that my sufferings could have no long duration.

My thirst grew now insupportable, and difficulty of breathing much increased; and, ten minutes after, I was seized with a pain in my breast, and palpitation of my heart, both to the most exquisite degree. These obliged me to get up again; but still the pain, palpitation, thirst, and difficulty of breathing increased. I retained my senses, notwithstanding, but could no longer bear the pains I suffered, without attempting the

\* This platform was raised between three and four feet from the floor, open underneath; it extended the whole length of the east side of the prison, and was above six feet wide.

relief, which I knew fresh air alone would and could give me. I instantly determined to push for the window opposite to me; and, by an effort of double the strength I ever before possessed, at length, gained, the second rank at it, though I think there were at least six or seven ranks between me and the window.

In a few moments my pain, palpitation, and difficulty of breathing ceased, but my thirst continued intolerable; I called aloud for 'Water, for God's sake,' and had been concluded dead; but, as soon as they heard me amongst them, they had still the respect and tenderness for me to cry out, 'Give him water, give him water!' nor would one of them at the window attempt to touch it, until I had drank. But, my thirst being rather increased by the water, I determined to drink no more, but kept my mouth moist, from time to time, by sucking the perspiration out of my shirt-sleeves, and catching the drops, as they fell, like heavy rain, from my head and face; you can hardly imagine how unhappy I was, if any of them escaped my mouth.

I came into the prison without coat or waistcoat; the season being too hot to bear the former, and one of the guards having robbed me of the latter, when we were under the veranda. Whilst I was at this second window, one of my miserable companions, on the right of me, observed, that I allayed my thirst by sucking my shirt-sleeve; and, thereupon robbed me, from time to time, of a considerable part of my store; though, after I detected him, I had ever the address to begin on that sleeve first, when I thought my reservoirs were sufficiently replenished; and our mouths and noses often met in the contest. This plunderer, I found afterwards, was a worthy young Gentleman in the service, Mr. Lushington; one of the few who survived, and since assured me, that he believed he owed his life to the many comfortable draughts he had from my sleeves. Before I hit upon this happy expedient, in an ungovernable fit of thirst, I attempted to drink my urine; but it was so intensely bitter, I could not endure a second taste; whereas no Bristol water could be more soft or pleasant than what arose from perspiration.

By half an hour past eleven, most of the living were outrageous, and the others quite ungovernable; few retaining any calmness, but the ranks next the windows. By myself, I was fully sensible what those within suffered; but had only pity to bestow upon them.

They all now found, that water only heightened their distress; and 'Air, Air,' was the general cry. Every insult that could be devised against the guard, all the opprobrious names and abuse that the Suba, Monickchund, &c. \* could be loaded with, were repeated to provoke the guard to fire upon us, every man, that could, rushing tumultuously towards the windows with eager hopes of meeting the first shot; then a general prayer was made to Heaven, to hasten the approach of the flames to the right and left of us, and put a period to our misery. But, these failing, they whose strength and spirits were quite exhausted, laid themselves down and expired quietly upon their fellows; and others, who had yet some strength and vigour left, made a last effort for the windows, several of whom succeeded by leaping and scrambling over the backs and heads of those in the first ranks. Many, to the right and left, sunk with the violent pressure, were soon suffocated; for now a steam arose from the living and the dead, which affected us, in all its circumstances, as if we were forcibly held with our heads over a bowl full of strong volatile spirit of hartshorn, until suffocated; nor could the effluvia of the one be distinguished from the other; for, when I was forced, by the load upon my head and shoulders, to hold my face down, I was obliged, near as I was to the window, instantly to raise it again to escape suffocation.

In this plight, from half an hour past eleven till near two in the morning, I sustained the weight of a heavy man, with his knees in my back, and the pressure of his whole body on my head; a Dutch serjeant, who had taken his seat upon my left shoulder, and a topaz † bearing on my right; all which nothing could have enabled me long to support, but the props and pressure equally sustaining me all around. The two latter I frequently dislodged, by shifting my hold on the bars, and driving my knuckles into their ribs; but my friend above, as he held by two bars, was immovable.

When I had endured this conflict above an hour, despairing of relief, my spirits, resolution, and every sentiment of religion gave way: I found I could not long support this trial, and abhorred the dreadful thought of retiring into the inner part of the prison, where I had before suffered so much: Some infernal spirit, taking the advantage of this extremity, brought to my remembrance my having a small clasp pen-knife in my pocket, with which I deter-

\* Rajah Monickchund, appointed by the Suba, Governor of Calcutta,

† A black Christian soldier; they are usually termed subjects of Portugal.

mined instantly to open my arteries to put an end to my misery. I had got it out, when Heaven restored me to fresh spirits and resolution, with an abhorrence of the act of cowardice I was just going to commit; but the repeated efforts I made to dislodge the insufferable incumbrances upon me at last quite exhausted me, and, towards two o'clock, finding I must quit the window, or sink where I was, I chose the former, having borne, truly for the sake of others, infinitely more for life than the best of it is worth.

In the rank close behind me was an Officer of one of the ships, named Carey, who had behaved with much bravery, during the siege; his wife, a fine woman, though country-born, accompanied him into the prison, and was one who survived. This poor wretch having long raved for water and air, I told him I was resolved to give up life, and recommended his gaining my station; and, on my quitting it, he made a fruitless attempt to get my place; but the Dutch serjeant, who sat on my shoulder, supplanted him.

Poor Carey expressed his thankfulness, and said, that he would give up life too; but it was with the utmost labour we forced our way from the window, several in the inner ranks appearing to me dead standing\*. He laid himself down to die, and his death, I believe, was very sudden; for he was a short, full, sanguine man; but his strength was so great, that, I imagine, had he not retired with me, I should never have been able to have forced my way.

I found a stupor coming on apace, and laid myself down by that gallant old man, the reverend Mr. Jervas Bellamy, who lay dead with his son, the Lieutenant, hand in hand, near the southernmost wall of the prison; and, when I had lain there a little time, I still suffered some uneasiness in the thought, that I should be trampled upon, when dead, as I myself had done to others. With some difficulty I raised myself, and gained the platform a second time, where I presently lost all sensation; the last trace of sensibility, that I could recollect, after my lying down, was my fast being uneasy about my waste, which I untied and threw from me.

Of what passed in this interval, to the time of my resurrection from this hole of horrors, I can give you no account; and indeed, the particulars mentioned by some of the Gentlemen who survived, were so excessively absurd and contradictory, as to convince me, that very few of them retained

their senses; or, at least, lost them, soon after they came into the open air, by these-  
ver they carried out with them.

In my own escape from death, the hand of Heaven was manifestly exerted; the manner take as follows: When the day broke, and the Gentlemen found that no intreaties could prevail to get the door opened, it occurred to one of them, I think, Mr. Secretary Cooke, to search for me, in hopes I might have influence enough to gain a release from this scene of misery; and Messrs. Lushington and Walcot, undertaking the search, by my shirt, discovered me under the dead upon the platform, and, imagining I had some signs of life, brought me from thence towards the window I had first in my possession.

But, as life was equally dear to every man, and the stench, arising from the dead bodies, was grown intolerable, no one would give up his station in or near the window; which obliged them to carry me back again; but Captain Mills, now Captain of the Company's yacht, having, soon after, the humanity to offer to resign his seat in the window; I was again brought back, and placed therein.

At this juncture, the Suba, who had received an account of the havoc death had made amongst us, sent one of his jemautdaars to inquire, if the Chief survived. They shewed me to him, and told him, that they believed I might recover, if the door was opened very soon; whereupon, an order came immediately from the Suba for our release, it being then near six in the morning.

The fresh air at the window soon brought me to life, and restored me to my sight and senses; but I will not attempt to describe what my soul suffered, on the review of the dreadful destruction round me; and, indeed, tears, a tribute I shall ever pay to the remembrance of this scene, and to the memory of those brave and valuable men, restrain my pen.

The little strength remaining amongst the most robust of the survivors rendered it difficult to remove the dead piled up against the door; so that I believe it was more than twenty minutes, before we obtained a passage out for one at a time.

I soon was convinced, that the particular inquiry, made after me, did not result from any dictate of favour, humanity, or contrition; when I came out, being in a high putrid fever, and unable to stand, I threw myself on the wet grass without the veranda, when a message was brought me, sig-

\* Unable to fall by the throng and equal pressure round.

sifying, that I must immediately attend the Suba. They were obliged to support me under each arm, and, on the way, one of the jemmatdaars advised me, as a friend, to make a full confession where the treasure was buried in the fort, or that, in half an hour, I should be shot off from the mouth of a cannon \*. This intimation gave me no concern at all; for I should now have esteemed death the greatest favour the tyrant could have bestowed upon me.

Being brought into his presence, he soon observed the wretched plight I was in, and ordered a large folio volume, which lay on a heap of plunder, to be brought for me to sit on. I endeavoured twice or thrice to speak; but my tongue was dry, and without any motion. He ordered me water, and, as soon as I could speak, I began to recount the dismal catastrophe of my miserable companions; but, interrupting me, he acquainted me, that he was well informed of a great treasure being buried, or secreted, in the fort, and that I was privy to it; and that I must discover it, if I expected favour.

I said all I could, to convince him there was no truth in the information; or that, if any such thing had been done, it was without my knowledge. I reminded him of his repeated assurances to me, the day before; but he resumed the subject of the treasure, and, all I could urge seeming to gain no credit with him, he gave orders for my being a prisoner under Mhir Muddon, General of the household troops.

I was ordered to the camp to Mhir Muddon's quarters, within the outward ditch, something short of Omychund's garden, which, you know, is above three miles from the fort: and, with me, Messieurs Court, Walcott, and Burdet. The rest, who survived the fatal night, gained their liberty, except Mrs. Carey, who was too young and handsome; and the dead bodies were promiscuously thrown into the ditch of our unfinished ravelin, and covered with the earth.

My being treated with this severity, I have sufficient reason to affirm, proceeded from the Suba's resentment for my defending the fort, after the Governor, &c. had abandoned it; his prepossession touching the treasure; and, thirdly, the instigations of Omychund †, in resentment for my not releasing him out of prison, as soon as I had the command of the fort; a circumstance, which, in the heat and hurry of action, never once occurred to me, or I had certainly

done it, because I thought his imprisonment unjust. But, that my hard treatment may truly be attributed, in a great measure, to his suggestions and insinuations; I am well assured, from the whole of his subsequent conduct; which was farther evident from the three Gentlemen selected to be my companions, against each of whom he had conceived particular resentment; and, you know, Omychund can never forgive.

We were conveyed in a hackery ‡ to the camp, the 21st of June in the morning, being soon loaded with fetters, and stowed all four in a seapoy's tent, about four feet long, three wide, and three high; so that we were half in, and half out: All night it rained severely; but it, however, was a paradise, compared with our lodging the preceding night. Here I became covered from head to foot with large painful boils, the first symptom of my recovery; for, until these appeared, my fever did not leave me.

On the morning of the 22d, they marched us to town in our fetters, under the scorching beams of an intensely hot sun, and lodged us at the dock-head in the open small veranda fronting the river, where we had a strong guard over us, commanded by Bundo Sing Hazary, an Officer under Mhir Muddon; and here the other Gentlemen broke out likewise in boils all over their bodies; a happy circumstance, which, as I afterwards learned, attended every one who came out of the Black-Hole.

On our arrival here, we soon were informed, that we should be sent to Muxadabad ||; and on the 24th in the afternoon, we were embarked on a large wollack §, which bulged a-shore, a little after we set off; however, they pushed on, though she made so much water, that she could hardly swim. Our bedstead and bedding were a platform of loose unequal bamboo's, laid on the bottom timbers; we had hardly any cloaths, and nothing but a bit of matt, and a bit or two of old gunny-bag, to defend us from the sun, rains, and dews; and our food was only rice, and the water along-side.

But, though our distresses were very deplorable, the grateful consideration of our being so providentially a remnant of the saved made every thing else appear light to us. Our rice and water-diet, designed as a grievance, was certainly our preservation: For, could we have been indulged in flesh and wine, we had, undoubtedly, died.

When we arrived at Houghly fort, I wrote a short letter to Governor Bisdorn, informing him of our miserable plight; who had the

\* A sentence of death, common in Indostan.

† A great Gentoo merchant of Calcutta.

‡ A coach drawn by oxen.

|| The capital of Bengal.

§ A large boat.



humanity to dispatch three several boats after us, with fresh provisions, liquors, cloaths, and money; none of which reached us. But 'Whatever is, is right;' our rice and water were more salutary and proper for us.

When we came opposite to Santipore, they found the wollack would not be able to proceed, for want of water in the river; and one of the guard was sent a-shore to demand, of the zemindar \* of that district, light boats to carry prisoners of state under their charge to Muxadabad; but the zemindar, giving no credit to the fellow, drove him away.

This raised a most furious combustion; our jemmantdaar ordered his people to arms, in order to take the zemindar and carry him bound a prisoner to Muxadabad. Accordingly they landed, when it occurred to a mischievous mortal amongst them, that the taking me with them would be a proof of their commission, and the high offence the zemindar had committed.

Being immediately lugged a-shore, I urged the impossibility of my walking, covered as my legs were with boils, and several of them in the way of my fetters; and intreated, if I must go, that they would, for the time, take off my irons, as it was not in my power to escape from them; but I was constrained to crawl, in a scorching sun, near noon, for more than a mile and an half; my legs running in a stream of blood from the irritation of my irons, and myself ready to drop every step with excessive faintness and unspeakable pain.

When we came near the cutcherry of the district, the zemindar was ready to receive us; but, as soon as they presented me to him as a prisoner of state, estimated and valued to them at four lack of rupees †, he confessed his mistake, and made no further resistance. The jemmantdaar gave orders to have him bound and sent to the boat; but, on his farther submission, he was released, and matters accommodated.

I became so very low and weak by this cruel travel, that it was some time before they would venture to march me back; and the stony-hearted villains, for their own sakes, were at last obliged to carry me part of the way, and support me the rest, covering me from the sun with their shields.

We departed from hence directly, in expectation of boats following us, which never came; and the next day, I think the last of June, they pressed a small open fishing-dingy, and embarked us on it, with two of our guard only; for, in fact, any

more would have sunk her. Here we had a bed of bamboo's something softer, I think, than those of the great boat; but we had so little room, that we could not stir without our fetters bruising our own, or each other's boils; and did not arrive at Muxadabad, until the 7th of July in the afternoon.

However, by the good-nature of shaik Bodul, we now and then latterly got a few plantains, onions, parched rice, with jag-gree ‡, and the bitter green, called curella; all which made the rice go down deliciously.

On the 7th of July, we came in sight of the French factory; I had a letter prepared for Mr. Law, the Chief; and prevailed with my friend Bodul to put to there. On the receipt of my letter, Mr. Law, with much politeness and humanity, came down to the water-side, and remained near an hour with us; he gave the shaik a genteel present for his civilities, and offered him a considerable reward and security, if he would permit us to land for an hour's refreshment; but he replied, that his head would pay for the indulgence. After Mr. Law had given us a supply of cloaths, linen, provisions, liquors, and cash, we left his factory, with grateful hearts and compliments.

We could not, as you may imagine, long abstain from our stock of provisions; though, however temperate we thought ourselves, we were all disordered more or less by this first indulgence. A few hours after, I was seized with a painful inflammation in my right leg and thigh; but, about four in the afternoon, we landed at Muxadabad, and were deposited in an open stable, not far from the Suba's palace in the city.

I will freely confess to be thus led, like a felon, a spectacle to this populous city! my soul could not support itself with any degree of patience; the pain too, arising from my boils, and the inflammation of my leg, added not a little, I believe, to the depression of my spirits.

Here we had a guard of Moors placed on one side of us, and a guard of Gentoos on the other; and, being destined to remain here until the Suba returned to the city, the immense crowd of spectators so blocked us up from morning till night, that I may truly say we narrowly escaped a second suffocation, the weather proving exceeding sultry.

The first night after our arrival in the stable, I was attacked by a fever; and, that night and the next day, the inflammation of my leg and thigh greatly increased; but all terminated, the second night, in a

\* A proprietor of land.

† 50,000 l.

‡ Molasses.

angular fit of the gout in my right foot and sack, the first and last fit of this kind I ever had. How my irons agreed with this new visitor, I leave you to judge; for I could not by any intreaty obtain liberty for so much as that poor leg.

During our residence here, we experienced every act of humanity and friendship from Mons. Law and Mynheer Vernet, the French and Dutch Chiefs of Cossimbuzar, who left no means untried to procure our release. Our provisions were regularly sent us from the Dutch tankfall\* in Coriembabad; and we were daily visited by Messrs. Rofs and Ekstone, the Chief and Second there; and indeed received such instances of commiseration and affection from Mynheer Rofs, as will ever claim my most grateful remembrance.

The whole body of Armenian merchants too were most kind and friendly to us, particularly Aga Manuel Satoor; we were not a little indebted to the obliging behaviour of Messrs. Hastings and Chambers, who gave us as much of their company as they could. They had obtained their liberty by the French and Dutch Chiefs becoming bail for their appearance; which security was often tendered for us, but without effect.

The 11th of July the Suba arrived in the city, and with him Bundoo Sing, to whose house we were removed that afternoon in a hackery; and here we were confirmed in a report, which had before reached us, that the Suba, on his return to Houghly, made inquiry for us, with intention to release us; and that he had expressed some repentment at Mhir Muddon, for having so hastily sent us up to Muxadabad.

Though we were here lodged in an open bungulo only, yet we once more breathed the fresh air, and were treated with much kindness and respect by Bundoo Sing, who entertained us with hopes of being soon released.

The 15th we were conducted in a hackery to the kella†, in order to have an audience of the Suba; and we were kept above an hour in the sun opposite the gate; but, receiving advice, that we should have no audience or admittance to the Suba that day, we were deposited again in the stable, and had the mortification of passing another night there.

Towards five, the shaike waked me, with notice that the Suba would presently pass by to his palace of Mooteejeel; we roused, and desired the guard would keep the view clear for us. When the Suba came in

fight, we made him the usual salaam; and, when he came a-breast of us, he ordered his litter to stop, and us to be called to him. We advanced; and I addressed him in a short speech, setting forth our sufferings, and petitioned for our liberty. The wretched spectacle we made must, I think, have made an impression on the most brutal breast; and, if he is capable of pity or contrition, his heart felt it then. He gave me no reply, but ordered a footapurdar and chubdar immediately to see our irons cut off, to conduct us wherever we chose to go, and to take care we received no trouble nor insult; and, having repeated this order distinctly, directed his retinue to proceed. As soon as our legs were free, we took boat, and arrived at the tankfall, where we were received and entertained with real joy and humanity. I am, Dear S I R,

Your's, &c. J. Z. Holwell.

List of the Smothered in the Black-hole Prison (exclusive of Sixty-nine, consisting of Dutch and English Serjeants, Corporals, Soldiers, Topaz's, Militia, Whites, and Portuguese, whose Names I am unacquainted with) making, in the Whole, a hundred and twenty-three Persons.

Of Council. E. Eyre and Wm. Bailie, Esqrs. The Rev. Jervas Bellamy.

Gentlemen in the service. Messrs. Jenks, Revely, Law, Coles, Ensign of militia; Valicourt, Jebb, Torriano, E. Page, S. Page, Grub, Street, Harod, P. Johnston, Ballard, N. Drake, Carfe, Knapton, Gosling, Bing, Dod, Dalrymple.

Military Captains. Clayton, Buchanan, Witherington.

Lieutenants. Bishop, Hays, Blagg, Simson, Bellamy.

Ensigns. Paccard, Scot, Hastings, C. Wedderburn, Dumbleton, Ens. Mil.

Serjeants, &c. Serjeant-major, Quarter-master Serjeant; Abraham, Cartwright, Bleau, Serjeants of militia.

Sea Captains. Hunt, Osburne; Purnell, survived the night, but died next day; Messrs. Carey, Stephenson, Guy, Porter, W. Parker, Caulker, Bendall, Atkinson, Leech, &c. &c.

List of those who survived the Black-hole Prison.

Messrs. Holwell, Court, Secretary Cooke, Lushington, Burdet, Ens. Walcot, Mrs. Carey, Capt. Mills, Capt. Dickson, Mr. Moran, John Meadows, and 12 military and militia Blacks and Whites, some of whom recovered when the door was open.

\* The Dutch mint near Muxadabad.

† The seat of the Suba's residence in the city of Muxadabad.

*The Baron de Plötho Electoral Minister of Brandenburg's Memorial, presented to the Dyet of Ratisbon, December 9, 1757.*

**A**LMOST 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 Upper Pomerania, and to desire the aid and assistance of the Germanic body (which I did accordingly, by a memorial of the 29th of Sept. 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 Sept. 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.

That 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, sect. 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 explanations, 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. sect. 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, sect. 5 and 6, to see that it be maintained; and for that purpose to unite their counsels and efforts. Moreover, article IV, of the Imperial capitulation, sect. 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 14th of January, be alledged 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 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

fast 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 overlooked 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 farther 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 its 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 recall 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 tranquillity 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 cloke to cover the design of fishing in troubled waters, and the desire of making some advantage, if possible, of the present conjuncture.

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 conjuncture, that, far from having any design to aggrandise 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 tranquillity 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 tranquillity 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 is set forth more at large in the memorial delivered to the co-estates on the 29th of September, and to the Dyet 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 tranquillity; 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.

E. C. B. de PLOTHO.

Ratisbon, Nov. 24,

1757.

*To the PROPRIETORS of the UNIVERSAL MAGAZINE.*

GENTLEMEN,

*I desire you to insert, in your useful Repository, the following Letter from PHILIP BRITANNICUS, containing a curious and instructive Account of a very remarkable Forest in Normandy, a Receipt for the Cure of the Epidemic Flux so fatal to Sheep, and profitable Directions to the Farmers, as to the Culture and Improvement of Sheep-walks, in order to prevent this cruel Disorder; which will oblige the Author, as well as*

*Your's, &c. W. M.*

S I R,

**T**HE Society for the encouragement of Arts, &c. having recommended the planting of trees, I hope the following account of a very remarkable forest in Normandy will meet with their acceptance, and also be beneficial to the public, when it is known, that the trees thereof, both as to their considerable growth and vast height, exceed any thing I have seen of the kind in England.

There is a forest, about two miles distant from St. Loe in Normandy, leading to the bishopric of Bayeux, planted, for the most part, with oak, which extends itself, about four miles, with very old oaks of a very large circumference, though but of a moderate height; but, very near its entrance from St. Loe, there is a plantation, about twenty-five years old, which has grown up excessively, none of its trees being under 70 or 80, and some of them 100 feet high; and, as I believe it to be one of the greatest curiosities in Europe, and that oak is here planted in the most profitable manner, I am firmly persuaded, that the encouragement of this method merits the attention of the Society, who are so laudably zealous in promoting the propagation of trees. As to these, they are set so close, that, in all appearance, they seem to touch one another; and they are no more than four or five inches in diameter; but there is not an inch of ground lost, and, in my opinion, three times more timber is thus produced, than in the ordinary way. This timber is of great use for hop poles, thatching of barns and hovels, and the making of charcoal; and the planter and his next heir might have four crops thereof in 100 years: They may be said to get an estate in the atmosphere, on account of the surprising tallness of their trees; and they may, moreover, sell several of them, in their infancy, to their neighbours, who will not fail to purchase them, when they see the flourishing height of their nurseries.

This forest is called Cressy, and belongs to the King of France, whose Ministers ordered the plantation to be made, by way of trial; and they have caused several of the trees, 100 feet high, to be transplanted,

with a view of having the satisfaction of seeing them branch from the top, and in order to leave standing proofs of the wonderful effects of this vegetative experiment to posterity.

The Society having desired a remedy for the epidemical flux, to which sheep are so subject, the farmer is requested to observe the contents of the following receipt:— Upon the first appearance of this distemper, let him house these sheep, feed them on dry hay, keep them warm, and clyster them pretty often with warm milk and water. This disorder is chiefly occasioned by feeding sheep on lands abounding with water, or walks that have not been plowed for many years; for the grass, becoming mossy, creates indigestions, which turn to those violent fluxes. When the farmer perceives his sheep-walks are become mossy, or, any way, inclined to produce bad grass, he should plow them, or else manure them with hot lime, making kilns either in or very near them; because, the hotter the lime is put on, the sweeter will be the grass, and the earlier too will it come in the year. It must, however, be observed, that sheep, in general, are as delicate as Ladies; and that, if they once wet their feet, they are apt to decline by cruel fluxes, which are caused by wet and bad grass. Animals have, for the most part, I am persuaded, pretty much the same organs with the human species; and, as warm diet and lodging often perform cures, which the physicians cannot effect, I am inclined to think, that the farmers would scarce ever receive any considerable loss by their sheep, or black cattle, if they housed them in the winter season. As the distempers of these animals, in a great measure, proceed from the reiterated colds they get at grass, and a certain pestilential dew which falls thereon, they are only to be prevented by the warmth of the sun. In the winter time, therefore, if the farmers would preserve the lives of their sheep and black cattle, they should, by no means, be sent out to grass, till after eleven in the morning; and they must be brought away, at farthest, by four in the afternoon. It would be of consequence to the

the farmers, if they could be prevailed on to put this method in practice; for they would then make more hay, whilst the sun shone; and, of course, have more hay-feed, which is of great importance to this island, whose fertile pastures excite the admiration of all the known parts of the world. The Society would be engaged in a laudable undertaking, if they themselves should prepare and communicate to the farmers some hints and directions, for the more effectual draining of low lands. In the winter, most of all the grounds of this kind have the water within two or three inches of the surface; whereas, if the ditches had been dug eight or nine feet, the low lands would have produced as good and as sweet grass as the uplands, the great height of the

ditches, at once, keeping their lands warm, and constantly furnishing them with store of excellent manure, as the worst land becomes, when it has lain to mellow in ditches, for a course of years; and an infinite number of cheap windmills, such as they have in Holland, might be erected, to carry off the water, where the natural level of the ground requires an exterior aid.

As I have the pleasure of communicating to you these lucubrations, with no other view than the good of the kingdom in general, I should be very glad, if you would get this Letter published in the Universal Magazine for the month of February, 1758; and am, in the mean time, Sir,

Your humble servant,

Feb. 6, 1758. Philo-Britannicus.

*The Memorial presented by Count D'Affry, the French Ambassador, to the States-General, at the Hague, January 25, 1758.*

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 Nieuport.

Their Majesties, in order to give your republic 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 sought 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 in-

tire 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'Cobentzel, her Minister plenipotentiary.)

That the friendship of the King, and the Empress, for your 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 tranquillity 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

duction of French troops into Ostend and Nieupoort.

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 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 authorized 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 Nieupoort 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 nations, 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 Dyet, 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 accommodation 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.

*The humble Petition of the Poor of England to the Right Honourable*  
 WILLIAM PITT, Esq.

S I R,

**I**T greatly revives our drooping spirits, under our long and heavy calamity, to hear that our case, with regard to bread, the staff of life, is coming before the Parliament. We know not to whom to apply, as the supporter and defender of our cause, so properly as to you; for, though numbers of us have the happiness to be known to many worthy Members of Parliament in our several counties, and to have received very kind and charitable assistance from some of them (without which our distress must have been still much greater) yet, in a collective body, we unanimously look up to you, as our Patron and Advocate, most humbly beseeching you to plead our cause, and lay our misfortunes before the Parliament; not doubting of relief, as soon as our case comes to be known.

When corn is dear from a failure of the crop only, we look upon it as the hand of Providence, and bear it with patience and resignation; but, when we suffer from the avarice and fraud of men, of farmers, millers, and bakers, we cannot but think our case hard, and we cannot but groan under our oppression. The farmers hoard up their corn, in order to make it dear; and too many of them would have no compassion for us, if we were reduced even to eat husks with the swine. The millers, since they have set up their dressing-mills, compel us to buy what they please, under the name of Bread-flour, and at their own price. They sell us a kind of flour made white by art, but robbed of the most nourishing part of the corn, as we know by woful experience. We are at their mercy, and cannot help ourselves, as many of the rich ones refuse to grind any corn for us, or to sell us any pure meal, because they can get much more profit by their dressed manufactures. How many ways the bakers hurt us we know not; but most of us who live in the country, if we could buy corn, and have it fairly ground; or buy genuine undressed meal, should be secure against most of the frauds of bakers; because we know how to sift the meal, and make bread at home, as was always the custom till within a little more than thirty years, and, in many parts, within a much shorter time.

What we, therefore, most humbly implore is, that we, in the country, may be restored to our ancient privilege of having our corn ground, and have the choice of

buying true undressed meal at a fair price, which we know how, without any of the millers new arts, to make the best use of for the benefit of our families: And that those of us who live in London, and other large cities and towns, may be defended from the frauds of bakers, as far as human wisdom can provide. All which we, with great humility, submit to the wisdom of Parliament, through your kind and beneficent intercession; and shall, as in duty bound,

For ever pray.

\* \* As the millers and bakers have not only disowned (as of course they would) the frauds of which they have been accused in several pamphlets, and in various newspapers, but have likewise been insolent enough to abuse the discoverers of such iniquity, to whom the public are so much obliged; and as many people have been so weak as to believe the assertions of such bakers, millers, &c. and to affirm, in their vindication, that no such frauds have been practised in the country; there is a Gentleman, in the town of Northampton, who has taken out of his bread, within these few days, what had to him, and some others, the appearance and taste of undissolved alum; which, from its indissolution, seems to be the adulteration of the mealman, rather than the baker; especially as a baker's servant has confessed, and would have made oath, had it been then required, that he himself had several times been directed to 'set the sponge,' as the cant phrase is; which he did after the following manner, viz.

He dissolved a pound of alum in a gallon of urine, and then mixed it with eight bushels of fine wheat flour.

In consequence of this abominable composition, it is evident, that the health of the eaters must be more or less affected;—and, though bread, thus made, may be of a very good colour and consistence, when new, yet it will grow remarkably harsh, and get dry, two or three days sooner than the bread which is unadulterated.

On the representation of these facts to Dr. Stonehouse, and at the request of the Gentlemen who related them to him, as well as of many others of the inhabitants, he has engaged to make proper experiments occasionally on the bread of several of the bakers; and, whatever frauds the Doctor may



may discover, the Mayor has determined (and has given notice accordingly) to publish, with the offender's name; that the mealmen may be deterred from adulterating the flour; that every honest baker may be

justified from unmerited censure; and that every dishonest one may be exposed, as he deserves, to the resentment of the public, and the punishment of the law.

*Extract of a Letter from Keyser's Travels, in four Volumes in Twelve.*

S I R,

**T**HE frequent accounts which you are pleased to favour me with, in your Letters, give me extreme delight. The adventure of the stork, which chose to be burnt with her young, when not able to save them from the fire, rather than let them perish by themselves, gave rise to a great variety of pleasing reflections.

How far a rational principle, mutual affection, and comparison of ideas may be ascribed to animals, I will not at present determine; but assure you, that the following adventure of a tame stork, some years ago in the University of Tubingen, is literally true. This bird lived quietly in the court-yard, till Count Victor Gravenitz, then a student there, shot with ball at a stork's nest adjacent to the college, and probably wounded the stork then in it, as he was observed, for some weeks, not to stir out of the nest. This happened in autumn, when foreign storks begin their periodical emigrations. In the ensuing spring, a stork was observed on the roof of the college, and, by its incessant chattering, gave the tame stork, walking below in the area, to understand, that it would be glad of its company. But this was a thing impracticable, on account of its wings being clipped; which induced the stranger, with the utmost precaution, first to come down to the upper gallery, the next day something lower, and at last, after a great deal of ceremony, quite into the court. The tame stork, which was conscious of no harm, went to meet him, with a soft cheerful note, and a sincere intention of giving him a friendly reception; when, to his great surprise, the other fell upon him with the utmost fury. The spectators present, indeed, for that time, drove away the foreign stork; but this was so far from intimidating him, that he came again the next day to the charge, and, during the whole summer, continual skirmishes were interchanged between them. Mr. G. R. v. F. had given orders, that the tame stork should not be assisted, as having only a single antagonist to encounter: And, by being thus obliged

to shift for himself, he came to stand better on his guard, and made such a gallant defence, that, at the end of the campaign, the stranger had no great advantage to boast of. But next spring, instead of a single stork, came four; which, without any of the foregoing ceremonies, alighted at once in the college area, and directly attacked the tame stork, who indeed, in the view of several spectators standing in the galleries, performed feats even above human valour (if I may use that expression) defending himself, by the arms nature had given him, with the utmost bravery, till at length, being overpowered by superior numbers, his strength and courage began to fail, when very unexpected auxiliaries came in to his assistance: All the turkies, ducks, geese, and the rest of the fowls that were brought up in the court (to whom, undoubtedly, this gentle stork's mild and friendly behaviour had endeared him) without the least dread of the danger, formed a kind of rampart round him, under the shelter of which he might make an honourable retreat from so unequal a rencounter: And even a peacock, which before never could live in friendship with him, on this emergency, took the part of oppressed innocence, and was, if not a true-bottomed friend, at least a favourable judge on the stork's side. Upon this a stricter watch was kept against such traitorous incursions of the enemy, and a stop put to more bloodshed; till at last, about the beginning of the third spring, above twenty storks suddenly alighted in the court with the greatest fury; and, before the poor stork's faithful life-guards could form themselves, or any of the people come in to his assistance, they deprived him of life, though, by exerting his usual gallantry, they paid dear for the purchase. The malevolence of these strangers, against this innocent creature, could proceed from no other motive than the shot fired by Count Victor from the college, and which, they doubtless suspected, was done by the instigation of the tame stork.

R O S A.

## ROSALIND.



Sil-ly swain, no lon-ger dwell On the charms of  
Kit-ty Fell; Nor, with priests, in-raptur'd run To the  
grate to court the nun: But to  
Ro-sa-lind im-part All the 'motions of thy heart. But to  
Ro-sa-lind im-part All the 'mo-tions of thy heart.

2.  
Tell her, all that's good and fair  
In her person center'd are;  
Tell her too—howe'er inclin'd,  
To be good is to be kind:  
While she deigns to hear the tale,  
Truth and virtue may prevail.

3.  
But oh! if some happier swain  
All her fond attention gain,  
Seated in the silent bow'r,  
At the melting midnight hour,  
She may listen while she's won;  
She's too fair to die a nun.

*Translation of an EPISTLE from the King of Prussia to Monsieur Voltaire.*  
VOLTAIRE, believe me, were I now  
In private life's calm station plac'd,  
Let Heav'n for nature's wants allow,  
With cold indiff'rence would I view  
Departing Fortune's winged haste,  
And at the Goddess laugh like you,

Th' insipid farce of tedious state,  
Imperial duty's real weight,  
The faithless courtier's supple bow,  
The sickle multitude's cares,  
And flatterer's wordy emptiness,  
By long experience well I know;

And,

And, though a Prince and poet born,  
Vain blandishments of glory scorn.  
For, when the ruthless shears of fate  
Have cut my life's precarious thread,  
And rank'd me with th' unconscious dead,  
What will't avail that I was great,  
Or that th' uncertain tongue of Fame  
In Mem'ry's temple chants my name?  
One blissful moment, whilst we live,  
Weighs more than ages of renown;  
What then do Potentates receive  
Of good, peculiarly their own?  
Sweet Ease, and unaffected Joy,  
Domestic Peace, and sportive Pleasure,  
The regal throne and palace fly,  
And, born for liberty, prefer  
Soft silent scenes of lovely leisure,  
To, what we Monarchs buy so dear,  
The thorny pomp of scepter'd care.  
My pain or bliss shall ne'er depend  
On fickle Fortune's casual flight,

For, whether she's my foe or friend,  
In calm repose I'll pass the night;  
And be'er by watchful homage own  
I court her smile, or fear her frown.  
But from our stations we derive  
Unerring precepts how to live;  
And certain deeds each rank calls forth,  
By which is measur'd human worth.  
Voltaire, within his private cell,  
In realms where ancient honesty  
Is patrimonial property,  
And sacred Freedom loves to dwell,  
May give up all his peaceful mind,  
Guided by Plato's deathless page,  
In silent solitude, resign'd  
To the mild virtues of a sage;  
But I, 'gainst whom wild whirlwinds wage  
Fierce war with wreck-denouncing wing,  
Must be, to face the tempest's rage,  
In thought, in life, and death a King.

### A New COUNTRY DANCE. The MAIDEN'S CHOICE.



Foot across and turn  $\frac{1}{2}$ ; whole figure through the second couple  $\frac{1}{2}$ ; cross over and turn half round  $\frac{1}{2}$

### A PASTORAL.

O Patria! O Divum Domus! VIRG.

DAMON and THYRSIS.

DAM. **W**HAT distant region has so long  
detain'd,  
What happy fate restores my dearest friend?  
Can southern climes so long invite thy stay?  
Are skies serenest there, or flow'rs more gay?  
Six times the moon has fill'd her silver horn,  
Since Amaryllis sigh'd for thy return.  
Welcome, O Thyrsis, to thy native plains;  
Welcome the joy, the glory of the swains!  
Here, on the margin of this limpid rill,  
That rambling dewy bubbles down the hill,

Repose thy weary limbs, forget thy toil,  
And, pleas'd again, survey thy native soil.  
The sun, now hatt'ning to conclude the day,  
Gilds the gay vallies with a milder ray.  
Now plenty crowns the soft-declining year;  
On ev'ry side autumnal scenes appear.  
My flocks, in yonder solitary vale,  
Bask in the ev'ning beam, and drink the balmy  
gale.  
And see! where, recent from my eager arms,  
Array'd in all the majesty of charms,

My Sylvia walks the mead! the cattle gaze,  
And, fix'd in deep surprise, forget to graze!  
While, gently warbling from the vocal grove,  
The flute's soft languish speaks the voice of love.  
—Alas! what sadness clouds thy furrow'd brow?  
Why wears thy tear-stain'd cheek the mark of  
woe?

While nature smiles, is sorrow only thine?  
Oh! speak the cause, and make that sorrow  
mine.

THYR. Too blest indeed, if Thyrsis yet could  
share

These rural joys, and intermit despair!  
If yet 'twere mine to join the tuneful choir,  
And sing what love and beauty's charms inspire!  
If yet 'twere mine to tend my fleecy train,  
Or with my nymph to tread the flow'ry plain!  
Or, in the lonely dale, or fragrant bow'r,  
Careless to dream away the vacant hour!  
These are no more; for, urg'd by pow'rful Fate,  
Comes the sad period of Britannia's state.  
I see, exulting o'er our prostrate lands,  
Grim with red rage and death, unnumber'd bands:  
I see our plains with frequent corpses strew'd,  
Our silver brooks profan'd with human blood:  
I see our household-gods involv'd in flame,  
Our hamlets hid in dust, without a name.  
When long, long years their tedious round have  
pass'd,

Some hoary swain, that treads the silent waste  
(Where the neglected soil, perplex'd with weeds,  
The bloated toad and hissing serpent breeds)  
Led by some stream along the desert plain,  
May try to recognise his old domain.  
Then, where Palladia stretch'd her verdant groves  
(Haply the witnesses of his youthful loves)  
Bleak naked rocks and barren heath he finds,  
And hollow caverns howling to the winds.  
And where, imbower'd in deep-surrounding trees,  
The gay Laurentia rose, aghast he sees  
An hideous length of frightful ruins strown,  
With fordid thorns and leafless shrubs o'ergrown.  
But first let my cold limbs in'dust be laid!  
O Death! receive me to thy silent shade.

DAM. We trusted to an old report of fame,  
That Britain on the ocean reign'd supreme.  
No dire assault we fear'd of foreign hosts,  
While yon cerulean main secur'd our coasts.  
This fond belief perfume'd our vernal flow'rs,  
Attun'd our rills, and lull'd our lonely bow'rs;  
This sooth'd the summer's sultry hours away;  
This rais'd to loftier notes the raptur'd lay;  
Smooth'd the rough face of winter's wasteful  
reign,  
And with new plenty crown'd th' autumnal  
plain.

The boist'rous drum's reverberated roar,  
The cannon's burst, that shook th' echoing shore,  
Unmov'd we heard; and unappall'd survey'd  
War's pompous scenes in grim array display'd.  
But say, what crime has laid Britannia low?  
What angry God has struck the mortal blow?

THYR. Ah! sad remembrance of our ancient  
fame!

Where now our pristine pow'r and dreaded name!  
Wide o'er the foaming deep our fleets of old,  
In gallant splendor, triumph'd uncontroul'd.

Soon as our streamers glitter'd in the gale,  
Soon as the breeze impell'd the belling sail,  
The conscious tyrant trembled on his throne,  
Britannia's sov'reign pow'r compell'd to own  
Oppression heard the rumour, heard and fled,  
And pining slav'ry rais'd the pensive head.  
But these illustrious days no longer smile;  
Impending horrors cloud our destin'd isle;  
Th' audacious crimes of a corrupted age  
At last have rous'd the pow'rs of Heav'n to rage.  
Long had the Gallic pride and thirst of pow'r  
Ravag'd fair India's desolated shore.  
T' avenge her injur'd sons Britannia rose,  
And wing'd her thunders at the faithless foes.  
But (oh, my friend, how dismal to relate!)  
Fate baffled her attempts with foul defeat.  
Rous'd at the last, to vindicate her name,  
And wipe the tarnish from her sullied fame,  
Sedately fierce, she summon'd all her might,  
Bore dreadful on the foe, and claim'd the fight.  
Extended far along the liquid plain,  
I saw the gorgeous navy stem the main:  
The flashy armour, kindling on the day,  
Dazzled the cloudless sun's meridian ray.  
I heard the martial shouts, the cannon's roar,  
And loud acclaims resounding o'er the shore.  
Proud of our strength, in thoughts we now sur-  
vey'd

Our allies succour'd by the timely aid;  
From hostile lands beheld the smoke aspire,  
And cities sinking in tempestuous fire.  
These dreams how vain! no hostile turrets burn;  
Confus'd, aghast, our frightened fleets return.  
'Tis said they saw unusual spectres rise,  
Red from the deep, and gleam along the skies.  
Perch'd on each poop a phantom stood confest,  
And with presages dire alarm'd the bravest breast.  
Now long-imbattled legions seem'd in view;  
Now flam'd the livid deep with brimstone blue;  
Portentous lightnings shot with fiery glare,  
And horrid shrieks and thunders tore the air.  
They saw, they fled—can feeble man withstand,  
When Heav'n in anger bares its vengeful hand!  
Glory no more the warrior's bosom warms,  
No more the trumpet's warlike note alarms;  
Thoughtless of fame, of danger, and of woe,  
In dumb suspense, he waits th' impending blow.  
But haste, oh haste! the murd'ring sword is nigh;  
From these devoted regions let us fly,  
To where no thirst of gold inflames the mind,  
Where virtuous Peace a soft repose may find.

DAM. O War! thou first of monsters, fire  
of crimes!

The hateful offspring of barbarian climes!  
Rocks adamantine hatch'd the brood accur'd,  
Of all the worst of human ills the worst.  
Farewel, my flocks, my fields, my milky kine!  
These flocks, these fields, alas! no more are  
mine!

Farewel, ye fountains, rills, and fragrant flow'rs,  
Ye vocal woods, ye balmy-breathing bow'rs!  
Farewel, my flute! no more my blissful loves,  
Tun'd to soft notes, shall fill the list'ning groves.  
Farewel, my nymph! my Sylvia, must we part?  
O! grief suppress my sighs, and burst my heart!  
With thee no more I walk the winding shade;  
Nor, in the lap of love luxurious laid,

Dissolv'd

Dissolv'd in bliss, dream ev'ry care away,  
And with deep-felt delight thy charms survey.  
O'er endless tracks of billowy oceans borne,  
In sad exile for ever doom'd to mourn,  
Perhaps hard bondage waits the tender fair,  
And galling loads, and groans, and black despair.

THYR. Ye pow'rs! oh bear me to some dreary vale,

Where ravens shriek, and owls portentous wail!  
Where sullen skies diffuse perpetual shade,  
And Night in all her horrors reigns array'd;  
Impervious to the hateful blaze of day,  
And silver Cynthia's melancholy ray;  
Where ever-howling wolves the night confound,  
And fiery snakes incessant hiss around.  
There let me waste away this life of woe,  
Nor pious friend the tender tear bestow.  
Thy glorious days, Britannia, now are o'er,  
And liberty and virtue are no more.

J. B.—c.

Kincardineshire, Nov. 22, 1757.

### Written in the HOLY BIBLE.

From Mr. Thompson's Poems.

**Y**E sacred tomes be my unerring guide,  
Dove-hearted Saints, and Prophets eagle-eyed!

I scorn the moral fop and ethic sage,  
But drink in truth from your illumin'd page;  
Like Moses' bush, each leaf divinely bright,  
Where God invests himself in milder light!  
Taught by your doctrines we devoutly rise,  
Faith points the way, and Hope unbars the skies.  
You tune our passions, teach them how to roll,  
And sink the body but to raise the soul;  
To raise it, bear it to mysterious day,  
Nor want an angel to direct the way!

*A New SONG. Sung by Mr. Lowe,  
at Vauxhall.*

1.

**S**HALL I, wasting in despair,  
Die, because a woman's fair?  
Shall my cheeks look pale with care,  
'Cause another's rosy are?  
Be she fairer than the day,  
Or the flow'ry meads in May;  
Yet, if she think not well of me,  
What care I how fair she be?

2.

Shall a woman's goodness move  
Me to perish for her love,  
Or, her worthy merits known,  
Make me quite forget my own:  
Be she with that goodness bless'd,  
As may merit name the best;  
Yet, if she be not such to me,  
What care I how good she be?

3.

Be she good, or kind, or fair,  
I will never more despair;  
If she love me, this believe,  
I will die 'ere she shall grieve:  
If she slight me when I woo,  
I will scorn and let her go;  
So, if she be not fit for me,  
What care I for whom she be?

*A New SONG. Sung by Miss Steven  
at Vauxhall.*

1.

**S**INCE we went out a maying, too late  
I find;  
Young Harry has run day and night in my  
He's grown so bewitching as never before;  
For I find that I love him each time more  
more.

For I find, &c.

2.

Each morning his face with what pleasure  
Not my own at the glass is so handsome to  
I'm so vex'd I could cry when his visit  
Nor help if I would, but must love more and

3.

He'd have me to sing to him all the day  
And says mine's as sweet as the nightingale  
song;

'Such praises as these I had never before;  
I'm sure that he loves me, tho' him I love more

4.

When my mother was gone, with restless a  
He begg'd for one kiss, but how many he too  
I ask'd why so free, who was ne'er so before  
He blush'd, and then promis'd to do so no more

5.

How I wish the dear shepherd for life were  
mine!  
I should have no occasion to chide or to pine  
Then Harry my lips may with kisses run o'er  
And I'll try, if it can be, to love you still more

### The MAID'S SOLILOQUY.

ACT V, Scene I, of Cato imitated.

*The Maid alone, with Milton in her Hand  
open at this celebrated Passage:*

— Hail wedded love! mysterious law! &c.  
Our Maker bids — increase; — Who bids abide  
But our destroyer, foe to God and man?

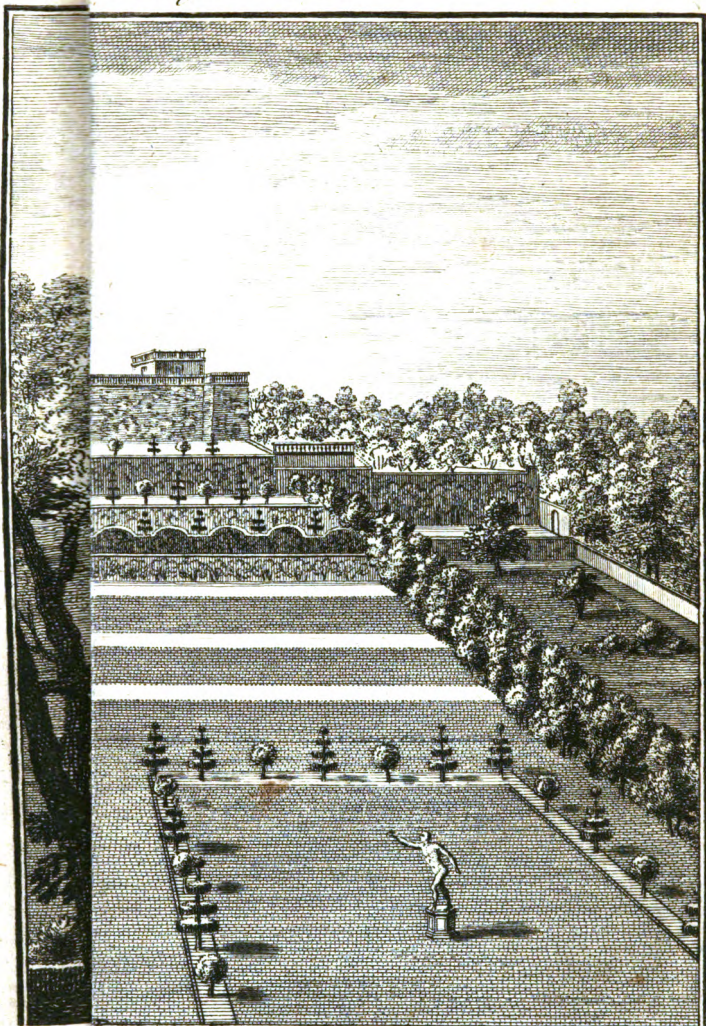
**I**T must be so, Milton thou reason'st well,  
Else why this pleasing hope, this fond desire  
This longing after something unpossess'd;  
Or whence this secret dread, and inward horror  
Of dying unspous'd? Why shrinks the soul  
Back on itself, and startles at virginity?  
'Tis instinct, faithful instinct, stirs within us,  
'Tis nature's self that points out an alliance,  
And intimates an husband to the sex,  
Marriage, thou pleading, and yet anxious thought  
Through what variety of hopes and fears,  
Thro' what new scenes and changes must we pass  
Th' unchanging state in prospect lies before me,  
But shadows, clouds, and darkness rest upon it.  
Here will I hold: If nature prompts the wish  
(And that she does is plain from all her works)  
Our duty and our int'rest bids indulge it;  
For the great end of nature's laws is bliss:  
But yet — in wedlock, woman must obey —  
I'm weary of these doubts — the priest shall end  
them.

Nor rashly do I venture loss and gain,  
Bondage and pleasure meet my thoughts at once.  
I wed — my liberty is gone for ever;  
But happiness from time itself secur'd;  
Love first shall recompense my loss of freedom.

And



*Verugate Street.*



*City of Montgomery.*



And, when my charms shall fade away, my eyes  
Themselves grow dim, my stature bend with years;  
Then, virtuous friendship shall succeed to love;  
Then, pleas'd, I'll scorn infirmities and death,  
Renew'd immortal, in a filial race.

### The SUET DUMPLIN.

*A Poem.*

**H**appy the man, who in his pot contains  
A suet dumplin; he nor feels the pains  
Of going dinnerless, nor griping hunger;  
But cheerful blows the fire with merry heart,  
Often revolving when the happy minute  
That brings it to his homely board will come.  
Sometimes, with longing eyes, he gazes hard,  
And views it boiling in the frothy waves;  
Then, with his fork or spoon applied, he feels  
And turns it o'er and o'er. Now time moves  
slowly on;

The hour-glass, which in yon old corner stands,  
Is often view'd; for now his stomach keen,  
Gnawing with greedy expectation,  
Almost persuades him that the sands are stopp'd.  
Now is his table placed near the fire,  
His cloth of sable hue is spread thereon;  
His large clasp knife from out his pocket pull'd  
(A knife which oft' has dealt destruction dire  
To many a pudding, beef, or whate'er else  
Came in its way; for none it spar'd;)  
The earthen plate which graces his old shelf  
(Which late grimalkin, taking her nightly walks  
In search of prey, by dire mishap  
Threw down; but, by good care of Fortune,  
A piece from out the brim is only broke)  
Is straight in order plac'd, and all's compleat.

As when the mariner, who, long from home,  
Far from his native land, through seas and storms  
And dang'rous perils, homeward does return;  
Sudden he sees the wish'd-for port appear,  
Joy fills his dancing heart, and now he feeds  
His fancy with the pleasing expectation  
Of mirth, and joy, and heart-delighting scenes.

Behold the pot has yielded up its store,  
And reeking hot is placed on the plate!  
The three-legg'd stool is drawn, and down he sits,  
Elated with the goodly prospect: Sudden  
His knife, well-plung'd, dreadful incision makes;  
And fork, aptly apply'd, his joys compleat.

Now direful devastation does ensue;  
And half the delicious morsel is destroy'd  
'Ere he can make a pause; which having done,  
He smacks his lips, and, liking well the sport,  
Proceeds again with more deliberation,  
Till of the luscious cates he's made an end.

Thus happy he, envying not sumptuous feasts  
Nor courtly entertainments; but, well pleas'd,  
Feasts on his homely viands; far happier than a  
King

He enjoys as full content, without his cares.

APPETITUS.

### *A Description of Powes Castle.*

**P**OWES or Powys castle, called by the  
Britons (from the red stone with which  
it was built) Castell côch ymhowys, or the  
Red castle in Powys land. There were formerly  
within these same walls two castles;

### *An ODE upon FRIENDSHIP.*

*By a Lady.*

**A**mbitious thoughts at length subside;  
No more my heart, misled by pride,  
Ideal bliss pursues:  
To Friendship's sacred fane I bow,  
To her devote my ardent vow,  
And dedicate my Muse.

Bless'd Amity! thou child of Truth!  
Say, where must inexperienced Youth  
Thy halcyon-seat explore:  
Dwell'st thou where gilded turrets rise,  
And lofty domes salute the skies,  
In all the pride of pow'r.

Ah! rather, with indignant smiles,  
Thou shunn'st the false deluding wiles  
Of Envy and Deceit:  
Remote from Folly's gay parade;  
In rural life's sequester'd shade  
I seek thy soft retreat.

Where Truth and Virtue stand confess'd,  
(Fix'd inmates both of Laura's breast)  
Thou reign'st in all thy charms:  
Ease, Innocence, and Joy serene  
Unvarying gild the peaceful scene,  
And ev'ry care disarms.

When Grief invades and wounds the heart,  
To thee 'tis giv'n, with lenient art,  
Corroding pangs to heal:  
Affliction hurls her darts in vain;  
By thee supported we sustain  
Each adverse stroke we feel,

Dull Apathy, the lazy guide  
Of Stoics petrify'd by Pride,  
Shall ne'er my actions frame:  
Can real Virtue prompt the soul  
Its social duties to controul,  
Or capsel Friendship's claim?

Whilst such, unenvy'd in their flights,  
Still perch on Wisdom's frozen heights,  
Where passions ne'er ascend;  
Let me with heart-felt ardor glow,  
To raise the joys or share the woe  
Of each deserving friend.

### *An EPIGRAM.*

**F**ULL fifty thousand Prussia's King has  
ta'en,  
And twice that number in the field were slain;  
The glorious harvest of one short campaign.  
Fred'rick! forbear, indeed thou art to blame,  
Thus to degrade the mighty Cæsar's name;  
For, not content the living to subdue,  
Great Cæsar, dead, resigns the palm to you. G.

that now remaining is the seat of the Duke  
of Powes. Whilst Cadogan ap Blethin  
was building Powys castle, he was slain  
by his nephew Madoc.



*To the PROPRIETORS of the UNIVERSAL MAGAZINE.*

GENTLEMEN,

**R**Eading the accounts in our late newspapers, of the ravages committed by the French in the electorate of Hanover, and particularly of their burning the orphan house at Zell, with the innocent youths therein, it put me in mind of a passage I read not long ago, in Mr. Barnes's History of our King Edward III, which has, to the horrible infamy of the French nation, recorded a specimen of their politeness and humanity, especially to the English nation, which would hardly gain credit, were it not mentioned by an historian of acknowledged fidelity.

The passage is to be found in page 576, as follows, viz. 'The Duke of Normandy, Regent of France, in the beginning of the year 1360, while his father, King John, was a prisoner in England, sent a fleet of ships, no less than 120 sail, and 20,000 armed men, to invade this kingdom, under the conduct of the Earl of St. Paul; who, coasting about the borders of Kent and Sussex, landed at Rye and Hastings, where they spoiled the towns, slew the people, and did much harm to the poor fishers; but especially on St. Matthias's day, they suddenly took land at Winchelsea, where they slew all they met with, sparing neither age, sex, nor order; but only such matrons, or virgins, whose youth and beauty made them desirable, were cruelly reserved for a life far worse than death. Among many abominable and execrable deeds done at this time by this piratical sort of villains, one most horrid and diabolically impious is related, namely, that, upon their first landing, hearing that most of the inhabitants were at church, it being time of high mass, they ran immediately thither, where, without any regard to the place, having committed many murders, and robbed the altar and the vestry, at last they found there a

very comely young Gentlewoman, of exact shape and beauty, who came thither with her neighbours to hear mass; her these unchristian villains abused there in the very church, making use of her body so long, one after another, till the unhappy woman died under their hands. An abomination like that of the wicked Gibbeathites, whose intemperate and barbarous lust had well nigh occasioned the total extirpation of one of the tribes of Israel.' Mr. Barnes adds, That,

'While these ungodly wretches were thus busied in spoiling, robbing, murdering, and worse matters, the townsmen, who had fled, had raised the country in such multitudes that the Frenchmen durst not stand them, but set fire to the town of Winchelsea, and carried away great spoils and many prisoners, among whom were nine very beautiful women, whom they so filthily abused, that it is shameful to relate or think of it.'

N. B. The above relation is at this time submitted more particularly to the reflection of that part of the fair sex of this island, who are so extravagantly fond of the French fashions and fopperies, that nothing can please them but what is of the growth, manufacture, or fashion of that country, and what bears such names as pompadore, pomponnee, negligee, trollopee, and the like, a-la-mode de Paris. Can they think, from the outrages lately committed by the Muscovites, Calmucs, Cossacs, &c. on the sex in Prussian Pomerania, that even the Russian bear is more rugged and mischievous than were these French monkeys? Or that the descendants of these are so polite that, if they were to make a hostile visit to the foundling hospital, and other nurseries of orphans in England, they would treat them more politely than they have done the orphan house at Zell.

*On the Sympathy between the Breeches-Pocket and the Animal Spirits.*

**T**HE following important discovery is recommended to the literati in general, but more particularly to the College of Physicians; as it may be of the greatest consequence to them in their future practice.

You must know then, that a wonderful connection and sympathy has lately been observed between the breeches-pocket and the animal spirits; which continually rise or fall, as the contents of the former ebb or flow; insomuch, that from constant observation I could venture to guess at a man's current cash, by the degree of vivacity he has discovered in his conversation. When this en-

taneous reservoir is flush, the spirits too are elate: When that is sunk and drained, how flat, dull, and insipid, is every word and action! The very muscles and features of the face are influenced by this obscure fund of life and vigour.—The heart proves to be only the inert receptacle of the blood, and those grosser spirits, which serve for the animal function: But the pocket is fraught with those finer and more sublime spirits, which constitute the wit, and many other distinguishing characters.

I could tell, how a certain poet's finances stood by the very subject of his muse: —

Gloomy

Gloomy elegies, biting satires, grave soliloquies, and dull translations, were certain indications of the *res angusta*; as pindaric odes, and pointed epigrams, intimated a fresh recruit.—So a grave politician, who frequented a noted coffee-house; when these pocket-qualms were on him, used to give the most melancholy and deplorable account of the state of the nation; the increase of taxes, abuse of the public revenue, the national debt, the decay of trade, and the excess of luxury, were the continual topics of his discourse: But, when the cold fit of this intermitting disorder left him, the scene was quite altered, and then he was eternally haranguing on the power, grandeur, and wealth of the British nation. In short, this barometer of state always rose or fell, not as the quick, but current silver contracted, or expanded itself within its secret cell.

Under the influence of the same powerful charm, I have remarked a certain physician in the chamber of a wealthy patient clear up his countenance, and write his recipe with infinite vivacity and good-humour; but in the abode of poverty what a clouded brow, —hopeless vibration of the head—and languor of the nerves? Like the sensitive plant he shrunk from the cold hand of necessity.—Not that the doctor wanted humanity; but when a patient becomes a mere *caput mortuum*, and the *anima sacculi* expires, what sympathising heart but must be sensible of so dire a charge!

It is impossible to record a tenth part of the wonderful effects this latent source of life and spirits has produced on the animal œconomy. What smiles of complacency and cringing adulation to my Lord Bloodrich, who no sooner turns his back, than contempt and derision overtakes him! What can this be owing to, but the secret influence of the divinity which threw a sort of

awe and veneration about him? What but this magic power could have transformed Ned Traffic into a Gentleman, Justice Allpaunch into a wit, or Squire Jolter into a man of taste? What but this could have given poignancy to the most insipid jokes, and weight to the most superficial arguments of Alderman Heavyfide? What less than this divinity could make circumcision become uncircumcision: Convert Gideonites to Christians, or Christians to Gideonites? It is this, that with more than tutelar power protects its votaries from insults and oppressions; that silences the enraged accuser, and snatches the sword from the very hand of Justice. Towns and cities, like Jericho, without any miracle have fallen flat before it; it has stopped the mouths of cannons, and, more surprising still, of faction and slander.

It has thrown a sort of glory about the globe and opaque skulls of quorum justices; it has imparted a dread and reverence to the ensigns of authority.—And strange, and passing strange to say, it has made youth and beauty fly into the arms of old age and impotence; given charms to deformity and detestation; transformed Hymen into Mammon, and the God of Love into a Satyr.—It has built bridges without foundations, libraries without books, hospitals without endowments, and churches without benefices. It has turned conscience into a deist, honour into a pimp, courage into a modern Officer, and honesty into a stock-jobber.—In short there is nothing wonderful it has not effected, except making us wise, virtuous, and happy.

I could spin this ductile, golden thread ad infinitum; but, I fear, here is already as much as the patience of the candid reader will allow him to wind up: So cutting it short, and kissing your hand,

I am yours, &c. SARCASTICUS.

### *Of the Multiplicity of our Laws.*

**T**HERE is not any country in Europe, whose constitution is better calculated for the liberty of the subject, than that of Great-Britain: Yet it is certain, that our laws are so voluminous, that one man cannot carry them.—Nay, it is well known, that one laborious Gentleman \* spent near fifty years in making a grand abridgment of the law cases, and published above twenty volumes in folio.—Still such was his arduous task, that he died before the whole of his work was published. Since his death, the remainder has been ushered into the world by the means of a very learned body, and make compleat twenty-three volumes. I have heard it also averred,

upon a certain occasion, that if a man had in his custody all the acts, law cases, and other matters that have been passed and wrote relative to the law, and they were placed in a waggon, five able horses could not draw them; and it is against one of our statute laws to add a sixth, unless the waggon has broad wheels.—Nevertheless we are bound, as becomes good subjects, to pay a dutiful obedience to the laws, let them be ever so voluminous, and to endeavour to understand them, as far as we are able. As we are speaking of the law, it puts me in mind of what our own, as well as foreign Gazettes, have proclaimed, in relation to several noble acts, which the most illustrious

King of Prussia has performed, for the good of his people; two of which I shall here mention. First, His Majesty has caused to be collected all his scattered laws, and taken them into his serious consideration, and, after the example of the immortal Justinian, reduced those laws into a new and concise code, which is extremely valuable, seeing that all affairs respecting property, and the administration of justice, are now very quick, and easily determined.

—The plant becomes a tree. Secondly, The King has introduced, into his army, a new military exercise, which has been found, from experience, in several late battles, to be very useful, and is so much approved of here, that our troops are learning that discipline. It has been remarked of late years, that a parcel of youths have been received into several offices, to the prejudice of old, brave, and experienced men, who are too often left without employ: And, as we so much approve of the Prussian exercise, some well-wishers to the welfare of their fellow subjects, think the Prussian laws might also be equally useful, if they were known here; and, to make them so, they believe it would be highly commendable in our Governors, if they would be so good to send some of these youths, at the public expence, to study those laws, and learn the manner of conducting the proceedings in their courts of justice: And, that we may not suffer at home for want of their services, those well-wishers most humbly think their places might be extremely well supplied by some of the Gentlemen above spoken of, and by that means they may all become very useful to their country. Indeed, it is said, the Prussian laws are so plain, that they are easily learnt; then of course, supposing they are youths of quick and lively abilities, their stay abroad will be very short. Upon their return they will be able to report, to our superiors, the

purport of the Prussian laws, which, so doubt, if practicable, will be ingrafted into the English. Should that be the case, they will, to be sure, be jointly employed with some adepts in our own laws, and paid for their trouble, during the recess of Parliament, to reduce those now in being, relating to treason, felony, debts, bankruptcies, trespasses, the poor, and all other material matters, into separate bills; which, when done, and passed into different acts of Parliament, and that in as concise a manner as the Prussian laws are, it certainly will be of infinite advantage to the public; and then a man may hope, after he has served a few years clerkship, to be properly qualified to practise and conduct causes with the same celerity and precision as the present Prussian lawyers are said to do; — For, at present, I have heard it asserted, that some have spent many years in only endeavouring to attain a competent knowledge of the several cases stated in the Reports (as they are styled) of two of the capital and celebrated lawyers in a certain island. In short, if what is so much wished for by some should take place in England, a man might reasonably expect, one time or other, to be able to carry his law books under his arm: And, when these matters are accomplished, our countrymen so skilled in the Prussian laws, will deserve to be farther rewarded; and, in truth, every faithful subject will rejoice to see them properly provided for in the public offices. — Whereas it is now unknown what these young Gentlemen have done for the benefit of the nation, to intitle them to the favours that have been so plentifully heaped on them, to the prejudice of those who are well known to have deserved well, and are yet left destitute of any employ. — It is an old and a true saying, ‘That the brave experienced elders ought to be first preferred, and that a man should stay his time’ — however that saying may be forgot by some in Great Britain.

*Extract from Churchill's Collection of Voyages.*

**K**ING Raja Sestraorlom, going to make a visit to a Brahman, saluted him thus: The fame of thy piety hath induced me and my retinue to come and sup and take a night's lodging with thee. The Brahman Siamdichemi (for that was his name) being much concerned how to provide for so many thousand persons, at last considered of the white cow, called Camdogga, which, belonging to Raja Inder, King of the blessed souls, furnishes those who have her in their possession, with every thing they wish for. Having therefore desired In-

der to send him the said cow of plenty, he granted his request. The cow being sent, the Brahman desired Raja and his attendants to sit down to supper; which was served with such variety and plenty, that Raja, who came upon no other account than to ridicule the Brahman's poverty, stood amazed thereat; and farther, to try his ability, asked him to present him with some jewels; which the Brahman having presented him with (much beyond what could be expected) Raja asked him for some money and cloaths for his people; which be-

ing also brought him, he resolved also to stay the next day; and, being served at table with the same plenty as before, he staid also the third day; when, meeting with the same entertainment, he was amazed to find from whence all this plenty of provisions, cloaths, and riches could come, in a place where he expected so little; especially since he observed that all was brought out of the Brahman's hut, which was not big enough to hold half the quantity. This made him order some of his spies to take particular notice whether there was not a vault under ground, from whence all these things were brought. The spies, watching all opportunities to satisfy their master's curiosity, found at last that a slender white cow did bring forth all these things, which she threw out of her stomach; whereof immediate notice was given to Raja. The next morning, as he was taking his leave of the Brahman, being asked by him whether he was desirous of any thing else, he told him, that he wanted nothing more than the white cow he had seen in his hut. The Brahman replied, that, being not his own, she was not at his disposal.

How! (said Raja) will you deny me so small a request, after you have heaped so many obligations on me before! What I did (said the Brahman) was in my own power, but this is not. Raja replied, It is in my power to take her against your will. And then, calling some of his followers, he commanded them to fetch the white cow out of the hut. The Brahman, seeing his beloved cow thus snatched from him, told her at parting: Dear Camdoga, must I thus leave you? How can I answer this to Raja Inder, your master? Revenge thyself at once both of thine and mine enemies. The cow, Camdoga, no sooner heard these words, but, assuming a shape three times bigger than her own, she laid about her with her horns to that degree, that she killed and trod under foot several of Raja Seftraorom's people; which done, she flew like lightning up into the air to her own master.

This story, in the literal meaning of it, is a senseless account of some Pagan idola-

try amongst the East-Indians; but, taken in an allegorical sense, is full of fine morals, and capable of many instructive applications. Let your readers only suppose that trade was meant by this cow of plenty, and then see what a variety of pretty ideas and notions at once offer themselves to our imagination. By the miserable, wretched hut of the Brahman, may be understood any poor, barren country, which by trade is immediately rendered opulent and abounding in all things. Plenty of provisions, sumptuous apparel, gold, diamonds, and whatever else the earth produces, either for the necessities and conveniences, or even the luxury of life, is brought home to our own doors.

Again: By the character of this good Brahman, we are to understand that piety, temperance, and frugality, are necessary virtues to be practised by the people of any country where trade flourishes; for we find it bestowed, by the King of the blessed souls, as a reward for his piety and virtue.

That trade cannot be forced, or driven out of its proper channel, but must have its natural course, we find typified to us by the Brahman himself not having this cow in his own disposal; and the King's being unable to obtain her, explains to us the inconsistency of trade with arbitrary power, and that liberty and property must be secure where trade is established and maintained.

We see farther, that trade cannot even exist where fraud, violence, oppression, or injustice reigns; for, when the King and his followers attempted by force to seize her, she assumes another shape, destroys those who endeavour to meddle with her, and flies away from them like lightning.

Many other useful allegories might be pointed out in this short story, viz. that spies and sycophants always surround Kings, and make it their business at any rate to satisfy their master's curiosity, or evil inclinations; but I chuse to leave these to your reader's own imagination, rather than venture tiring him with too many tedious applications.

*Sheriff appointed by his Majesty in Council, for the Year 1758.  
From the London Gazette.*

**B**erkshire, 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;  
Cheshire, John Egerton, of Broxton, Esq;  
Cambr' & Hunt', John Jackson, of Godmanchester, Esq;

Cornwall, Swete Nicholas Archer, of Truro, Esq;  
Devonshire, Peter Comyns of Merchard Bishop, Esq;  
Dorsetshire, Nicholas Gould, of West Stafford, Esq;  
Derbyshire, Hugo Meynell, of Bradley, Esq;  
Essex, John Henniker, of Newton-Hall, Esq;  
Gloucestershire, Thomas Jones, of South Cerney, Esq;  
Hertfordshire,

Hertfordshire, John Robinson Lytton, of Knebworth, Esq;  
 Herefordshire, William Cope Gregory, Esq;  
 Kent, Thomas Whitaker, of Trottiscliff, Esq;  
 Leicestershire, Shuckburgh Ashby, of Blaby, Esq;  
 Lincolnshire, Jervase Scrope, of Lincoln, Esq;  
 Monmouthshire, Rowland Pytt, Esq;  
 Northumberland, William Wilkinson, of Clennell, Esq;  
 Northamptonshire, 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 Hotkins, of Preston, Esq;  
 Shropshire, John Amler, of Ford, Esq;  
 Somersetshire, Philip Stephens, of Camerton, Esq;  
 Staffordshire, Richard Whitworth, of Batchacre, Esq;  
 Suffolk, Robert May, of Sutton, Esq;  
 Southampton, Henry Compton of Bittern, Esq;  
 Surrey, Edmund Shallett, of Sheere, Esq;  
 Sussex, James Goble, of Petworth, Esq;

Warwickshire, William Dilk, of Marnock Castle, Esq;  
 Worcestershire, Charles Trubshaw Withers, of Worcester, Esq;  
 Wiltshire, Thomas Bennett, of Pithouse, Esq;  
 Yorkshire, Jeremiah Dixon, of Leeds, Esq;  
**S O U T H W A L E S.**  
 Brecon, Henry Mitchell, of Battel, Esq;  
 Carmarthen, Rees Prytherch, of Kellycoomb, Esq;  
 Cardigan, Abel Griffiths, of Panty betws, Esq;  
 Glamorgan, Edward Matthew, of Aberammon, Esq;  
 Pembroke, John Adams, of Whitland, Esq;  
 Radnor, Daniel Davies, of Llanbadarn Vawr, Esq;

**N O R T H W A L E S.**  
 Anglesey, John Griffith, of Garreg lwyd, Esq;  
 Carnarvon, Zaccheus Jones, of Aber y Pwll, Esq;  
 Denbigh, Robert Wynne, of Duffrin Aled, Esq;  
 Flint, William Davies, of Henfryn, Esq;  
 Merioneth, William Wynne, of Maesfenodd, Esq;  
 Montgomery, John Lloyd, of Trowescoed, Esq;

*Circuits appointed for the Lent Assizes. From the London Gazette.*

#### N O R T H E R N C I R C U I T.

Lord Chief Justice Mansfield, Mr. Baron Smythe.  
**L**ancashire, Saturday, March 4, at Lancaster Castle.  
 City of York, Monday 13, at the Guildhall.  
 Yorkshire, the same day, at the Castle of York.

#### M I D L A N D C I R C U I T.

Lord Chief Justice Willea, Hon. Mr. Baron Legge.  
 Rutlandshire, Friday, March 3, at Oakham.  
 Lincolnshire, Monday 6, at the Castle.  
 City of Lincoln, the same day, at the city.  
 Nottinghamshire, Friday 10, at Nottingham.  
 Town of Nottingham, Saturday 11, at the town.  
 Derbyshire, Thursday 14, at Derby.  
 Leicestershire, Friday 17, at Leicester.  
 Borough of Leicester, Saturday 18, at the borough.  
 Northampton, Tuesday 21, at Northampton.  
 City of Coventry, Saturday 25, at the said city.  
 Warwickshire, Monday 27, at Warwick.

#### N O R F O L K C I R C U I T.

Lord Chief Baron Parker, Mr. Justice Clive.  
 Buckinghamshire, Monday, March 6, at Aylesbury.  
 Bedfordshire, Thursday 9, at Bedford.  
 Huntingdonshire, Saturday 11, at Huntingdon.  
 Cambridgeshire, Monday 13, at Cambridge.  
 Norfolk, Thursday 16, at Thetford.  
 Suffolk, Monday 20, at Bury St. Edmund's.

#### H O M E C I R C U I T.

Mr. Justice Denison, Mr. Justice Forster.  
 Hertfordshire, Wednesday, March 8, at Hertford.  
 Essex, Monday 13, at Chelmsford.  
 Kent, Monday 20, at Rochester.  
 Sussex, Monday 27, at East Grinstead.  
 Surrey, Thursday 30, at Kingston upon Thames.

#### W E S T E R N C I R C U I T.

Mr. Justice Adams, Mr. Justice Wilmot.  
 Southampton, Tuesday February 28, at the Castle of Winchester.  
 Wilts, Saturday March 4, at New Sarum.  
 Dorset, Thursday 9, at Dorchester.  
 City of Exeter, Monday 13, at the Guildhall of the said city.  
 Devon, the same day, at the Castle of Exeter.  
 Cornwall, Monday 20, at Launceston.  
 Somerset, Monday 27, at the Castle of Taunton.

#### O X F O R D C I R C U I T.

Mr. Justice Bathurst, Mr. Justice Noel.  
 Berks, Tuesday, February 28, at Reading.  
 Oxon, Thursday, March 2, at Oxford.  
 Gloucestershire, Monday 6, at Gloucester.  
 City of Gloucester, the same day, at the city.  
 Monmouthshire, Thursday 9, at Monmouth.  
 Herefordshire, Saturday 11, at Hereford.  
 Salop, Friday 17, at Shrewsbury.  
 Staffordshire, Wednesday 22, at Stafford.  
 Worcestershire, Saturday 25, at Worcester.  
 City of Worcester, the same day.

#### *The Political State of EUROPE, &c,*

From the GAZETTE. February 4.  
 Hague, January 27.

**M** DE RICHELIEU being upon the point of leaving the command, nothing extraordinary is to be expected till the arrival of

the Prince of Clermont, which will be some time in February. There are great difficulties in the Empire about the march of its army, which is reduced to a very small number, not 8000 men. The Austrians have a mind to incorporate them with

with their battalions, which is not at all approved of by the Princes and States whose contingents compose that army. These difficulties have occasioned the journey of the Prince of Saxe Hildburghausen to Vienna, where it is supposed he will endeavour to get rid of his command.

February 11.

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 pleasure 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.

Admiralty-office, Feb. 10. Captain Man, of his Majesty's ship the Penguin, gives an account, in his letter of the 6th instant, That, on

the 3d, between the Bemyhead and Deadman, he took a snow privateer belonging to Havre de Grace, called the Fidelle, mounting eight carriage guns 4 pounders, and eight twivels, 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 six carriage guns and 50 men, taken by her off Shoreham.

Constantinople, Dec. 23. The Mecca caravan, which has been lately plundered by the Arabs, was attacked by a numerous body of that people, some say from 30 to 40,000. The action lasted 16 hours. They first cut off the Pascha of Sidon, who marched out as usual to supply the pilgrims with provisions; he was killed in the engagement. Then they turned and attacked the caravan: The Emir Hadgé, or commanding Pascha, offered them 1000 purses of money to desist; but they refused any terms, being determined by a mere principle of revenge, for their tribes having been laid aside as conductors or guards to the caravan, and others substituted in their place; and it is thought the removal of their favourite, Esade Pascha, from that post to Aleppo, had also some share in it. At the return to Damascus of the fugitive soldiery, who convoyed the caravan, those in the town rose up in arms against them, as traitors to their faith; a great slaughter ensued, and continued some time; but there are advices since that all is quieted there. The Pascha of the caravan fled to Gaza, with about 15 or 16 of his people, and it is thought he will lose his head. The riches lost to many cities of this empire, which is either taken by the Arabs or dispersed in the deserts, is computed to amount to an immense sum, as they are supplied from India with all sorts of valuable merchandize, spices, &c. by that canal. A like accident happened in the year 1694, under Achmet II. The Grand Seignior has been at the arsenal to review all the stores, ships, &c. and gave all the Officers great marks of his generosity. It is assured that he distributed above 20,000 dollars amongst them. The Janizar Aga, who has signalised himself by preserving great order among that corps, has had, besides 20,000 dollars gratuity sent him by the Sultan, the three tails. Senek Mustafa Pascha, at present at Sivas, brother-in-law to the Grand Seignior, is made Nessangi Pascha, the office to which the Imperial signature is confided.

Admiralty-office, February 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 inclosing a Copy of a Letter from the said Vice-Admiral Watson, dated, Kent off Calcutta, 16th of July, 1757, containing the following Advices:

By Capt. Toby, of the King's Fisher sloop, I informed you, in a letter dated the 14th of April, of the surrender of the town and fort 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 be-

tween

tween 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 were 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 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. Bussey, the French Commanding Officer in the province of Golconda, 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, any 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 20 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, and 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 Dowlub, 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 Montoll, his Prime Minister, and Monick Chaund, one of his Generals.

On the 26th of June, Jaffier Ally Cawn entered the city of Muzadav; 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 Suba of the provinces of Bengal, Bahar, and Oriza.

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 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 Captain Coote, of Colonel Adelercron'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 Indiaman 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 thirty 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 Jaffier 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 Jaffier  
Cawn Bahadar  
the slave of  
Allum Geer  
Mogul.

**Treaty made with Admiral Watson, Colonel 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 provinces of Bengal, Bahar, and Orissa, shall be delivered 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 Gentos, 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 intirely to the Company.

IX. The zemidary of the lands to the southward of Calcutta, as low as Culper, 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 forts near the river.

XII. As soon as I am established Suba of the three provinces, I will immediately perform the abovementioned articles.

Dated the 15th of the moon Ramazan, in the fourth year of the present reign.

N. B. The new Nabob, Jaffier 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 12,500 l.

Vice-Admiral Watson was buried the 17th of August, and his corpse was attended to the grave by all the inhabitants of the place; and they design to erect a handsome monument to his memory.

Vizagapatam, mentioned above to be taken by the French, is a small fortified factory, belonging to the East India Company, on the coast of Cormandel, dependant upon the presidency of Fort St. George. The fort has only four small bastions, with not more than 20 guns. There is a small river, which is of advantage to the

place; but it has a dangerous bar to pass before it can be entered. The country furnishes great quantities of cotton cloths, both coarse and fine; and the best Douays and striped mullins in India.

The colony of Calcutta, or Fort William, in the kingdom of Bengal, which was so lately taken from the East India Company by the Nabob, and since retaken by Col. Clive, was settled about the year 169c, by Mr. Job Channock, then Agent for the Company in Bengal. The place was ill chose at first, and extremely unhealthy, from swampy grounds, and a salt water lake, not above three miles from the town, which, being filled with fish in the rainy season by the great floods, and left dry when the floods were dissipated in the fair weather season, they putrefied the air, and caused great mortality: But these inconveniencies have been greatly remedied, and at this present time it is by far the greatest and most important settlement the Company have in India, and from the late very extraordinary grants must still be of much higher consequence than ever could have been hoped for.

\* \* See a perspective view of Fort William, in the kingdom of Bengal, with a full account of the same, Vol. XVIII, page 123. Also an accurate map of the coast of Malabar, Cormandel, Bengal, &c. finely coloured, Vol. XIX, page 49.

Admiralty-office, February 14.

His Majesty's ships the Torbay and Chichester, have taken and brought into Portsmouth a French privateer of 26 guns, four of them 20 pounders, and the rest 14 pounders, together with an English prize she had taken in her cruise, homeward bound from Philadelphia. The privateer is called the Roslan.

Admiralty-office, February 18.

Extracts of two Letters from Vice-Admiral Cotes, Commander in Chief of his Majesty's Ships at Jamaica, to Mr. Cleveland, dated the 31st and 31st of December 1757.

The 20th of November his Majesty's ship Assistance chased a French privateer of 18 guns, and a schooner privateer with a prize, into Tiberoon bay, on the west end of Hispaniola, where the French had a battery of 5 guns. The vessels hauled close to the shore, under cover of the battery; but, it falling calm, Capt. Weller was obliged to tow in with his boats. The 21st he burnt the snow and schooner, sunk the prize, and dismounted all the guns on the shore. He had two men killed in the action, and his masts and rigging much damaged. The privateer snow was late the Duke pacquet, taken in January last, commanded by one Palanqui, who has done great prejudice to our trade in this and the late war.

The 24th of November the Princess Mary returned from cruising off Monto Christi, and brought in a Dutch ship loaded with sugar, coffee, and indigo, one of the fleet that sailed from Cape Francois, under convoy of the French ships, on the 13th of November. It appears, by the confession of her men, that she carried out, from Holland to Cape Francois, cannon, powder, shot, and



and other military stores, and was returning freighted with their produce. I have ordered her to be tried in the Admiralty Court.

I sailed from Port Royal the 6th of December, with his Majesty's ships the *Augusta* and *Princess Mary*. The 13th I made the *Augusta*'s signal to chase off Cape Tiberoon, who took a small French sloop loaded with sugar; and the French set fire to a large ship in the bay, to prevent her falling into our hands: She blew up before the *Augusta*'s boat could get on board. I have since been informed she mounted 16 guns, and had 65 men on board.

The 14th we took two French privateers with our boats, one of 8 carriage and 12 swivel guns, the other of four carriage and eight swivels. Most of their men swam ashore.

By the prisoners I was informed that a rich fleet was ready to sail from Port au Prince, under convoy of two armed merchant ships of 24 guns each. I directly sent a good sailing small sloop, which I have hired for a tender, to look into that port, who returned with an account, that eight loaded ships were come out of the harbour into the road, and lay with their mizen topails loose, unmoored. I immediately ordered the *Augusta* to stretch to the southward, to guard the passage between the island of Guanava and Petit Quava; and I kept to the northward with the *Princess Mary*, between the Guanava and Cape Nicolau. The 24th, in the night, the *Augusta* fell in with the French fleet, consisting of eight ships, a sloop, and a brigantine; and by noon next day had taken the eight ships and brigantine; the sloop only escaped. I have sent Captain Forrest with the prizes to Jamaica, with orders to return to me directly, as I hope to meet the fleet that is expected at Cape Francois from Europe. The prisoners say the ships we have taken are the richest that ever sailed from Port au Prince.

The *Hornet* sloop has drove ashore and destroyed a French sloop of 12 carriage guns; and taken a small schooner privateer of Cape Rosa.

From other Papers. January 30.

Extract of a Letter from Capt. Elliot, of his Majesty's ship the *Husar*, to Mr. Cleveland, dated at Kinsale the 11th of January 1758. Upon the 8th, in latitude of 49 and an 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 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 mizen 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 rolls de l'equipage.

I had six men killed, and 25 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.

February 2.

At the trial of the hand corn-mills, before the Society of Arts, Manufactories, and Commerce, the steel mill made by Mr. Lyon, at the Mill and Dial in Tooley-street, was the best of the steel mills, for which the Society gave him a premium.

On Tuesday the Lord Chief Justice of the King's-bench declared that Court's opinion of the case of the Bank note stolen out of the mail, and paid away by the robber, who received the full value of Mr. Miller, at the Post-office at Hatfield, and then travelled on the same road in a four-wheel post-chaise and four horses, and at the several stages passed off several other Bank notes he had taken out of the mail at the same time; all which, at the request of the person who sent them by the post, were stopped by Mr. Race, Cashier of the Bank, and an action suffered to be brought against Mr. Race, for recovery of the note; when, after very learned pleadings on both sides, it was most solemnly determined, That any person, paying a valuable consideration for a Bank note to bearer, in a fair open course of business, has an undoubted right to receive the money of the Bank.

Saturday night information was brought to Saunders Welch, Esq; that a considerable quantity of French money was made and concealed in the house of one C——t in the Strand; upon which Mr. Welch, by an order from the Secretary of State, went to the said house, assisted by a Messenger and two Constables, and seized near fourteen hundred weight of it. Two persons were taken into custody for this offence, and bound over in sufficient sureties to answer at the next sessions the complaint of the Solicitor of the Mint. We hear that the above persons have been examined at the Cockpit.

February 11.

We hear that the King of Prussia has solicited a fleet to be sent to the Baltic, in order to keep the Russians in awe, and that preparations are making accordingly.

Orders are given to build 12 more fir ships at private yards, to be ready in a few months.

Thursday Capt. Foster, Commander of the *Antigallican* privateer, attended the Honourable House of Commons.

February 14.

Friday a melancholy accident happened off Spithead: His Majesty's ship *Lancaster* being paid that day, amongst the tradespeople that carried goods on board were a great many Jews, who had large quantities of valuable effects with them; the Jews, not meeting with the success they desired, were resolved to go on shore: It blew very hard; they had a sailing-boat, which they hired for that purpose; about 20 Jews, and a few other people, got into her, with all the effects they had with them; but they had not got far from the ship, when, by giving the sail, they were overset. The ship's boats immediately put off, and took up nine or ten of them. There were nine Jews drowned, and two died after they were

were brought on board: All the Jews boxes and effects were lost. Saturday the bodies of the two Jews that died on board were brought on shore to be interred.

Extract of a letter from Capt. Holloway, of the Neptune sloop of Lymington, dated Jan 23. 'I came from Biddeford, bound to Liverpool; in my passage I saw a cutter, which I took to be the cutter belonging to Cardington, but she proved to be a French cutter of eight carriage guns and ten swivels, and 44 men, which gave chase to me, and in a short time came along-side of me, and put on board six men, and left me and my boy, taking away all the rest of my people. They had possession of my vessel four days, when I thought I had an opportunity of refusing the command; there were a brace of pistols on the binnacle, charged with a brace of balls each, and, as two of the Frenchmen were asleep in my cabin, I took up one of the pistols and shot one of them, which put the rest in an uproar, during which I discharged the other pistol, which killed one more, and wounded two of the others; I then took the others prisoners, got the command of the vessel myself, and have brought her into Liverpool.'

February 18.

They inform us, from Southampton, that Richard Mdl, Esq; at Mottesfont, near Romley, hath ordered his servants to grind corn for the poor, toll free, two days in every week; an example worthy of imitation by others possessed of mills on their estates.

Yesterday (tho' appointed for a general fast) the shops of some quakers were open, in order to vend their goods, &c. on which a complaint being made to the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor, by the Officers of the respective parishes where they resided, his Lordship ordered the proper Officers immediately to acquaint them, that if they did not desist from their obstinacy and shut up their shops, proper methods would be taken to oblige them; whereupon they thought proper to comply.

St. John's, in Antigua, in America, Nov. 9. On Friday the 28th of October last, Captain Charles White, late Commander of the private sloop of war Tyger, Nathaniel Flin, Thomas Cole, Elias Atkins, and Michael McCarroll, were tried at the court-house, in the town of St. John, for piratically and feloniously entering a certain Spanish snow, on the second of January last, about four leagues from the island of Mona; and for piratically and feloniously stealing and carrying away from on board the said snow divers goods and merchandises of considerable value; when, unfortunately for the prisoners, the evidence turned out so full against them, that the Judges, without much hesitation, sentenced them to be hanged, and Capt. White's body to be hung in chains; and on Thursday last they all suffered accordingly, except Elias Atkins, who was reprieved by his Excellency the General.

February 21.

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; of whom the following particulars have transpired. This person 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 General Montcalm 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 packet-boat, there to be confined till the end of the war. He was accordingly embarked (the only Englishman) and the packet put on board. In their voyage he was admitted to the cabin, where he took notice one day, they bundled up the packet, and put it into a canvas bag, having previously thereto 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, upon which he thought it 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 packet 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, and the packet intire. The Captain examined him, treated him with great humanity; gave him a suit of his own cloaths, scarlet trimmed with black velvet; which he here appeared in; transcribed the packet, 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 packet 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 out on board Admiral Boscawen's own ship, upon the present expedition to North America.

'P. S. He was just four days going from Falmouth to London, and from London to Portsmouth.'

#### ADVERTISEMENT.

WHEREAS attacking the French successfully on their own coasts, is of the highest consequence at present to the general cause of liberty, the interest of these kingdoms, and the honour of his Majesty; this is to give notice to all travellers, Masters of vessels, pilots, fishermen, smugglers, &c. That if any of them can give certain information of any place, on the French coast, where a whole battalion can march

in front out of the ships without wetting their shoes, where no sand-hills are to be seen, no inhabitants within ten miles, no militia within twenty, and no regular troops within forty; on such information, made on oath, before one or more of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace, they shall be handsomely rewarded; Some few G—l O—s, who divide no more than FIFTY THOUSAND POUNDS per annum, of the public money, being inclined to go on such service.

*Births, Marriages, Deaths, Preferences, Promotions, Bankrupts, &c.*

**B**ORN. A son to the Lady of John Pitt, Esq; Member for Dorchester. A son to the Lady of the Right Hon. the Marquis of Granby. A son and heir to the Lady of the Right Hon. the Earl of Ashburnham. A son to the Lady of the Right Hon. the Earl of Crawford. A son to the Lady of Sir Charles Dudley, in Bartlett-square. A son and a daughter to the Lady of Sir Edward Blackett, Bart. at Matfin in Northumberland.

**M**ARRIED. Mr. Hobbes, surgeon, upon Dowgate-hill, to Mrs. West, of Putney. Richard Oliver, jun. Esq; of Lowlayton, to Miss Oliver, of the same place. Thomas Davies, Esq; of the Navy office, to Miss Prince, of Colyton in Devonshire. George Jordan, Esq; of Albemarle-street, to Miss Amy Huntingdon, of Hill-street. Samuel Musgrave, Esq; to Miss Townsend, of Bath. William Pearse Hall, Esq; of Downton in the county of Salop, to Miss Comyn, daughter of Stephen Comyn, Esq; of Lincoln's Inn. John Jones, Esq; barrister at law, to Miss Weston, of Bedford-row. Thomas Willard, Esq; of Eastbourn in Sussex, to Miss Harriot Davis, daughter of William Davis, Esq; of Norfolk-street. William Winyard, Esq; of the third regiment of foot-guards, to Miss Leger, of King-street, St. James's-square. Charles Gould, Esq; of Ealing in Middlesex, to Miss Morgan, daughter of Thomas Morgan, Esq; of Ruperra in Glamorganshire. Mr. Hemming, surgeon, at Kingston, to Miss Ellison, daughter of Mr. Ellison, woollen-draper, in the Strand.

**D**IED. Capt. Evers, at Shrewsbury. The Lady of the Hon. Henry Bathurst, Esq; one of the Judges of the Court of Common-pleas. Mr. Thomas Nicholls, Renter of St. Bartholomew's Hospital. Thomas Garrard, Esq; Common Sergeant of this city, in Hatton-garden. Mr. John Skinner, a Virginia merchant, in Billiter-square. Charles Lybbe, Esq; at Hardwick in the county of Oxon. Sir John Werden, Bart at Hollyport in Berks. Lord Viscount St. Asaph, new born son of the Earl of Ashburnham. William Rawlinson, Esq; of Brown-street, St. Luke's. Mr. Channing, wholesale linen draper, in Cheap-side. Thomas Levett, Esq; at Lichfield in Staffordshire. Hon. Col. Metcalf Graham, at Pickhill, Yorkshire. Rev. Mr. Smith, Lecturer of St. Giles's in the Fields. Rev. Mr. Allett, at Easton in Essex. Michael William, Esq; at Bath. Lady of Capt. Ward, Commander of the Culloden man of war. Lady of Sir William Moreton, Knt. Recorder of this

city. Rev. Mr. Cleiveland, Minor Canon of Worcester cathedral. Mr. Edward Newman, cabinet-maker, in St. Paul's Church-yard. Henry Kitchen, Esq; in Brenford-Butts, Middlesex. John Dale, Esq; near Christ-Church in Hants.

**P**REFERRED. Rev. Mr. Wight, to be preacher of Bridewell. Rev. Dr. Hooper, to the living of Fakenham in Norfolk. Rev. Mr. Goodwin, to the rect. of Loughton in Rutlandshire. Rev. Mr. William Wilkins, to the vic. of Downly in the county of Lincoln. Rev. Mr. William Wright, to the vic. of Poreton Maynard in the county of Wilts. Rev. Mr. Thomas Martin, to the vic. of Hendon in the county of Berks. Rev. Mr. John Allen, to the vic. of Meole near Shrewsbury. Rev. Mr. Edward Holden, to the rect. of Gunton in Suffolk. Rev. Mr. Valentine Lumley, to the rect. of Stockton in Norfolk.

From the GAZETTE.

**P**ROMOTED. Right Hon. George Sackville, Esq; commonly called Lord George Sackville, and Thomas Hay, Esq; commonly called Lord Viscount Dupplin, to be of his Majesty's most Honourable Privy Council. Right Hon. Thomas Hay, Esq; commonly called Lord Viscount Dupplin, to be Chancellor of the dutchy and county palatine of Lancaster. The following Gentlemen to be Governors and Lieutenant-governors in America, viz. George Haldane, Esq; to be Captain-general and Governor in Chief of his Majesty's island of Jamaica. Francis Bernard, Esq; to be Captain-General and Governor in Chief of his Majesty's province of New Jersey. Francis Fauquier, Esq; to be Lieutenant-governor of his Majesty's colony of Virginia. And Thomas Hutchinson, Esq; to be Lieutenant-governor of his Majesty's province of the Massachusetts Bay. John Brettell, Esq; to be Secretary to the stamp duties. Charles Knowles, Esq; Hen. John Forbes, and the Hon. Edward Boscawen, to be Admirals of the Blue. Charles Watson and George Pocock, Esqs. to be Vice-admirals of the Red. Hon. George Townshend, and Francis Holburne, Esq; to be Vice-admirals of the White. Henry Harrison and Thomas Cotes, Esqs. to be Vice-admirals of the Blue. Right Hon. Lord Harry Powlett, to be Rear-admiral of the Red. Sir Charles Hardy, Knt. to be Rear-admiral of the White.

**B**—K—TS. Joseph Weston, of the parish of St. Andrew Holbourn, in the county of Middlesex, brewer, dealer, and chapman. William Jefferson of Scarborough, in the county of York, grocer. John Walmisley, of Bread-street, in the city of London, warehouseman, dealer, and chapman. James Starkey, of Stratford in the county of Essex, callico-printer, dealer, and chapman. Samuel Garret, of Weekley in the county of Northampton, miller, dealer, and chapman. Thomas Noake, of Green Lettice-lane, London, merchant. Richard Edoe, late of the parish of St. James, in the city and liberty of Westminster, butcher, dealer, and chapman. Levi Isaac, late of the Strand, in the parish of St. Martin in the Fields, embroiderer. Charles Lowndes and Thomas Bathurst, of the parish of St. Paul Covent-garden, in the county of Middlesex,

defex, button-makers, gilders, and partners. Timothy Goodwin, of Wapping in the county of Middlefex, brewer. Thomas Bedward, late of the parish of St. Clements Dane, in the county of Middlefex, broker, dealer, and chapman. Parke Honoree, of the city of Norwich, worsted-weaver, dealer, and chapman. Thomas Chalmers, of Liverpool in the county of Lancaster, merchant. John Swinfen, late of Syfton in the county of Leicefter, hofier, dealer, and chapman. John Frost, of Cornhill, London, filversmith, dealer, and chapman. John Cooper, late of Gorton in the county of Lancaster, carrier, dealer, and chapman. William Jeffreys, of Twickenham in the county of Middlefex, apothecary. Richard Turner, of King-ftreet, in the parish of St. Margaret Westminster, in the county of Middlefex, victualler, cordwainer, dealer, and chapman. Abraham Johns, of Cheapfide, London, linen-draper. Matthew Dove and Timothy Goodwin, late of Wapping, in the county of Middlefex, brewers and copartners. Richard Smith, of the parish of Saint Michael Wood-ftreet, London, victualler and chapman. Matthew Dove, of Saint Mary Hill, London, dealer and chapman. Thomas Dyfon, of the borough of Leicefter, in the county of Leicefter, woolcomber, dyer, dealer, and chapman. John Bates, now or late of the parish of Enfield,

in the county of Middlefex, maltman and brewer. John Fifher, of the city of Bristol, merchant. Christopher Cooper, late of Stoke, near Neyland, in the county of Suffolk, grocer, dealer, and chapman. James Whitely, of Leeds, in the county of York, ftuff-maker, dealer and chapman. French Nettleton, late of Horncaftle, in the county of Lincoln, common brewer, dealer, and chapman. John Griffiths, now or late of the city of Bristol, dealer in earthen-ware and chapman. Robert Hole, of Nether Stowey, in the county of Somerfet, linen-draper, mercer, dealer, and chapman. Edward Robinfon, of Colchefter, in the county of Effex, innholder, dealer, and chapman. John Stevfenson, late of the city of Bristol, merchant. Thomas Popplewell, of Carnaby-ftreet, in the parish of Saint James, in the liberty of Westminster, in the county of Middlefex, taylor, hofier, dealer, and chapman. Daniel Bradley, late of the parish of Saint Luke, Chelsea, in the county of Middlefex, upholfterer, victualler, and chapman. Nathaniel Ford, of the parish of Saint Thomas the Apoftle, in the county of Devon, and Nicholas Brooke, otherwife Brookes, of the city and county of the city of Exon, merchants and partners in trade. John Warner, late of Froxfield, in the county of Wilts, hop-merchant, dealer, and chapman.

*Extract from Authentic Documents of the French Adminiftration in his Majesty's German Dominions.*

A Farmer from Paris, named Gautier, having arrived at Hanover fome days before Christmas, and there fixed his Office, which confifted of a Number of Clerks, and others employed therein, there appeared a Decree of Council of the King of France, dated the 18th of October 1757, the Tenor of which is as follows :

*Extract from the Registers of the Council of State.*

**T**HE King having, by a refult of Council of the 11th of this infant, charged John Faigy, citizen of Paris, to take upon him, on his Majesty's account, the direction, receipt, and adminiftration of all the duties and revenues of the electorate of Hanover, the countries, ftates, &c. conquered from the King of England, Elector of Hanover, that have been fubjected to his Majesty fince the beginning of this year's campaign, or may hereafter be fubjected, to receive and bring to account all fuch perfons as have had the direction, receipt, and adminiftration of all the faid revenues ; to bring, in like manner, to account all perfons who, before the electorate of Hanover and the other conquered countries paffed under his Majesty's dominion, were employed in the direction and receipt of the revenues of the country, previous to the poffeffion taken, in the name of his Majesty, of the electorate of Hanover, the countries, ftates, &c. And, it being his Majesty's will, That the faid Jean Faigy be put into immediate poffeffion of the faid direction and general adminiftration, the King, in Council, hereby orders, That, in the interim, the faid

Jean Faigy be put into poffeffion of the direction, receipt and adminiftration of all the revenues and duties in the electorate of Hanover, countries, ftates, &c. conquered from the King of England, Elector of Hanover, from the time they have been fubjected to his Majesty : It is his Majesty's will, That the receipt, direction, and adminiftration of all the revenues whatfoever be in the hands of the faid Jean Faigy, or his Officers ; and, for that purpofe, that all the registers, accounts, papers, eftimates, and documents, relating to the receipt, direction, and maintenance of the faid duties and revenues, be delivered to him by thofe in whole cuftody they fhall be found, or who fhall have been employed in the receipt and direction of the faid revenues. It is his Majesty's will and order, That all thofe who have been employed in the receipt and direction of the faid revenues, be obliged to account to the faid Jean Faigy for all receipts by them made, and to pay the fums due from them, whereto they fhall be obliged by the ordinary methods ufed in the King's revenues and affairs. His Majesty orders, That all the receivers be likewife obliged to produce and deliver to the faid Jean Faigy, or his attornies, the accounts they have given in, their registers, land-rolls, and other deeds ; and that the faid receivers fhall account for what they have received, and fhall pay the fums ftill remaining due from them, under pain of being obliged thereto by the aforefaid methods : His Majesty impowers the faid Jean Faigy to remove the receivers, and all other perfons who have been employed in any part of the direction, receipt, and adminiftra-

administration of the duties and revenues of the electorate of Hanover, states, countries, &c. his Majesty reserving to himself the power of ordering the vouchers of those in employment, who may be removed, to be produced, and to provide for the reimbursing them the money they shall prove to have paid, in the manner he shall judge proper: His Majesty orders, That all persons who have been intrusted, under the preceding government, with titles, papers, accounts, registers, estimates, and in general any thing relative to the direction, receipt, and administration of the revenues of the electorate of Hanover, the countries, states, &c. already conquered from the King of England, Elector of Hanover, or those that hereafter may be so, to communicate the same to the said Jean Faigy, or his Officers, and to deliver to them authentic copies of all the papers they shall desire to have, under pain of disobedience: His Majesty, in like manner, orders, under the same penalties, That the Magistrates of the towns, districts, and commonalties, the persons who are at the head of the particular administrations of the states and provinces, shall deliver, upon the first requisition of the said Jean Faigy and his Officers, estimates of the produce of six years, reckoning from the first of January 1751, to the last of December 1756, of the duties and revenues which the said towns, districts, &c. are in possession of; That they likewise deliver to the said Jean Faigy and his Officers, states of the sums they shall have paid to the preceding Sovereign, during the said six years, and of the charges necessarily incurred during the said term, independent of the sums they have paid: It is his Majesty's intention and will, That the said Jean Faigy be put into the possession and enjoyment of the houses, offices, and utensil, hitherto made use of in the direction and general management of the duties and revenues of all kinds: His Majesty likewise orders, That the receivers, clerks, and in general all those who are actually employed in the direction and general management of the duties and revenues of all kinds, of the electorate of Hanover, countries, &c. may, after having been authorized thereto by the said Jean Faigy, continue to act in their employments, without being obliged to take any new oaths, and that those who shall replace them, shall be admitted, without any charges, to take the oath, and discharge the duty of the employments to which they shall be named, upon the simple presentation of the said Jean Faigy, or his attorneys, or upon the commissions which shall be delivered to them: His Majesty orders, That the states towns, &c. and in general all those who shall be accountable and indebted to the duties and revenues, shall be well and truly acquitted and discharged towards his Majesty, and all others, by producing receipts from the said Jean Faigy, or his Officers, of the accounts they shall have given in at the time they shall be balanced: It is his Majesty's will, That any disputes arising, with regard to the direction, receipt, and general administration of the duties and revenues of the electorate of Hanover, countries, states, &c. be adjudged by the Intendant and Commissary who has the department of the conquered country, saving an appeal to the Coun-

cil: His Majesty enjoins the said Intendant and Commissary to support the execution of the present decree, his Majesty reserving to himself and his Council the cognisance, and forbids the same to all Courts and Judges.

Done at the King's Council of State, held at Versailles the 18th of the month of October 1757. (Signed) EYNARD, and compared with the paraphe.

It appears, from the date of this decree, and by what is said therein, That, in the weeks immediately subsequent to the convention of Bremerverde, the Council of Versailles was already employed in framing it; and the said decree clearly implies, That it was determined, in the Council of Versailles, to change the government and system of the electorate of Hanover; and that the administration, herein mentioned, was to extend itself to the countries which might hereafter be conquered.

If this confession cannot but be considered as an undeniable proof, That the Crown of France had a premeditated design of making an ill use of the cessation of arms, and bring to utter destruction the electorate of Hanover; neither can any one dispute, but that great weight is hereby added to the motives which have induced the King, our Sovereign, to take up arms afresh.

At Stade, Decem. 23, 1757.

Lewis Francis Armand du Pleffis, Duc de Richelieu and Fronfac, Peer and Marshal of France, Knight of the King's Orders, First Gentleman of his Majesty's Chamber, Governor of Guyenne, General of the French Army in Germany,

The breaking of the capitulation of Closter-Seven, in spite of the most solemn treaty, and the word of honour given most authentically by the Generals for the execution thereof, renders null and void, in law and in fact, the treaty made with the country of Hanover at the time when the King's army entered into it; and this infraction of good faith equally requires the greatest rigour towards all those who compose the Hanoverian army now actually in hostilities.

Wherefore we order, That all the goods, moveables, and immoveables, and all other effects of what nature soever they be, belonging to all the Officers, or others, actually with the said Hanoverian army, be confiscated to the King's use, and that the Administrator-General of the conquered countries take possession thereof, in order to collect the revenues arising therefrom, which are to be added to the contributions, and to make use of them in the most advantageous manner for his Majesty, in whatever places of the conquered countries they may be situated.

We strictly require Mons. le Duc de Randan, Commander in the country of Hanover, and all superior and particular Commanders, to enforce the execution of these presents, and to support the same as far as it may concern them.

Done at Zell the 22d of December 1757.

(Signed) The Marshal Duc de Richelieu, And underneath, By Monseigneur

(Signed) Le Lurcz,

## BOOKS published in FEBRUARY.

**T**HE History of Henrietta, 2 Vols. Millar, 6s.

Orders to be observed in the Reigns of Elisabeth, James I, and Charles I, for preventing Dearth of Grain and Victuals. Payne, 6d.

Serious Reflections on the present State of Things in these Nations. Dod, 6d.

An Account of the Origin and Effects of a Police. Millar, 1s.

A Letter to the Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of N——h. Bisset, 6d.

Oppression displayed; or the Baronet and Millar: A Tale. Wilkie, 1s.

The King of Prussia's Plan for reforming the Administration of Justice. Kinnerley, 6d.

Heads of a Scheme to erect public Magazines for Corn. Kinnerley, 6d.

Some very remarkable Facts lately discovered, relating to the Conduct of the Jesuits with regard to Mr. Bower. Comyns, 6d.

Cases and practical Remarks in Surgery, with Sketches of Machines, &c. By Benj. Gooch. Wilson, 4s.

Indifference for Religion inexcusable. By Samuel Squire, D. D. Doddsley, 4s.

The History of the Arabians, 4 Vols. Payne, 1l.

Memoirs of a young Lady of Family. Scott, 3s.  
Verses to the People of England. By William Whitehead, Esq. Doddsley.

West Country Thoughts on East Country Folly. Scott, 6d.

Poems on several Occasions. By William Thompson, M. A. Millar, 6s.

Pharmacopœia Meadiana, Third Part. Hinton, 1s. 6d.

Mr. A——d's Motives for renouncing the Popish and re-embracing the Protestant Religion. Comyns, 1s.

An Epistle from the King of Prussia to M. de Voltaire. Doddsley, 6d.

One very remarkable Fact more, relating to the Conduct of the Jesuits. By Mr. Bower. Comyns, 6d.

An Essay towards deciding the Question, Whether Britons be permitted, by right Policy, to insure the Ships of her Enemies? Millar, 1s.

The Case of Authors, by Profession or Trade, stated. Griffiths, 1s.

Nine Sermons preached in the Parish Church of St. James Westminster, on the late Rebellion. By the Lord Bishop of Oxford. Rivington, 3s.

The Relaxation of War: A Poem. Cooper, 6d.

*A Meteorological Journal of the Weather, from January 24, to February 24, inclusive, 1758.*

Opposite Salisbury-court, Fleet-street, Feb. 24, 1758.

John Cuff.

Days	Barom.	Ther.	Ther.	Wind.	WEATHER.
Jan.	Inch.	low.	high.		
25	30.22	38	40	N	A fine day.
26	30.32	38	39	N	Ditto. Wind N. E. in the afternoon.
27	30.38	37	39	N	In the morning snow, afternoon fine.
28	30.6	36	38	NW	A fine day.
29	30.75	36	38	S	Ditto. Wind S. W.
30	30.75	37	40	NE	A fine day. Wind E.
31	30.65	36	39	NE	A cloudy day. Wind S. E.
Feb.					
1	30.5	36	38	W	A fine day.
2	30.22	40	43	W	A fine morning till one o'clock, afterwards cloudy and rain.
3	30.1	40	43	W	A fine morning, afternoon small rain, wind N. E.
4	30.2	37	39	E	Snow and rain in the morning, afternoon fine.
5	30.18	38	39	SW	A fine day.
6	30.12	40	42	SW	A fine morning, afternoon cloudy and rain.
7	30.22	38	41	W	A fine day.
8	29.95	42	44	W	Rain early in the morn. aft. fine, wind N. W. windy night.
9	30.02	44	45	SW	A cloudy day, and some rain. Barometer falling.
10	29.7	45	46	SW	Ditto.
11	29.52	40	42	SW	A fine morning, afternoon cloudy, with hail and rain.
12	29.03	40	44	S	A fine morning, afternoon rain.
13	29.48	42	44	W	A fine day.
14	29.57	38	41	SW	Ditto.
15	29.53	38	41	W	Ditto, aftern. wind S. W. high wind and rain in the night.
16	29.	40	42	SE	High wind and rain, afternoon fine, wind W.
17	29.39	39	42	W	A fine day till 5 o'clock, a storm of hail, wind N. W.
18	29.72	38	40	W	Ditto. Afternoon wind N. W.
19	29.52	36	40	W	Ditto. Ditto.
20	29.3	40	41	SE	Ditto. Rain towards evening, wind S.
21	29.63	38	42	SW	Ditto. Evening high wind. Barometer falling.
22	29.33	42	4	SW	Rain early in the morning, afterwards a fine day.
23	29.45	39	41	W	A fine day.
24	29.6	39	40	NW	Ditto.

# PRICES of STOCKS from January 26, 1757, to February 24 inclusive, 1758.

Day	BANK STOCK.	INDIA STOCK.	SOUTH SEA STOCK.	South Sea old Ann.	South Sea new Ann.	3 per Cent. B. Ann.	3 per Cent. India Ann.	Ind. Bonds, B. Cir. pr. prem.	1. 2. d.	B 1 2 3 of Mortality from Jan. 24, to Feb. 21, 1758.
27	138 1/2	138 1/2	91	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	89 1/2	2 1 12 1/2	2 10 0	Chriff. { Males 567 } 1135 { Femal. 568 } 1135
28	138 1/2	138 1/2	91	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	89 1/2	2 1 12 1/2	2 10 0	Buried { Males 718 } 1443 { Femal. 725 } 1443
29	138 1/2	138 1/2	91	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	89 1/2	2 1 12 1/2	2 10 0	Died under 2 Years old 451
30	138 1/2	138 1/2	91	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	89 1/2	2 1 12 1/2	2 10 0	Between 2 and 5 — 135
31	138 1/2	138 1/2	91	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	89 1/2	2 1 12 1/2	2 10 0	5 and 10 — 50
1	139	139	91 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2	90 1/2	2 1 12 1/2	2 12 6	10 and 20 — 67
2	139	139	91 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2	90 1/2	2 1 12 1/2	2 12 6	20 and 30 — 130
3	139	139	91 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2	90 1/2	2 1 12 1/2	2 12 6	30 and 40 — 160
4	139	139	91 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2	90 1/2	2 1 12 1/2	2 12 6	40 and 50 — 144
5	139	139	91 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2	90 1/2	2 1 12 1/2	2 12 6	50 and 60 — 123
6	139 1/2	139 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2	90 1/2	2 1 12 1/2	2 12 6	60 and 70 — 90
7	140	140	91 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2	90 1/2	2 1 12 1/2	2 12 6	70 and 80 — 71
8	140 1/2	140 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2	90 1/2	2 1 12 1/2	2 12 6	80 and 90 — 21
9	140 1/2	140 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2	90 1/2	2 1 12 1/2	2 12 6	90 and 100 — 1
10	140 1/2	140 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2	90 1/2	2 1 12 1/2	2 12 6	Within the walls 1443
11	140 1/2	140 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2	90 1/2	2 1 12 1/2	2 12 6	Without the walls 152
12	140 1/2	140 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2	90 1/2	2 1 12 1/2	2 12 6	In Mid. and Surry 313
13	140 1/2	140 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2	90 1/2	2 1 12 1/2	2 12 6	City & Sub. W <sup>g</sup> . 671
14	140 1/2	140 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2	90 1/2	2 1 12 1/2	2 12 6	Weekly, Jan. 31. — 1443
15	140 1/2	140 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2	90 1/2	2 1 12 1/2	2 12 6	Feb. 7. — 393
16	140 1/2	140 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2	90 1/2	2 1 12 1/2	2 12 6	14. — 358
17	140 1/2	140 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2	90 1/2	2 1 12 1/2	2 12 6	21. — 322
18	140 1/2	140 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2	90 1/2	2 1 12 1/2	2 12 6	1443
19	140 1/2	140 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2	90 1/2	2 1 12 1/2	2 12 6	Wheat peck loaf 2 s. 5 d.
20	140 1/2	140 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2	90 1/2	2 1 12 1/2	2 12 6	Bear Key.
21	140 1/2	140 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2	90 1/2	2 1 12 1/2	2 12 6	{ Bags from 40 to 70 s.
22	140 1/2	140 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2	90 1/2	2 1 12 1/2	2 12 6	{ Pockets from 56 to 90 s.
23	140 1/2	140 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2	90 1/2	2 1 12 1/2	2 12 6	per C.
24	140 1/2	140 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2	90 1/2	2 1 12 1/2	2 12 6	

Within the walls 1443  
 Without the walls 152  
 In Mid. and Surry 313  
 City & Sub. W<sup>g</sup>. 671  
 Weekly, Jan. 31. — 1443  
 Feb. 7. — 393  
 14. — 358  
 21. — 322  
 1443  
 Wheat peck loaf 2 s. 5 d.  
 Bear Key.  
 { Bags from 40 to 70 s.  
 { Pockets from 56 to 90 s.  
 per C.

Pr



*Arms in Newgate Street.*



*of BATH.*

*The Account of SOMERSETSHIRE (Page 65, Vol. XXII.) continued.*

*With a perspective View of the City of Bath, nearly engraved.*

2. Bath. This is a very ancient city, always famous for its medicinal hot springs, even before the date of any of our histories; and, therefore, no credit is to be given to the accounts of the first discoverers, notwithstanding the inscription of Bladud, the son of Lud, in one of the baths, and the tradition of Blyden, a British King, reported to be a magician; nor can the discovery be justly attributed to the Romans, though there is good reason to believe, that they contributed to render them commodious, and prevent their mixing with other waters. This city was called by Ptolemy *Udara Siqua*, or the hot waters; by Antoninus, the waters of the sun; by the Welsh, *Caer Palladur*, or the city of Pallas's waters, to whom they were dedicated, and who probably had a temple here devoted to her; but the most general British names were *Yr-Ennaint Twymin* and *Caer Badon*, the city of baths. The Saxons named it *Bathen-Cester*, hat *Bathan*, and *Akeman-cester*, from the number of valetudinarians residing in it; and, at their first coming, they attempted to take it from the Britons, but were by King Arthur obliged to retire to Badon hill, now Lansdown, where, after a long and resolute defence, they were, at length, defeated by him, and, for a time, gave this place no more disturbance. However, Ceaulin King of the West Saxons, in the year 577, reduced it to his obedience; and, as it soon after flourished, commodious roads were made to it from the remotest parts, one of which, in Oxfordshire, still retains the name of *Akemanstreetway*. P. Offick built a nunnery here, and Offa, King of the Mercjans, a church, in which King Edgar was crowned, that were both destroyed by the Danes; but, in 1010, Elphege, Archbishop of Canterbury, erected another in its stead, which, with the whole city, was burnt by Robert de Mowbray, who rebelled against William Rufus; Johannes de Villula, Bishop of Wells, afterwards recovered Bath, who bought it of Henry I. for 500 marks, built a cathedral, and transferred his see from Wells hither.

The city of Bath is in the north-east part of the county of Somerset, about 107 measured miles distant from London; and, though it lies low, has both a pleasant and healthy situation. It is invironed, and, as it were, fortified, on every side, by the neighbouring hills, and near two-thirds of it are surrounded by the river Avon, which, in its passage, forms a beautiful serpentine

figure, that, together with the city, affords, from some of the adjacent hills, perhaps, one of the most delightful prospects that is to be seen in any part of England. It is highly esteemed, and greatly frequented, on account of its excellent hot springs, three whereof supply the several baths so much in repute, namely, the King's bath, Queen's bath, Cross bath, Hot bath, Cold bath, and Lepers bath; which have, all of them, benches to sit on, rings to hold by, and proper guides for both sexes.

King's bath is an oblong square, the walls whereof are full of niches; and it has steps to descend by, at every corner. It is the largest of all the baths, being said to contain 427 tons and 50 gallons of water; and, on its rising out of the ground, it is sometimes too hot to be endured by those who bathe therein. It will fill in about nine hours and a half, according to the best observation; and its spring supplies the pump in the pump-room, a neat building, on the north side of this bath, erected by the corporation for the Quality, who meet and drink the waters here, every morning, between the hours of eight and ten, during the seasons; whither the Ladies and Gentlemen resort with great gallantry, often several hundred of them at a time, with a very good band of music; and make a splendid appearance. At one end of this room, a marble statue of Richard Nash, Esq; is lately erected, by the voluntary subscription of several of the inhabitants, to whose management and behaviour, as well as his extensive charities, this city is, and ever will remain greatly indebted; and, in this place, are likewise hung up the following humorous Rules.

Rules, by general consent determined.

1. That a visit of ceremony at coming to Bath, and another at going away, is all that is expected or desired by Ladies of quality;—except impertinents.

2. That Ladies, coming to the ball, appoint a time for their footmen's coming to wait on them home, to prevent disturbances and inconveniencies to themselves and others.

3. That Gentlemen of fashion, never appearing in a morning before the Ladies in gowns and caps, shew breeding and respect.

4. That no person take it ill, that any one goes to another's play, or breakfast, and not to theirs;—except captious by nature.

5. That

5. That no Gentleman give his ticket for the balls to any but Gentlewomen ;—N. B. Unless he has none of his acquaintance.

6. That Gentlemen, crowding before the Ladies at the ball, shew ill manners ; and that none do so for the future ;—except such as respect no-body but themselves.

7. That no Gentleman or Lady take it ill, that another dances before them ;—except such as have no pretence to dance at all.

8. That the elder Ladies and children be content with a second bench at the ball, as being past, or not come to perfection.

9. That the younger Ladies take notice how many eyes observe them.—N. B. This does not extend to the have-at-alls.

10. That all whisperers of lyes and scandal be taken for their authors.

11. That all repeaters of such lyes and scandal be shunned by all company ;—except such as have been guilty of the same crime.

N. B. Several men of no character, old women and young ones, of questioned reputation, are great authors of lyes in this place, being of the sect of levellers.

A figure of King Bladud, whom Mr. Camden styles a soothsayer, was set up in a niche at the King's bath, in 1699, with an inscription under it, intimating that he first discovered and founded these baths 863 years before the coming of Christ ; which is a fabulous account ; but that they were anciently resorted to by cripples and diseased persons appears from the crutches hung up at several of them, as the thank offerings of those whose who came hither lame, and went cured away. The water is extremely grateful to the stomach, has the fine, sulphureous, steely taste of the German spaw or Pyrmont, and strengthens the bowels by restoring their lost tone, and renewing the vital heat ; and, indeed, many are the diseases which it cures, when judiciously applied, and a light regimen is used, with due exercise and seasonable hours ; but, if high meats and strong liquors are indulged, it will, of course, create inflammatory disorders. Bath water casts a scum in hot weather, which the guides clear off ; and it is remarkable, that, when they cleanse the springs, at the setting down of a new pump, great quantities of hazel-nuts are constantly found, which, as Dr. Stukely affirms, are the relics of the universal deluge ; and leaves, like those of olives, come sometimes out of the Hot bath. The King's bath is now used by people in common, and near it is a lazar-house, built, in 1170, by Reginald Fitz-Joceline, when he was Bishop of Bath and Wells.

Behind this bath is another, called the Queen's bath, the water whereof is of a

more temperate warmth, as it proceeds from the other ; and there are also pumps and pump-rooms here, for pouring the hot streams on any part of the body, which, in many cases, have a very salutary effect. In the south-west part of the city are the Hot and Crops baths ; and the overflowing of the latter forms another for Lepers and such as are maintained by charity. The Crops bath is most in use for those who come hither for pleasure, and, more than any other, frequented by people of Quality ; which, in filling, takes about eleven hours and a half, and contains fifty-two tons, three hogheads, and eleven gallons of water. This bath was covered by James Ley, Earl of Marlborough ; and it has, on one side a gallery, wherein the Ladies and Gentlemen stand and converse with their friends in the bath ; and, on the other, a balcony for the music, which play all the time they are bathing. The guides of this bath have observed, that, when a great wind is up in the west, they feel a cold air arising from beneath, as they stand by the springs ; but, if it be in the east, and the morning close, with a small rain, the Crops bath, at other times only moderately warm, is so hot as hardly to be endured ; whereas the King's and Hot baths are then found to be colder than usual. In this Crops bath four hours bathing is more tolerable than one and a half in the two others just mentioned ; and in it, and no other, the guides have observed a black fly, in hot weather, winged like a lady-cow, but somewhat bigger, which, they say, shoots quick in the water, and sometimes bites ; it lives under the water, and is supposed to come up with the springs. The water of this bath corrodes silver exceedingly ; and those of Bath, in general, will eat out iron ; but they none of them have any effect upon brass. The people here give silver money the colour of gold, by a composition made, as they report, of the mud of the bath, mixed with Bath water and urine ; but the colour is pale, and will soon disappear. It is remarked, that the bath is apt to make persons faint, who go into it after a debauch ; and that, as drought is the natural consequence of sweating much, the best thing they can take to quench it is a glass or two of the water. Dr. Glanville, who was rector of the Abbey church, in the reign of K. Charles II, observes, that, when women have washed their hair with a mixture of beaten eggs and oatmeal, it will produce a most offensive stench, and cast a sea-green on the water, otherwise very limpid and pure, which will taint the very walls ; and that it is not to be cleansed, without drawing of the bath. In the middle of the

Cross

Cross bath there is a handsome monument, erected by the Earl of Melfort, then Secretary of State for Scotland, the day after King James II. met his Queen in this place: The descent of the Holy Ghost attended by angels, the eucharist, the pillar, and all the ornaments are of fine marble; and the monument is still intire, though some of the inscriptions are erased.

The Hot bath, which is not much inferior to the King's bath, as to its heat, has a well and spring that not only supply its own, but assist to the other pump; it fills in about eleven hours and a half, and contains fifty-three tons, two hogheads, and eleven gallons of water. The Cold bath was erected, by contribution, a few years ago, at a spring beyond the bridge; and, as to Lepers bath, it is less frequented than any of the others. The daily produce of the waters from the several springs, upon a moderate computation, is about 1300 tons, besides what is pumped up; and the usual hours for bathing are between six and nine in the morning. The baths are, every morning, supplied with fresh water; for, when the people have done bathing, all the sluices are pulled up, and the water is carried off by drains into the river Avon.

The two Bath seasons are the spring and fall; the former whereof begins in April, and ends in June; and the latter commences in September, and continues till December; but some, who drink the waters, merely for their health, remain here all the winter. In the spring season, it is most resorted to, for health; and in the fall, for pleasure, when, at least, two-thirds of the gay Gentry drink the waters, purely for a pretence to see the company. These are the most acceptable guests to the inhabitants of Bath, who thrive better by their expensive luxury, than by the water and mutton of the valetudinarians. The best provisions of all kinds are sold, at a moderate price, in the markets; but firing, so necessary after bathing, is so dear, that two shillings a day will hardly suffice in a chamber. The common charge of bathing is two shillings a time, viz. one shilling for the chair, sixpence for linen, and sixpence for the guide, unless you agree by the great, and stay some time. There is an Officer here, appointed by the Mayor, to preserve order among the bathers and their guides, and prevent the mischiefs that might happen from promiscuous bathing; and, by the contributions of those that use the bath, whom he commonly attends, both at their arrival and departure, when they usually give him a crown or 10 s. he gets about 100 l. a year.

There is plenty of genteel chairs in Bath, licensed by the Mayor, which carry persons for 6 d. to any place not exceeding half a mile; and, for any other distance not exceeding a measured mile, 1 s. The gay Ladies never want amusement at this entertaining place: In the morning, dressed in their bathing cloaths, they are carried, in close chairs, to the Cross bath, and played into it by the music; where the female attendants present them with a little wooden dish, into which they put their handkerchiefs, and, perhaps, a nosegay or snuff-box; and, after bathing near an hour, they return to their lodgings. The rest of the diversion is, alternately, at two very lofty and spacious rooms, now kept by Mr. Wiltshire, where the Gentry assemble in the afternoon, and have balls generally twice a week, for which they subscribe, as they do, at Mr. Leake's and Mr. Frederick's shops, for the use of books.

There have been also two theatres lately erected, viz. one in Orchard-street, regularly built, at the expence of the inhabitants; the other by the late Mr. Simpson, under his long-room, where plays and entertainments are performed, during the seasons; and both of them are ornamented with good scenes and other decorations. It is pretty much the fashion, here, for the company, after drinking the waters, to saunter about till prayer-time, when they go in an undress to the Great church, or St. Mary's chapel in Queen-square; and then they go home to dress for the walks before dinner. There are several pleasant walks in Bath, but the Grand Parade is one of the noblest in Europe, being about 190 yards long, and 20 broad, and raised on arches 18 feet above the common level, which commands a beautiful prospect of the adjacent country; and, in fine weather, there is delightful walking into the town commons, round the King's meadows, or to Weston lock, about a mile from the city, along the side of the river Avon. As the roads round Bath have been lately repaired, the hills may be ascended, either on horseback, or in carriages, with the greatest ease and safety; and, from the summit, there is an extensive prospect of the country, particularly on Lansdown, which is now most frequented for airing; from whence a view may be taken of Wiltshire downs, Mendip hills, a part of Wales, a great part of Gloucestershire, Malvern hills near Worcester, a part of the Bristol channel, and, at one corner, of Bristol and Bath at the same time.

The ground, whereon the greatest part  
P 2 of

of the city of Bath stands, is, in some places, raised above fifteen feet, and probably was, originally, a bog or marsh made by the confluence of waters hither; for, in digging some foundations, the workmen came, at last, to a soft mud, and, a staff being thrust into it, no bottom was discovered, but a warm, marley, sulphureous mud adhering to it. The heat of its waters, as well as their milky detergent quality, are attributed to a mixture and fermentation of two different waters distilling from Clarton-down and Lansdown; the former whereof has sulphureous and bituminous springs, mixed with nitre; and the latter such as are tinctured with iron ore; and the adjacent country likewise abounds with coal, which, all naturalists agree, is sulphureous and bituminous. This city, which is, for the most part, supplied with water by pipes from the neighbouring hills, has a bridge over the Avon, that washes it on the south and west sides; and, pursuant to an act of Parliament, it was, by means of six locks, or water-dams, lately made navigable to Bristol. Its walls, thought to have been built by the ancient Romans, though slight, are almost intire; and the upper part seems to have been repaired with the ruins of Roman buildings. The small compass of ground, inclosed by these walls, is in the form of a pentagon, with four gates, besides a postern, viz. 1. North gate, the entrance from London. 2. West gate, a handsome stone building, wherein some of the Royal family have lodged. 3. South gate, from whence a street runs to the bridge; and the fourth gate leads only to the river, where there is a ferry. Great additions have been made, within these few years, to the buildings of Bath, chiefly owing to the skill and conduct of the late Mr. Wood, architect; who was the occasion of building Queen-square, the Grand Parade, &c. and, just before his death, which happened in 1754, settled a plan for the King's Circus, which is now partly finished.

Queen-square, which is without the walls, is inclosed with a stone balustrade, and, in the middle of every side, there are large iron gates: In the center of the quadrangle is an obelisk 70 feet high, as the inscription intimates, erected by Richard Nash, Esq; who is, in a manner, Master of the ceremonies here, in memory of honours bestowed, and in gratitude for benefits conferred in this city, by the Prince and Princess of Wales, in 1738, when their Royal Highnesses were pleased to lodge in this square. The stone, of which the houses here are mostly built, is dug out of the

quarries on Clarton-down, where the horse-races are kept; and brought down from thence, along a steep hill, by a curious machine contrived by Mr. Allen, the Post-master, and late Mayor of this city; by means whereof, the stone comes so cheap to the builders, that the front of the houses on the north side of the square cost no more than 500*l.* though it is above 200 feet in extent, and adorned with columns and pilasters of the Corinthian order.

The Grove, another new square, near the Abbey church, is now called Orange Grove, in compliment to the Prince of Orange; and a monumental stone, with an inscription on it, shewing that his Highness's health was restored by drinking the waters, was likewise erected, in 1734, by the famous Mr. Nash, to whose excellent conduct and regulations, both as to the decorum of the diversions, and the oeconomy of their expences, every one at Bath submits with delight; and it is, indeed, a place of such universal sobriety, that drunkenness is here accounted a most scandalous crime.

In the Market-place, or High-street, is the Guildhall, or Town-hall, a large stone building, erected on twenty-one stone pillars, which was originally designed by that celebrated architect, Inigo Jones; but, about the year 1726, the south end was taken down, and rebuilt after a grand manner. At the upper end of this hall were lately set up the pictures of the Prince and Princess of Wales, being a present from them to the corporation, to which their Royal Highnesses had before given a silver cup and waiter gilt; and round it hang the pictures of all the members of the corporation, drawn at the expence of General Wade, one of their Representatives in Parliament, who permitted his own to be placed at the entrance, as if he would defend that pass, and keep them all to their duty: Here is also the effigies of Coel, the British King, who is reported to have given the first charter to this city; and that of Edgar, a Saxon King, who, in 973, was crowned here.

A general hospital, or infirmary, for the reception of the sick and lame from all parts of the kingdom, was opened here on the 12th of May 1742; the first stone whereof was laid the 6th of July 1738: It is a spacious building, being 100 feet in front, and 90 deep; and it is capable of receiving 150 patients. The Prince and Princess of Wales, and great numbers of the Nobility and Gentry, have not been the sole promoters of this work; for the above-mentioned Mr. Allen was an extraordinary

many benefactor to it, who gave all the wall-stone, free-stone ready wrought, paving-stone, and lime used in it. Some charitable Gentlemen, together with the Physicians and Surgeons of this hospital, begun, in 1747, what is called the Pauper scheme; whereby an annual fund is raised, sufficient to supply the sick poor of the city with medicines gratis, who cannot have relief from the general hospital, nor any of the parishes.

There has been also lately erected, here, a public grammar school, an elegant and commodious building; the first stone whereof was laid, on the 29th of May 1752, with very grand ceremony, the corporation being attended to the place by the several companies.

On the 10th of March 1739-40, the first stone of another new square was laid in the gardens adjacent to the public walks; the principal side whereof has the appearance of only one house, though it is divided into several; and is 520 feet in front, and 260 in depth: Each front, when finished, is to have 63 windows, and each end 31; two of the other sides are to serve as wings to the principal one, each wing is to contain twenty-four houses upon a perfect square of 210 feet, and the front of these wings is, each, to have twenty-five windows; so that, when the whole building is surveyed in front, it will shew 113 windows, extend 1040 feet, and, from the neighbouring hills, appear like one grand palace: The three piles of building will be adorned with above 300 columns and pilasters in the Corinthian order; and upon the corner of every pile will be a tower, and in every front a center-house and a pediment.

In this square is likewise to be erected, by subscription, a noble house for balls and public assemblies: The ball-room, which will resemble an Egyptian hall; is to be 90 feet long, and 52 broad; and the assembly-room is to be of the same length. There will also be a garden for the Ladies to walk in, and a bowling-green for the Gentlemen. The Grand Parade is already finished, and there is to be a terrace of 500 yards in circumference, a portico of the same dimensions, and several walks in common for all people; and so disposed, that Gentlemen and Ladies may walk there, whatever the season, hour, or weather be; a bridge too, with an arch of 102 feet, will be built over the Avon, facing the square, to lead to the downs.

The foresaid Mr. Allen, who first invented and farms the cross posts, has a fine wharf, and other conveniencies, on the banks of this river, to shape and imbark

the huge stones he digs in the quarries on the neighbouring hills; from whence he brings them down by grooves placed in the ground, without horses, or any to guide it, but one man, who, by a particular spring, can stop it, in its swiftest motion, even in the steepest part of the hills: These stones are sent, by the Avon, to Bristol, and from thence to London, &c. and the new works of St. Bartholomew's hospital are therewith built. He has, moreover, erected, of this stone, a very magnificent house for himself, with a fine chapel, noble stables and offices, and delightful gardens, in which there is a remarkable allusion to the works he has produced out of the quarries; for there is a figure of Moses striking the rock, and the water gushing out of it, which forms a cascade for supplying his basin: He has, also, with a greater profusion of fancy than of expence, made curious walks through the woods; so that, upon the whole, it may be accounted one of the most beautiful seats in England.

Johannes de Villula, the 16th Bishop of Wells, having, as has been already said, renounced this title, and transferred his see to Bath; though it did not make any addition or diminution to the diocese, yet it occasioned hot disputes between the monks of Bath and the canons of Wells, concerning the election of a Bishop, which, about the year 1133, were compromised by Bishop Robert, who settled a Dean and Sub-dean, and divided the revenues of his church among so many Prebendaries; and it was agreed, that, for the future, the Bishop should be nominated from both places, but that, as to the style, the precedence should be given to Bath; and, in the 35th year of Henry the VIIIth's reign, an act of Parliament was passed, that the Dean and Chapter of Wells should make one sole chapter for the Bishop. There are, besides Walcot and Widcomb, three churches in Bath, viz. the Abbey church dedicated to St. Peter and St. Paul, St. James's, and St. Michael's.

The Abbey church, or the cathedral, is supposed to stand on the spot where anciently stood the Roman temple of Minerva, patroness of baths: It is a lofty and venerable pile, and has a handsome marble altar-piece, given by General Wade. The principal front, facing the church-yard, is superstitiously decorated with the figures of God the Father, and of angels ascending and descending, in memory of a dream that induced Dr. Oliver King, Bishop of Bath and Wells, to build this church in 1137, but it was not finished until 1612. It is so well illuminated, that it is aptly called the *Lanthorn*



Lantern of England; and it has a handsome tower, with a good peal of eight bells, which generally welcome the Quality, on their arrival at Bath, as do, likewise, those of the other churches. On the south side of this cathedral, are some remains of the abbey, which, being converted into lodgings, were honoured with the residence of King James II, Queen Mary, Queen Anne, and the Prince of Denmark; and the abbey-house, belonging to the Duke of Kingston, was taken down, in 1755, being a very old structure, in order to erect more commodious buildings. St. James's church is both low and small, but it has a pretty lofty tower, built in 1716, with a musical peal of eight bells. St. Michael's church, without the North gate of the city, was rebuilt in 1742, and General Wade gave a very handsome sum to promote this work; and, in 1755, the tower was completed with a dome on the top. There are, besides, three chapels in Bath: St. Mary's, in Queen-square; St. John's, near the Hot and Cross baths; and St. Mary Magdalen's, commonly called Maudlin's, under Bechen Cliff. In this city are also three meeting-houses, for the Presbyterians, Anabaptists, and those who are members of the church of Rome. The streets, here, pursuant to a late act of Parliament, are extremely well lighted by lamps; a regular watch is therein kept every night; and there are excellent regulations made, in regard to the chairmen.

Two schools were opened here in 1711, one for fifty boys, and the other for fifty girls; who are all clothed and taught, as at other charity-schools; and there is a wash-house built for the girls, and women to teach them washing and other parts of housewifery, to qualify them for services. These schools are maintained by the annual subscriptions of the corporation, and the benefactions of strangers that come hither in the season; who, likewise, in a great measure, support the poor diseased persons who repair to the Lepers bath. When the boys or girls leave their school, they have either 6l. in money, or 5l. and a frock. It is observed that such multitudes of beggars come to this place, partly for cure, and partly for relief, that the whining beggars of Bath in the winter, and its sturdy beggars in the summer, is become a proverbial jest, well known to such as frequent it. Very near the Cross bath, so called, because it once had a cross in the middle of it, is St. John's hospital, founded by Fitz-Joceline, a Bishop of this see, for the poor sick people; and there is a chapel belonging to it, entirely built of white stone. Dr. Guidot

mentions two other hospitals here; viz. Bellet's and Bimburies; the latter built by seven sisters. There is an alms-house, called Ruscot's charity, for twelve men and twelve women, who have a noble allowance of five shillings a week a-piece. The new building was begun by Sir John Trevor, late Master of the Rolls, to whom it was referred to make a settlement of the land belonging to it. The black alms-people are chiefly maintained by the Chamber, and have, each of them, 3s. 4d. a week. Those admitted to the Lepers hospital are recommended by the Justices of the peace, and the minister of the parish; they are taken in every May and September.

The Chamber has several ancient charters, but acts by that of Queen Elisabeth. The corporation consists of a Mayor, eight Aldermen, two of whom are Justices of the peace, and twenty-four Common-councilmen. The houses are close in the streets, about the abbey and the baths; but are, for the most part, lofty and well-built, particularly at and near the west gate. Those in the Abbey-green, and about the Cross bath, are mostly of stone; and, in the general, there is not a town in England, of its bigness, that has so many good houses. Stage-coaches come to it, every day almost, from London and Bristol; and, once or twice a week, from Oxford, Salisbury, and Exeter. The present Representatives of this City in Parliament are the right honourable John Ligonier, a Viscount of the kingdom of Ireland, and Field Marshal and Commander in chief of his Majesty's forces in Great-Britain; and the right honourable William Pitt, Esq; one of his Majesty's principal Secretaries of State.

St. James's parish, in this city, gave birth to Mr. Hales, for his learning, styled the Walking Library, who had his grammar education here, and was afterwards Fellow of Eton college, and a canon of Windsor: A man so just in his dealings, that, when he was burser of the college, he threw twenty or thirty pounds, at a time, of bad money into the Thames, rather than others should suffer; so temperate, that he always fasted from Thursday's dinner to Saturday; yet so reduced, after being deprived of his fellowship by the Parliament's visitors, that he was constrained to sell the best part of his library, which cost him 2500 pounds, for no more than 700. This was that great man, of whom Dr. Heylin says, that his chamber was a church, and his chair a pulpit; he being as communicative of his knowledge, as the celestial bodies of their light and influence.

The famous William Prynne, Esq; of Lin-

Lincoln's Inn, and Keeper of the records, was born at Swainswic, in this neighbourhood, and a Representative of this city in Parliament, from the restoration to the death of King Charles II. He was so great an author, that, according to the catalogue of his works, as it stands in A. Wood's *Athenæ Oxonienses*, they amounted to 170 fo-

lio's, quarto's, octavo's, and duodecimo's. This city formerly gave the title of Earl to the family of Granville, as it now does to the right honourable William Pulteney, Esq; so created by his present Majesty in 1742.

[To be finished in our next.]

*Some Account of the new Tragedy of AGIS, to which is prefixed its Story, with Remarks thereon.*

THE principal persons of the drama are Agis, Amphares, Lyfander, and Euanthe. Agis, King of Sparta, is an excellent young Prince, the father of his subjects; but the Queen of their former Sovereign, who was deposed and banished for his vicious conduct, and still alive, continuing on the spot, by means of her intrigues with the factious Magistrates, conspiracies are formed to replace her Lord on the throne. Amphares, a turbulent and ambitious Magistrate, and an avowed enemy to Agis, is the chief of the conspirators. Lyfander, an Athenian youth, is Agis's firm friend, and victorious General. Euanthe, an Athenian virgin, through love of Lyfander, followed him to Sparta. Rhesus, though an inferior person in the drama, is of no small consequence in unravelling the main plot of this tragedy, who, when Amphares had rendered the distress and trouble of the action in all appearance inextricable, has such influence on his brother, as to engage him in Lyfander's interest, whereby his perplexities were brought to a happy issue. Euxus, Rhesus's brother, is a Thracian Commander. Agesistrata is Agis's mother; and Sandane Queen to Leonidas, the exiled King of Sparta. Lyfander, in a battle, gains a complete victory over Agis's enemies, and, leaving his troops to wait upon his royal Master, gives them orders to follow him with all expedition; but, not being yet arrived, Agis found it necessary, on account of the commotions of the people, to dispatch Lyfander to them, that they might be in readiness when occasion offered: Love and obedience to his dear Euanthe, however, detain him in the city, disguised as an helot, in express contradiction to the King's direction; and in the interim the gates are shut, 1000 Thracian mercenaries invest the place, and he has no longer an opportunity of getting out of Sparta. Amphares has now a double object in view, the destruction of Lyfander, as well as that of Agis, as being not only Agis's support, but his own rival; and, accordingly, while Lyfander is in discourse with Euanthe, he seizes that Lady. The lover, getting a sword, at-

tacks the ravisher, who is protected by the Thracians, but they will not kill Lyfander; and, at length, Amphares himself holding his sword to Euanthe's breast, and reducing the lover to the necessity of either yielding or seeing her die, he chuses the former. The Captain of Lyfander's guard being Rhesus's brother, he attempts to move him, but cannot prevail; and, Lyfander wanting to send a messenger to the King, Rhesus, accepting of the office, is discovered and taken. This event determines his brother to free Lyfander, and espouse his cause; whereupon that Hero conquers all opposition, destroys Amphares, and preserves his mistress; but in the interim the King, being deluded from his retreat, falls a sacrifice to the vengeance of his enemies; and his funeral honours close the play. As to the different characters of this tragedy, they are all along uniform and of a piece: Agis, from first to last, in every view, appears to be a virtuous Hero, and that even when he is hurried out of the world by a violent death; and Amphares, in all his actions, discovers himself to be the same man still; that is, an enterprising, insolent, cruel, and ambitious villain. Lyfander is continually exhibited in the most illustrious and amiable light of a truly brave and loyal subject to the best of Princes, and a faithful lover of his dear Euanthe, whose commands, in a single instance (his only foible) he preferred to those of his royal Master. Euanthe, who left her native country for the sake of Lyfander, gives, on all occasions, the strongest proofs of the interest he had in her most tender and affectionate regard; and, even when she led him to err in disobeying the orders of his Prince, she demonstrated an undisssembled concern for the safety of his person. Enough has been already said of Rhesus to prove him to be a worthy man, and he still wears the same aspect; and as to his brother, he is such an example of brotherly love, which, with him, had the ascendancy over every other consideration, as must attract not only esteem, but profound admiration. In a word, the tragedy of Agis paints virtue in the most lovely colours, and vice in the black and



and odious form that best becomes so vile an object; it every-where breathes the spirit of patriotism and untainted integrity; and it likewise teaches, that the soldier's only honour is to conquer or die; that Kings are born for the good of their subjects; that it is better to die innocently than to submit to crimes; and that men should never repent of virtue, though it should expose them to death.

PROLOGUE, written by —.

Spoken by Mr. GARRICK.

**I**F, in these 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 inflame;

To mend their morals; and restore their name:

Till Faction rose with Murder at her side;  
Then mourn'd his country; persever'd;  
and died.

That country once for virtue was rever'd;  
Admir'd by Greece; by haughty Asia 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 fire had run.

'My son, thy flight alone I shall deplore.  
'Return victorious!—or return no more!'

While Beauty thus with patriot zeal combin'd,

And round the laurel'd head her myrtle twin'd;

Whilst all confess'd the Virtuous were the Great;

Fame, Valour, 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, Valour, Conquest, Pow'r, and Freedom fled.

May this sad scene improve each Briton's heart!

Rouse him with warmth to act a Briton's part!

Prompt him with Sparta's noblest sons to vie;

To live in glory; and in freedom die!

The first act is opened by Sandane, whom Amphares assures, that he would, that very day, bring Agis to utter destruction; and, the better to disguise his traitorous designs against that Prince, he offers him his assistance, which he, at first, disdainfully rejects, but, at length, by the most specious artifices, is prevailed on to accept them. The following lines represent their quite opposite characters in the strongest colours.

AGIS.

I know thy merits, and I will reward them.  
Art thou not author of the woes of Sparta,  
Prime mover and inflamer of sedition?

Hast thou not bent the power of thy high office

To the subversion of the state thou serv'st?  
At thee this day my indignation burns.

I am dishonour'd—

Thou and thy practices, they have compell'd me

To leave the noblest station of a Prince.

In time of war where should a King be found

But at his army's head? There Agis stood,  
When you and your presumptuous Ephori  
Required my presence here. Ungrateful Spartans!

Had you allow'd me but one other day,  
Then had I fought this battle for my country,

And died or conquer'd with her bravest sons.  
Thou hast oppos'd Lycurgus and the laws,  
Which rais'd the name of Sparta to the skies.

The Delphic God inspir'd the deep design:  
For more than human was that power of thought

Which join'd the public to the private good,  
With such perfection, that each selfish passion

Flow'd in the channel of the common welfare.

The laws have been neglected, not annull'd,  
And corrupt Rulers have corrupted manners.

Authority will soon revive the laws,  
And great example yet restore the manners,  
In spite of those who have oppress'd their country,

Depriv'd the people of their ancient rights,  
And,

And, while the nation sunk beneath their  
fway,  
Still strove for power in a declining king-  
dom,  
Still fought for wealth in an impoverish'd  
land.

Even at this hour rapacious they persist,  
And, like some wretches in a stranded vessel,  
Plunder and riot in the midst of ruin.

AMPHARES.

The old dependants of the exil'd King,  
And all the venal members of the state,  
Won by Sandane's arts and foreign gold,  
Aim to restore Leonidas, who comes  
With hostile armies to enslave his country :  
Therefore Sandane's proffers I rejected,  
Have warn'd the King, and would have  
serv'd him too ;

But since repentment and distrust prevent me,  
Neutral I stand, and will not seek that wel-  
come

Which his more artful enemies would give.

AGIS.

Thou speak'st more boldly than becomes  
Amphares.

Add that to the offences I forgive.  
This day decides your character with me.  
Now let your actions prove your words sin-  
cere.

AMPHARES.

No other terms I ask, and sure I am  
Ne'er shall Amphares need again forgive-  
ness.

Euanthe, impatient to know the fate of  
her dear Lyfander in the late battle, and  
having in vain enquired of Agis concerning  
it, no sooner sees Rhesus, than she accosts  
him in the following language.

EUANTHE.

Rhesus, great Gods ! Oh say, how fares  
Lyfander ?

RHESUS.

As well as glorious victory can make him.

EUANTHE.

Forgive my rash despair, my thanks accept,  
Ye gracious powers who guard his daring  
breast.

Where is he now ?

RHESUS.

With Agis in the senate.

EUANTHE.

Already here ; blest be the Gods of Greece !

RHESUS.

Soon as the trumpet from pursuit recall'd  
Our conquering Spartans, in the field ar-  
riv'd

A weary messenger, by Agis sent ;  
Lyfander straight bespoke the royal band :  
' With all the speed of men to Sparta haste,  
' Chastise bold treason, and defend your  
King,

He said ; and call'd to me. With a few horse  
I follow'd him : And, when he fought the  
King,

By his command to you I brought these  
tidings.

EUANTHE.

Who are those men who near the temple  
stand ?

Uncouth to me their garb, and strange their  
arms.

RHESUS.

They are Thracians, Lady.

EUANTHE.

What seek they here ?

RHESUS.

I will accost the herald,

And learn his business.

Manet EUANTHE.

Agis and Sparta, and the public cares,  
Detain Lyfander from my longing eyes.  
I see the happy change of my condition,  
And share the triumphs of the man I love.  
But yet the slightest circumstance creates  
New fears to me. Why lingers thus Ly-  
fander !

My mind is not at rest ; the winds are  
hush'd,

But still my bosom quivers from the storm.

The second act opens with a tender and  
affectionate interview between Lyfander and  
Euanthe ; and, in the interim, he receives  
a letter from Celimene, containing some  
hints of the conspiracy formed against Agis's  
life, which he delivers into his hands.

LYSANDER.

Regard, O King, the warnings of a friend  
Instructed in the counsels of thy foes.  
Behold the steadfast faith of Celimene.

AGIS.

I cannot think so basely of the people.

LYSANDER.

O generous Prince ! whom I admire and  
blame.

AGIS.

Uncertain is the peril if I stay,  
But certain is the evil if I fly.  
I will remain ; but, to assure my safety,  
You must, Lyfander, to the troops return.

LYSANDER.

O my Prince !

Lyfander leaves you with a heavy heart.

AGIS alone.

Affection chokes his words,  
His generous heart bursts at this solemn  
parting.

The Procession.

AGESISTRATA, EUANTHE, Priests of  
JUPITER and HERCULES.

CHORUS of Matrons and Virgins.

Woes approach, till now unknown ;  
Discord shakes the Spartan throne.

Heav'n

Heav'n avert the ills we fear !

Jove, from high Olympus, hear !

Priests of JUPITER.

This day our foes embattled came,

And vow'd to end the Spartan name :

Embattled near our gates they fought ;

But Jove for us deliverance wrought.

He smote Achaia's host with fear,

He thunder'd in their trembling rear ;

Jove's lightning flam'd from Sparta's spear.

CHORUS of Matrons and Virgins.

Ever may his mighty arm

Save the Spartan state from harm !

Ne'er may proud invader boast

Glory from our glory lost.

Light, O Jove, that sacred fire

Which did Sparta's sons inspire,

When the Prince and people strove,

Burning with their country's love.

Xerxes, lord of great alarms,

Xerxes rous'd the world to arms.

Priests of JUPITER.

The earth was troubled at his host,

The springs were dried, the rivers lost ;

But Spartan valour check'd his pride,

A slender band his host defy'd :

Thermopylae (immortal name !)

Betheld the Persian tyrant's shame.

CHORUS of all.

There the brave three hundred dy'd,

Faithful, by their Prince's side :

There they conquer'd, tho' they dy'd.

Priests of HERCULES.

On earth below, in Heav'n above,

Rever'd, victorious, son of Jove !

Hear, Alcides, hear our prayer,

Thy godlike offspring claims thy care.

CHORUS of all.

Bend thy bow, Tyrrhinus, bend,

Lightly on the earth descend.

Fix an arrow on the string,

Stand beside the Spartan King,

Agis of thy race divine,

Tried in labours like to thine.

Undaunted, like thee, with monsters he  
strives ;

The fiercest of Hydra's in faction revives.

If he falls a sacrifice,

Never more shall Sparta rise.

The third act opens with the insulting  
and reproachful treatment Euanthe meets  
with from Sandale ; who no sooner is left  
to herself, than Lysander enters in a  
helot's garb :

EUANTHE.

Helot, if pity, or if gold——

LYSANDER.

Euanthe !

EUANTHE.

Whither dost thou go ?

LYSANDER.

In this inglorious garb disguis'd, I wait,  
Till night and darkness come ; then I at-  
tempt

The wall, where'er I find it slightly guarded.

EUANTHE.

What dost thou mean ?

LYSANDER.

Agis commanded me to leave the city,  
And thinks (would to the Gods he thought  
aright !)

That his Lysander heads the Spartan troops,  
In whom his only hope of safety lies.

But I, Euanthe ! partial to thy will,

Sought thee in vain. In that unhappy time

They seiz'd the gates, and shut me up in  
Sparta.

Fate punishes with too severe a doom

The human weakness of indulgent love.

Agis ! I come !—For the deep voices now

Of duty, friendship, gratitude, and glory,  
Sound thro' my breast, and from my beat-  
ing heart

Their echo rings. Farewell ! my love,  
farewell !

Amphares, attended by his people, ob-  
serving Euanthe, addresses her in the fol-  
lowing amorous language :

AMPHARES.

'Tis she, by Venus ! halt. Fear not, my fair,  
Nor meditate escape from your Amphares.

EUANTHE.

My Amphares !

AMPHARES.

Thine, and thine alone !

EUANTHE.

Is this thy love ? Imperious, and in arms,  
Recent from blood and treason, dost thou  
come

To take by force and violence my heart ?

AMPHARES.

The love of thee, more powerful than am-  
bition,

Inflam'd me to attempt the Spartan throne.

Thy beauty is the torch that lights the war :

For thee I conquer—Smile not thus in scorn,

Deign to accept my hand and Sparta's crown.

EUANTHE.

Dost thou bestow the diadem of Sparta ?

Where is thy lawful Prince ?

AMPHARES.

Leonidas ?

EUANTHE.

Agis.

AMPHARES.

That Agis is no more a King.

EUANTHE.

Think'st thou there is no truth in human  
breasts,

No faithful loyalty, no constant love ?

Soen

Soon shalt thou learn thine error. I begin  
To teach thee first. Thee and thy love I  
scorn!

And may the gods reward thy base ambition,  
As I reward thy love.

AMPHARES.

O womankind!

How well your passions teach us to be just!  
You love Lysander still; a little time  
Will from your mind erase the memory  
Of that vain-glorious, lost, and ruin'd man,  
Who was my rival.

EUANTHE.

Was! what'er he was  
He is, and more. Thou and thy crimes  
contribute

To make him more illustrious, more belov'd,  
Thou giv'st him scope and vantage to his  
virtue.

Speak'st thou of crowns, whilst royal Agis  
reigns?

Of power in Sparta, whilst Lysander lives?  
The short dominion of this day is thine,  
But vengeance and Lysander come to-  
morrow.

AMPHARES.

Thou dost instruct me. If my time is short,  
We should not part. I'll see thee safely placed  
Where I command.

EUANTHE.

I will not go with thee.

AMPHARES.

Yield to necessity; for on my call  
Compulsion waits. No other hand than mine  
Should touch Euanthe.

EUANTHE.

Help, Spartans! help!

If any hear me who regard Lysander.

Lysander, hearing his dear Euanthe call  
for help, instantly enters with a dagger,  
and runs at Amphares, who retires, and or-  
ders his people to take Lysander alive,  
which they were not able to effect; nor  
could they be prevailed on to kill him;  
whereupon Amphares, pointing his sword  
to Euanthe's breast, involves her faithful  
lover in the most deplorable distress. The  
scene here is very affecting, and the conflict  
Lysander is forced to endure, to the last  
degree, violent and severe.

AMPHARES to Lysander.

Throw down your weapons, or I'll pierce  
her heart!

EUXUS.

Renown'd Lysander! give thy sword to  
Euxus.

EUANTHE.

Defend thy noble life! regard not mine.

[Amphares lifts his arm.]

LYSANDER.

Hold, hold.

AMPHARES.

Thou know'st me.—Chuse.

LYSANDER.

I cannot bear to see Euanthe die!

[Throws down his sword.]

O Agis! O my Prince!

AMPHARES.

Victorious Chief,

Statesman and soldier, learned Athens' boast,  
Where are thy glories now?

LYSANDER.

The strife of tongues  
I shun, as thou didst shun the strife of arms.

AMPHARES.

Euxus, conduct him to yon corner tower.

LYSANDER.

Lead on. Farewel, Euanthe.

EUANTHE.

Gods above!

AMPHARES.

Conduct her to the tower, where late you  
lodg'd

The captive Queen.

EUANTHE.

Alas! no guarded tower,  
Or vaulted dungeon, ever yet contain'd  
Two more unhappy, or more helpless cap-  
tives!

The fourth act opens with Lysander's  
reflections on the state of man, which are  
extremely well adapted to his character, as  
a heathen educated in the Athenian schools;  
he doubts, and yet hopes for a future ex-  
istence; nay, he resolves to act as if he  
were to exist hereafter.

LYSANDER.

Has virtue no prerogative on earth?  
And can the Gods permit the fall of Agis?  
They can. 'Tis man's own arrogance ar-  
rays him

In gorgeous titles of excelling nature,  
Care of the Gods, and center of creation.  
I fear, I fear, man's life is but a dream;  
His soul a subtle essence of the blood,  
A rainbow beauty, made to shine a space,  
Then melt and vanish into air.  
Ye mighty minds of Sages and of Heroes!  
Epaminondas, Plato, great Lycurgus!  
Who once with such transcendent glory  
shone,

Brighter than all the stars that deck the  
heavens,

Is your celestial fire for ever quench'd,  
And nought but ashes left, the sport of  
chance,

Which veering winds still blow about the  
world?

I will not think so! Yet, alas! the while  
I see and feel presages that alarm.

If they prove true. If man is like the leaf,  
Which falling from the tree revives no more,

Q: I shall

I shall be shortly dust. That will not hear  
Euanthe weep, nor see the shame of Sparta!  
Now I'm a living man, my mind is free,  
And, whilst I live and breathe, by Heaven,  
I'll act  
As if I were immortal.

Rhefus and Euxus visiting Lysander in  
his prison, the former attempts to move the  
latter by the most persuasive motives; for,  
having insisted, that his honour would not  
permit him to be unfaithful to the trust re-  
posed in him by Amphares and the Thra-  
cians, he thus attacks him:

RHEBUS.

I will not hear thee plead so bad a cause.  
Is there a bond in nature like the tie  
Which binds the hearts of brothers? And  
will Euxus,

From vain ideas of fidelity  
To that detested traitor, false Amphares,  
His brother murder?

EUXUS.

No.

RHEBUS.

Then let thy arms  
Defend Lysander. By our country's Gods  
I swear, and by our warlike father's soul,  
Whose well-beloved son thou ever wert,  
That with the Spartan Chief thy brother dies.

Rhefus, though he could not as yet bring  
over his brother to Lysander's interest, rea-  
dily undertakes to carry a message to Agis  
in his retreat, and is taken prisoner in the  
bold and hazardous attempt, which, at once,  
determines Euxus to release and join Ly-  
sander.

EUXUS.

My brother seiz'd! I hesitate no more.  
The voice of nature in my breast exclaims  
Against the rigour of those guilty laws,  
Which bind a soldier blindly to obey.  
Son of my mother! Brother of my blood!  
I fly to save thee.—Now I'm thine, Lysander.

LYSANDER.

Is Euxus yet resolv'd?

EUXUS.

That thou shalt see, thy enemies are mine.  
Rhefus is taken.

LYSANDER.

My contagious fate

Infects my friends! my brave, my generous  
Rhefus!

EUXUS.

Friend of my brother! first I set thee free.  
An Officer of mine commands that gate  
At which the Thracians enter'd; haste thee  
thither,  
Array'd like one of those whom I will send  
To guide thy steps.

LYSANDER.

Ye guardian Gods of Greece!  
Whose ways mysterious fondly I arraign'd,  
Forgive my rashness! Prosper now my  
sword —  
Where are my arms?

EUXUS.

The soldiers hearts are mine.  
Their various toils and perils I have shar'd,  
And more than shar'd, the first in hard ex-  
tremes,  
When signal danger claims a Leader's sword,  
No spoil, no treasure, have I e'er reserv'd;  
The wealth I covet is the soldier's love.

LYSANDER.

To-morrow! 'Ere to-morrow men shall die  
Who are not yet condemn'd.

EUXUS.

'Tis true by Heaven!  
Mortal designs and enterprises rise  
On every side. The Ephori resolve  
At midnight to surprize the royal band,  
And order'd me to hold my troops prepar'd  
Their forces to sustain.

LYSANDER.

'Tis well! 'tis wond'rous well!  
They urge me now, and point the line of  
action.

Under the high up-lifted arm of fate  
I'll rush, and strike before their blow can fall,  
I'll storm the city while they force the camp.  
Your troops —

EUXUS.

Shall join you at the gate. The word?

LYSANDER.

Agis. Farewel! now I shall save thee, Agis,  
Or leave my blood upon the stones of Sparta.

The fifth act opens with the black scene  
of Agis's unjust condemnation by the Ephori  
of Sparta, by means of Amphares's in-  
trigues.

AMPHARES.

The Ephori of Sparta have condemn'd thee.

AGIS.

Know ye not this, ye guardians of the laws,  
The meanest citizen of Lacedæmon  
Without free trial cannot be condemn'd;  
Much less your King. What law have I  
transgress'd?

Point out my crime; produce my bold ac-  
cusers.

AMPHARES.

Thy crime is tyranny.

AGIS.

Is that my crime?  
Had Agis been a tyrant, thou had'st been  
His fawning slave, thou enemy of freedom.

AMPHARES.

Thou may'st delay, perhaps avoid, thy  
death.

Send

Send forth thy mandate to the royal band,  
To halt till further orders.

AGIS.

Ha! No more

I trust thee, traitor. Would I had ever been  
Thus deaf to thee! No, let the royal band  
Revenge their gallant Leader and their  
King.

First EPHORE.

Thou tempt'st thy fate.

AGIS.

I scorn it. Since my hope  
Of Sparta's lost, and my beloved friend  
Has perish'd in my cause, why should I live?  
In any period of my former days  
I rather would have chose to die attempting  
The glorious design, which you have ruin'd,  
Than live the Prince of a degenerate people,  
The tame spectator of a falling empire.

AMPHARES.

We'll hear no more  
Of these invectives. Bear him to the place  
Of execution. Officers advance  
And do your duty.

Amphares, being defeated and encom-  
passed by the royal band, to mar the tri-  
umph of his enemies, runs at Euanthe with  
his sword, who is rescued by Lysander.

LYSANDER.

Infernal dog, turn and behold Lysander.  
Down, down, to Tartarus; there, villain,  
howl.

EUANTHE.

Amazing powers! alive! victorious! Oh!

LYSANDER.

And have I come to save thee, O Euanthe!  
But oh! I fear I come too late for Agis.

RHESUS.

The King is murder'd; in yon vault he lies.

LYSANDER.

My Prince! my friend! thy goodness and  
thy virtue,

Thy clemency, thy mildness, have undone  
thee!

AMPHARES.

He who prefer'd Lysander to Amphares,  
Has paid me with his life. My dying hand  
Hath sow'd the seeds of discord and distrac-  
tion.

Peace ne'er shall dwell in Sparta. Plagues  
on plagues

Shall rise to curse you, as — [Dies.]

LYSANDER.

The son of Agis lives, his infant years  
Require a mother's care. Without delay  
Proclaim the son of Agis King of Sparta,  
To him, the offspring of my Prince ador'd,  
Descend the love and faith I bore to Agis.  
Ye generous Thracians, who this day have  
shewn

The matchless worth and honour of your  
minds,

Henceforth be Spartans. And, ye Spartan  
youths

Whom Agis lov'd, and for whose rights he  
died,

Display the spirit of your dear-bought free-  
dom;

With grateful valour guard the Hero's son,  
And prove that Agis perish'd not in vain.

The Procession with Agis's Body.

CHORUS.

Mourn, ye sons of Sparta, mourn,

Pour the sad lamenting strain.

Wretched people! Land forlorn!

Mourn the best of Princes slain.

Priest of JUPITER,

He fell not as the warrior falls,  
Whose breast defends his native walls.

To treason Agis bow'd his head,

And by his guilty subjects bled:

Betray'd by those his mercy spar'd;

Ingratitude was his reward.

CHORUS.

Shame is mix'd with Sparta's woe;

Blood of Kings the city stains.

Ever let our sorrows flow;

Shame indelible remains.

Priest of JUPITER.

Yet Agis triumph'd in his fall;

For Virtue triumphs over all:

Great, superior to his fate,

He only griev'd for Sparta's state.

When Jove decrees a nation's doom,

He calls their Heroes to the tomb.

Fearless they fall, immortal rise,

And claim the freedom of the skies.

CHORUS.

Agis triumph'd in his fall;

Virtue triumphs over all!

Such a King shall ne'er return:

Our country and ourselves we mourn.

Priest of HERCULES.

Agis fell, by fraud o'ercome;

Alike was great Alcides' doom.

Yet then most worthy of his fire,

The son of Jove, when wrapp'd in fire,

Victorious crown'd his labours past:

His noblest labour was the last.

CHORUS of all.

Now in peace our Hero lies,

Ceas'd his toil, his race is run;

Freedom is the glorious prize

Agis for his people won.

EPILOGUE.

Spoken by Mrs. PRITCHARD.

A King, in bloom of youth, for freedom  
die!

Our bard, tho' bold, durst not have spar'd  
so high.

This

This is no credulous admiring age;  
 But sacred sure the faith of Pylarch's page.  
 In simple stile 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 Lycurgus'  
 laws:  
 How Spartan dames, by glory's charms in-  
 spird,  
 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,  
 And arm their country's champions for the  
 field.  
 Arm'd and inflam'd each British breast shall  
 burn,  
 No youth unlaurell'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.

### To the PROPRIETORS of the UNIVERSAL MAGAZINE.

GENTLEMEN,

*As the British Insurance of the French Commerce is, at the present juncture, an Affair of the first Importance, I have sent you an Abstract of Mr. MORRIS's accurate Essay and Further Considerations on this interesting Subject, which I hope you will give a Place in your useful Collection. I am*  
 Yours, &c. J. K.

THE question is, Whether it be a national advantage to Britain to insure the ships of her enemies?

The 1st argument for this practice is, 'That we hereby heavily tax the French trade, and gain to the amount of the whole premium.' I answer, that the amount of the hazard of captors and shipwrecks is to be determined by the proportion the unsuccessful ships bear to the whole number of ships which have attempted the same voyage in the same circumstances; and, supposing the unsuccessful ships to have been one out of ten, the amount of the lost or defective part may be estimated to be one tenth of the whole, or 10 per cent. of the sum insured, upon a fair computation. Now, the defective part of the cargo and the insurer's profit, both together, constitute the premium; and all that is gained by this practice, is the insurer's profit; the other part of the premium, received by the insurer, being, upon a medium of the captured and escaping ships, to be returned back to the insured. But it will still probably be urged, that even this, upon the whole, may be a considerable public advantage, and ought not to be rejected. I answer, 'That our insurers will scarce venture to assert that their gain, in general, hath amounted to 1 per cent. upon French insurances; and yet, admitting this to be the case, upon two millions sterling of French property insured, the whole amount of our

national gain will be no more than 20,000 l.

Arg. 2. 'These insurances have been proved to be advantageous from the continual increase of the number of insurers.' I answer, first, that the continued pursuit of any business by a great number of persons is not an absolute proof, any more than in gaming, that this business is, upon the whole, advantageous. Secondly, by the same rule it may be proved an advantage to France, from the eagerness of the French to be insured in England; but we cannot both find our advantage in these insurances, as we are competitors in commerce, and their advantage is our loss, and reversely. Thirdly, the real state of the question is, Whether the insurance of the commerce of our enemies be, upon the whole, a national advantage? It may perhaps be alledged, that these insurances draw money hither from them; and the owlers, or exporters of our wool to France, may urge, that they draw money thereby into the nation; but it is evident, that Britain receives, by this fraudulent commerce, much less than the French gain, and, consequently, much less than we should otherwise receive, if the French had not our wool in support of their own manufactures. The case is exactly the same in our insurances of French ships, by which our insurers acquire a small sum over and above what they repay; and thereby advantages immensely greater are given to the French, and lost to ourselves, which we should

should otherwise gain by the interruption and ruin of the French commerce. Our insurances, in the first place, diminish their distress and ruin; for, if, out of every hundred of their merchants, twenty are absolutely ruined, and eighty escape with considerable gains, there will be a greater quantity of distress, upon the whole, than if all the hundred are fined according to their abilities: In one case, you see absolute ruin to many, and terror to the whole; in the other, neither ruin nor terror, but a general frugal security. But, to proceed further, suppose the loss of the French shipping and cargoes concerned, upon their first outset after the war, to have been nineteen hundredth parts of the whole at a moderate computation; then the remainder of the French shipping and cargoes, after the first loss, would have been eighty-one hundredth parts; of which, if nineteen hundredth parts also had been captured in its voyage homewards, the remainder of the French shipping and cargoes concerned, after the second loss, would have been sixty-five hundredth parts. Again, if the amount of the third loss had been nineteen hundredth parts of this sixty-five hundredth part, the remainder of the French shipping and cargoes, after the third loss, had been no more than fifty-two hundredth parts; and the amount of the several subsequent losses, and remainders of the French navigation and property invested therein, being thus computed, will be as follows:

The amount of } $\frac{19}{100}$	The 1st re-	} $\frac{81}{100}$
the 1st loss } $\frac{19}{100}$	mainder of the French navigation, and of the cargoes invested therein, after the 1st loss	

The 2d } $\frac{19}{100} \times \frac{81}{100}$	The 2d re-	} $\frac{65}{100}$
loss } $\frac{19}{100} \times \frac{81}{100}$	mainder	

The 3d } $\frac{19}{100} \times \frac{65}{100}$	The 3d re-	} $\frac{52}{100}$
loss } $\frac{19}{100} \times \frac{65}{100}$	mainder	

The 4th } $\frac{19}{100} \times \frac{52}{100}$	The 4th re-	} $\frac{43}{100}$
loss } $\frac{19}{100} \times \frac{52}{100}$	mainder	

Hence it appears, that, after two circles of voyages, each circle including one voyage outwards and homewards, there would be only about four tenths of the whole French shipping and commercial property left remaining; and, if each circle was completed in twelve months, this great destruction would be accomplished in the space of two years; and, in a few years more, their

whole shipping and cargoes would be entirely captured.

Arg. 3. 'Under our insurances, there is a greater loss upon the French shipping and cargoes, than would otherwise be, by means of the insurer's profit in the premium.' I answer, that, though the deduction from the value of the French shipping may seem to be the greatest under insurances, yet, in this latter case, the several losses are prevented from falling upon a few particulars, and accomplishing their ruin; for the whole amount of these losses is ascertained, and the same number of merchants and value circulated in trade are thus preserved; whereas, if the whole weight of the several losses was to be constantly lodged upon a few individuals, their number would be successively diminished, and, in a short time, utterly annihilated. But it may be imagined, that the extraordinary gains of those who escape, being continued in the French commerce, will always preserve its value equivalent. I answer, that the winners, like fortunate gamblers, will, probably, most of them, retire out of trade, and have the prudence to secure the wealth they have gained; and thus the poor and unfortunate merchants of France, wanting the support of insurances, would be broken; and the dread of ruin would deter all from engaging anew in commerce; but, if the defective part of their cargoes be  $\frac{33}{100}$  one third per cent. or one third part, their merchants and commerce would be immediately annihilated. It is evident, that the merchants of France have derived an ability, under all the hazards of their shipping, to maintain their commerce, from the support of British insurances; without which, they must instantly sink, as the goods, now intrusted in their hands, and circulated in the French commerce, upon the security of the restraint of the loss, would all be withdrawn; and their manufactures and shipping at home, and plantations abroad, would immediately languish and die, the merchant being no more able to set them at work. It must here be always remembered, that, as the French and we are competitors in trade, almost all that is preferred to them, is intercepted from us; which is evidently true, in regard to their woollen manufactures, sugars, fishery, and the greatest part of the produce of their American plantations. It fully appeared, in the year 1719, when the plague of Marseilles had stopped the vent of the French woollen manufactures, that the foreign demand and consumption of ours was thereby vastly increased; and it is certain, that, before the prodigious increase of the French sugar colonies,



lonies, we vend large quantities of sugar in the Baltic, Holland, Germany, and the Mediterranean; and that, now, if their sugar colonies were ruined, our own would be almost proportionably increased. Suppose the whole value of the British trade be to the whole value of the French trade, as 3 to 2; and that the French lose half of theirs, and we gain it; then will the proportion be as 4 to 1: Again, suppose the whole value of the British trade to be to the whole value of the French trade, as 2 to 1; and that the French lose one half of their trade, and we gain it; then will the proportion be, as  $2\frac{1}{2}$  to  $\frac{1}{2}$ , or no less than 5 to 1, in our favour.

Arg. 4. 'It is right policy, in any commercial state, to deal in all articles of trade; and to fix, in their own country, the great magazine of all sorts of commodities, as well as it is in judicious private traders, who keep many commodities, by which they are likely to gain little, in order to preserve the general resort to their storehouses.' I answer, that the case is not similar; for, considering Britain as one trader, Holland as another, and France as a third, it may be right for either of them to have, in their storehouses, not only the commodities in general demand, but some of those also which are seldom required, provided these last exhaust not too much property: But will it, therefore, be prudent, in any private trader, to insure the bad debts of a rival trader, and support his credit, from whose failure he would draw the whole business to himself? It is really fact, that not only the British nation in general, but even the British merchant himself, who is the insurer, is a loser by this business; for, considering him as a merchant, he sets up and supports a French merchant, to be his competitor in commerce, and actually to undersell him in most cases; whereby he himself loses excessively more than his little profit by insurance. There are some Gentlemen, who, on this occasion, emphatically alledge, that the current of trade should not be interrupted by any obstacles. It ought not, indeed, to be stopped, but it should be prevented from flowing into wrong channels, and directed into such as are right; and, therefore, any argument against our prohibiting the insurance of French ships, from the general topic, that all prohibitions whatsoever are bad, appears to be quite invalid.

Arg. 5. 'We are now possessed of almost this whole business, and, as trade is of a delicate nature, it behoves us to consider, whether, by checking any branch of this business, we may not drive away the whole, and be at last obliged to depend up-

on the courtesy of foreigners for being insured ourselves.' It has been already shewn, in general, that trade is not of so delicate a nature, as not to suffer some prohibitions and restraints; and, besides, as the true spring and principle of trade is the profit of the trader; and as the vast quantity of our own shipping is a very extensive field for insurance, and the profit in the premium a sufficient incentive to this business; it is no more to be doubted, that it will always be pursued in Britain, than that glass, iron, or earthen ware, will continue to be sold, whilst a sufficient profit is to be gained by the seller; to which it may be added, that the establishment of several coporations of insurance amongst us, with ample stocks, is, in reality, the establishment of perpetual funds for supporting it. Again, this argument is wholly built, not upon present facts, but upon future imaginary mischiefs; for, if these foreigners in the clouds, who are to obtain all the business of insurance, and upon whose courtesy we are to depend, should not be courteous, then they also will drive this delicate business from them, and we shall recover it again. But if it be said, that, in the interval between its retreat from them and establishment with us, our trade may be ruined, for want of this support; I answer, that, by the same rule, we, who are in possession of this business, may utterly ruin the French commerce. And it is to be farther remarked, that the whole amount of this argument, when stripped of its terrors, is only this, That we are now possessed of both the good and the bad part of insurance, and, therefore, ought not to attempt to suppress the one, for fear of losing the other; which opposes all regulations, and would, if admitted, put a stop to almost all the future business of the Legislature. If it could be proved, indeed, that the insurance of French ships is so intimately mixed with the insurance of our own, that we cannot reject the former, without rejecting, at the same time, the latter, there would be some pretension to reason in the argument; but it is evident, that our own and the French ships depend no more on each other than Jamaica and Martinico; and that to distress the French navigation will be giving ours the greatest encouragement.

The 6th argument, which hath generally been esteemed of the most weight, is, 'That, if we do not insure the French ships, the Dutch will insure them, or the French will become their own insurers.' I answer, first, that it is not so certain as may be imagined, what the Dutch either can or will do, in this case; but, whatever their conduct may be, it concerns us at present to act right and consistently

consistent with ourselves; but, on examination, the amount of this excuse is, that we are to commit an evil, lest the Dutch should commit it. This method of arguing will justify the committing of almost any iniquity; and, upon this principle, our insurers might sell naval stores or provisions to the French, and even subscribe to the French loans. It is said, that the Venetians or Dutch will insure the French ships, if we do not; but it must be first proved, that they can do it; for it will require a new engagement of a very large body of moneyed people in Holland, to which these new insurers will be strangers at first, being unacquainted with the adjustment of losses, and diffident of the prudence of hazarding their substance in such undertakings; which difficulties and anxieties are only to be dissipated by time and experience. But, if the French can be insured as easily and firmly in Holland as they can in England, why then have they so remarkably preferred the British insurances? Is it not true, that they have no confidence in the Dutch insurers; and would it, therefore, be no distress to them to have no other option, but either to insure themselves, or to sue to the Hollanders?

It is a known fact, that the French procure a large and constant body of men for their armies from Switzerland; but will it be said, that, if they were intercepted from this supply, it would be equally easy for them to obtain other troops in their stead? And, supposing they could raise a number equivalent to the Swiss, would they not be obliged to give higher levy money to the Germans, Italians, and Irish, when they were confined only to their markets? It is the same in regard to insurances; the French have almost wholly relied upon England for this support, and, if they were now excluded from hence, they must give higher premia to the Dutch or Venetians. But it is farther alledged, that the French, upon finding difficulties abroad, will insure themselves. I answer, that, in the midst of the distress of the French, how a large body of moneyed people are to rise up amongst them, and instantly to establish offices of insurance, does not appear; for the French court hath no money to spare for these purposes, and, whether the French merchants would have any faith in such a support, is much to be doubted; so that, if the French be immediately deprived of British insurances, their commerce, upon being left to the mercy of Dutch insurers, or to insurers to be suddenly raised in France, must be utterly ruined.

Arg. 7. 'It is impossible to prevent it by prohibitory laws; the secret communication between merchants, at distant ports,

giving them constant opportunity, when a business is prohibited at one place, of transacting it, with the greatest facility, at another.' I answer, first, That it is not to be supposed that Gentlemen of character and fortune here would, under a prohibition thereof, allow themselves to act, for the sake of a little gain, in opposition to the laws and advantage of their mother country; and persons of small fortunes will not be able to establish a fund of credit for the support of it abroad. Secondly, if persons of real substance should design to pursue the practice, they are not all of them, nor the major part, at present concerned in commerce at Lisbon, Leghorn, or Amsterdam; nor can they easily and immediately establish a communication with these ports, or find proper correspondents there; and, besides, most insurers chuse to be informed themselves of the nature of the voyage, the condition of the vessel, the character of the Captain, and other circumstances. But, supposing these difficulties to be all removed, the establishment of a fund of credit abroad would be attended with new expence; which must aggravate the premium, and, consequently, the burthen upon the French, upon whom all these additional charges must in the end be imposed. But if it shall still be urged that our insurers will continue to pursue the business, and that a prohibition will be absolutely ineffectual; I answer, it thence plainly appears, that the last argument alledged, that they pursued this practice, because, if they did not, the Dutch would, is a mere excuse and evasion; and, upon the whole, whether a prohibition shall be effectual to restrain our insurers, or not, from pursuing this practice, it is still right to try the experiment. If it shall prove effectual, your end is answered; and, if not, you will lose nothing yourself, and at the same time raise the premia upon our enemies.

There is another argument that I have started to my own mind, in favour of these insurances; which, as it seems to me, at least, equally potent and subtle with any of the former, I shall fairly exhibit, with what I apprehend to be a proper reply: 'That, it being wrong policy in the French to be insured abroad, it is, therefore, right policy in us to be their insurers, what is detrimental to them being our advantage.' I answer, that, in right policy, the French ought to erect offices of insurance at home, and not to depend upon the mercy of foreigners for this support; but, until such offices are established amongst themselves, it is a benefit to them to be insured abroad. And here let it be well remarked, that the chief reason why they ought not to depend upon us for insuring

insuring their ships is, because we may take this security from them in a war; and, therefore, as this is the blow they ought to dread, we ought to give it them, at this juncture. Again, since the French ought, in right policy, to erect offices of insurance at home, if they have not done so, it is not our prudence to give them leisure to rectify their bad policy, by insuring their ships; but we ought to withdraw this security from them, before they withdraw their dependence from us; which it is possible they may gradually and conveniently do, in a time of peace. Besides, the business in war is to use every advantage and superiority to distress your adversary, though, perhaps, you may awaken him thereby to a new future attention to his interest; for you are to be supposed to become able, by using your present advantages, to force him to yield to you, at once, more than you can expect to obtain in futurity. Thus if, at present, by refusing to insure the French, we should oblige them to sue for peace only three months sooner than they would do otherwise, our advantage from thence, in the saving of expence only, would be greater than the present value of our profit by insuring them in infinitum; not to mention what we otherwise gain, in the increase of our own, by the distress of their commerce.

However, as I conceive, 'that we ought not to force our enemies to rectify their bad policy, nor rashly to deprive ourselves of a branch of profit which we may long continue to possess,' is the latent argument to be used in favour of these insurances, I shall state it in the strongest light by the following instance: Imagine that, in time of peace, the French suffered us to be the sole carriers of all their produces and manufactures, this would evidently be trusting the whole support of their commerce to our courtesy, besides giving us a profit which ought to be distributed to their own navigation; it would, therefore, be right policy in us to receive this profit, and, at the same time, to hold the French commerce at our mercy. But suppose that war should arise between England and France, are we then to neglect the power we have in our hands; or is the fear of losing this branch of our profit to withhold us from ruining the whole French commerce? In war, no force can be exerted, nor battle fought, without some loss to the victor; but, if, by suffering a lesser mischief yourself, you can ruin your adversary, you gain the superiority: If war be made otherwise, you avoid gaining the point which ought to be your sole object, that is, victory; and you neglect to possess yourself of the whole com-

merce of your adversary, by your own force, for the sake of obtaining a profit upon a small part of it at his pleasure.

It may, perhaps, be here demanded, Whether, as the French are our constant competitors, right policy permits us, in peace, to insure their commerce? I frankly reply, that, considering the insurance of goods as a commodity which we produce, and which may be sold at an high price to our neighbours, it does not, therefore, follow, that it will be right to export this commodity, even in peace; for many articles of our produce are prohibited to be exported, viz. sheep, wool, woollen yarn, fullers-earth, untanned hides or skins, white ashes, British tallow, frames or engines for making stockings, &c. all which have been evidently prohibited upon the right political principle of preserving to ourselves the benefit of manufacturing our own materials, and also such other natural and acquired advantages of our own, as our rivals cannot obtain, but by our courtesy; and, upon the same principle, if the insurance of ships could not be raised and cultivated in peace by other States, it ought absolutely to be prohibited to be exported. But, as I suppose it to be in the power of the French, gradually, to plant insurers at home, if they shall be willing to insure themselves in England, in time of peace, it seems to me, that we ought to permit it, because they will pay us a profit, and, at the same time, put the support of their commerce in our power; but, if they shall chuse to be insured here in peace, and we take no advantage of it in war, we act as wisely as those who suddenly disarm their inveterate enemy, and yet continue to furnish him with weapons.

I shall now attempt to explain some extensive evils, which evidently flow from this practice, over and above what have already appeared; and it is easy to observe, that our insurers are thereby rendered bad subjects to their country: And, thus, many of the most active and vigilant moneyed persons amongst us become averse to the success of the arms of their country, and anxiously wish for the deliverance of its enemies. It is not here to be suppressed, that suspicions have been held of the French having obtained intelligence of the stations of our men of war from the British insurers; and the fact really is, that intelligence is continually passing between them and the French, from the nature of their dealings; it being evident, that, in order to shew the hazard of a capture, our insurers must point out such of our squadrons and detached vessels as might intercept the enemies ships.

Some

Some Gentlemen, however, argue, that this intelligence is reciprocal; and that, as the French may serve themselves of it to escape, we may serve ourselves of this intelligence to make captures. But the case is not equal; for the intelligence from hence goes directly to the French merchant, who is to escape thereby; whereas the intelligence of the French ships is not sent directly to the British cruisers who are to make captures. On the contrary, it would be esteemed base and dishonourable, in any offices of insurance here, to divulge their accounts of the French shipping, expressly for the purpose of their being captured; when, at the same time, the French merchants will not be blamed for applying the intelligence they receive from hence to their own preservation. It is, indeed, true, that the voyages and values of the French ships may be known from our office-keepers, whilst they are confident no use is to be made of any inquiry; but, if it once appeared, that our Admiralty was attentive to collect intelligence in this manner, it would be instantly concealed, and such false lights held out, for the future, as would confound our cruisers. Our insurers will give intelligence to the French of the British cruisers, because it will raise the premium; and they will not give intelligence to our cruisers of the French ships, because it will promote captures; from whence it evidently appears, that the intelligence is not reciprocal.

It must also be remarked, that the French have an absolute advantage, from this article of intelligence, not only for escaping, but also for being captured. If a few of their ships, or part of one ship, destined to a particular voyage, be insured here, the information they may obtain from hence, on this occasion, may be applied to the security of the rest, which are not insured; and, further, how practicable is it for the French to insure any sums, upon the terms of interest, or no interest, on ships where they have little or no cargo, and to order such ships to steer their course in the direct path of our cruisers? In this case, for the payment of every 20*l.* in premia, they are sure to recover 100*l.* from our insurers; and this fraud is said to have been lately committed upon ships fitted out at Bayonne, upon which no cargoes were shipped, and considerable sums were here insured.

Insurances upon interest, or no interest, in the cargo, have, for plea, I presume, the avoiding of trouble and disputes in ascertaining the right to the property, upon the same principle as goldsmiths and Bank bills are made payable to the bearer, without

further inquiry; but there is evidently this difference, that, as to such bills, there is an indisputable property belonging to the drawer of the bill, though, how the bearer obtains the possession of it, is uncertain; whereas, in insurances of interest, or no interest, there may be no property actually subsisting. Besides, in the case of the bills, the original intention is obtained and preserved, which is the easy circulation of property; but insurances, having been originally calculated, and, in their integrity, still adapted, to the support of navigation and commerce, may, by this application of them, deviate intirely into a temptation to fraude in navigation and commercial abuses.

This sort of insurance also, having no foundation in property, falls into a downright scheme of gaming, and the method of insurance upon interest, or no interest, has, therefore, been wisely prohibited by a late act † of the Legislature, in regard to all British ships; but, for some imaginary reasons, the prohibition was not extended to the ships of foreigners. It is, however, urged, in favour of this method of insurance upon foreign ships, that British property is often shipped in the Spanish galleons; and that, though it is concealed under Spanish names, it ought not to be excluded, in a war with Spain, from the security of British insurance. I answer, that, this being only a particular case of a very narrow extent, as this indulgence cannot be granted; without opening a door to excessive frauds, and exposing ourselves, in an unlimited manner, to the mercy of foreigners, it seems proper to be refused. In the mean time, the British merchants, concerned in these galleons, will stand upon the same security with foreigners; and, if they are captured, it will be by ourselves; to which might be added, that this objection cannot decently be made by those who insist, that these insurances may be made elsewhere, if prohibited in England. But, totally to obviate the objection, either our insurances are necessary, or are not, to this commerce: If they are not necessary, the objection vanishes; but if they are necessary, and this commerce by the galleons will be ruined without them; it should be remembered, that nineteen twentieths of the loss will fall upon foreigners, and of this four fifths, at least, upon the French. Hence arises a weighty reason, why these insurances in England ought to be prohibited; especially if it be considered, that the stop of the galleons would very largely increase the private trade from Jamaica to the Spanish West-Indies.

It deserves solemn attention; that our insurers,

R. 2

† 19 Geo. II.

\* In autumn 1747.

surers, in reality, oppose all the efforts of the State to destroy our enemies; for, whilst our Admiralty is designing the total capture of the French ships, our insurers agree with the French merchants, that their loss shall not exceed 15, 20, or 25 per cent, or whatever is paid for the premium, from both the sea and our captors. Let us suppose, that the French have intirely insured any of their outward or homeward bound fleets, at 20 per cent. upon a medium; and a squadron of British men of war is morally certain of destroying or taking the whole French fleet; it is evident, that, if the French fleet be destroyed, the loss will wholly fall upon the British nation. But, suppose that this French fleet is all captured, the French recover all they lose from our insurers, and so we shall neither gain nor lose by the capture. It is, indeed, certain, that, the more captures we make, the higher the premia will be raised upon them in future voyages; but, in regard to a present one, the premia, having been fixed and paid, are not at all affected by the capture; and, after any fleet of French ships have been here insured, the success of our naval force, in destroying that fleet, will be to us a national loss. But it may be answered, perhaps, that these insurances avail, upon the whole, to the pecuniary advantage of the State. To this I reply, that, if it be right for us to insure any French ships, in time of war, it is more right to insure them all. Suppose now the amount of the British and French stocks annually invested in trade and navigation; that the French stock is two millions sterling, and the rate of insurance upon it settled at 20 per cent. upon a medium; and that the British stock is four millions sterling, and the rate of insurance upon it 15 per cent. at a medium: Then since 20 per cent. upon two millions amounts to 400,000 l. this will be the estimate of the annual loss upon the French stock; and 15 per cent. upon four millions, or 600,000 l. will be the annual loss upon that of Great-Britain. Let now the whole stock of each nation be insured, at these rates, by the British insurers; upon which, consequently, a cessation of all captures, or an indemnity from them, is settled by these insurers; and Great-Britain, upon the result of the reciprocal demands between the cruisers of the two nations, as fixed by these Gentlemen, is awarded to pay annually to France the sum of 200,000 l. But it may, perhaps, be surmised, that, even supposing the whole British and French commercial stocks to be insured, as above, it does not follow, that the annual balance of 200,000 l. is paid to the French. I answer, that this sum, being due from our commerce

to the French cruisers, over and above what is due from their commerce to the British cruisers, it must all be paid to France, except a small profit therein, which may be made by our insurers; and I would now ask any advocate for these insurances, whether he thinks this adjustment of the naval powers of both States be for the honour and advantage of Britain, or whether any private subjects can justify themselves in making such an adjustment? But, if it shall be said, that, as we have more ships, our trade is more liable to be captured than the French, it should also be remembered, that we have more naval force to protect ourselves, and annoy our enemies; and, besides, it follows from this argument, that, the greater our maritime superiority, the more subject we are to the power of our adversaries; which is a glaring absurdity.

It will, perhaps, be asked, whence all this clamour against our insurers? Do they receive less from the French, for insuring their ships, than the amount of their losses; nay, do they not actually receive more than this amount, by their profit in the premium? I answer, admitting the whole of this to be very true; do not the British insurers secure each French merchant from further loss, upon his paying his fixed contribution, and thereby rescue the main body of them from the impending terror? Is it not the constant salvation of many particulars, and the sole foundation of credit to the whole? And ought there not to be a clamour against it?

It may be farther alledged, that, supposing the premium paid here upon French ships to be thirty-three one-third per cent. or one-third of their value, our insurers, in reality, capture one out of every three of their ships, which is more than have been actually taken by our cruisers. I answer, that insurances are, nevertheless, the absolute support of the French commerce; for it is evident from this instance, that, without insurances, one French merchant out of every three would be successively ruined, and the two who are to escape would be overwhelmed with terror, and destitute of all credit, until the event of the voyage be known; whereas, by the aid of insurance, they are all three preserved, and enabled steadily to pursue their commerce. If the French chuse to employ their squadrons in convoying their own trade, the British insurers will readily diminish the rate of the premium; and, if they are not inclined to convoy their own trade, our insurers, upon an advance of the premium, will be responsible for its security. Hence it is, that the French, with three men of war, shall engage in provincial attacks of as great importance

importance, as we can with ten; for it was this that enabled them to make an attempt upon Nova Scotia, in the last war, by D'Antin's Squadron; and, by the same means, they seized the most important of the British settlements in the East-Indies.

Other Arguments in Favour of the Insurances of the Ships of France.

Arg. 1. 'Our insurance of French ships does not prevent the capture of them; but more captures are made, under this practice, from the intelligence we gain of their destination.' I answer, that, if our insurance of French ships does not prevent our cruisers from taking them, this does not proceed from the intelligence gained by our insurers, but is the obvious consequence of our enabling the French to fit out more ships, than they would otherwise do, by indemnifying them, in such case, from their losses; and the destruction of such ships becomes detrimental, not to the French, but to this nation.

Arg. 2. 'Upon our capture of a French ship insured here, our cruisers gain its value, and our insurers repay it, retaining, however, the premium, which, at least, remains a clear advantage to Britain.' I answer, that it is the practice to insure, here, not only the values of French ships, but the premia too; whereby, upon a capture, both are repaid to the French, and no gain results to this nation. Suppose a French ship and cargo to be worth 10,000*l.* and the premium for the insurance to be after the rate of 20 per cent. In this case, not only the value of the cargo amounting to 10,000*l.* but also the premium thereon being 2,000*l.* is insured; for which premium one-fifth part or 400*l.* as a second premium is also paid to the insurers; this second premium is likewise insured; and, in the same manner, the premium upon that second premium; and so on; all the successive premia, constituting a decreasing series in geometrical progression in infinitum, being thus insured, in order that the total sum, contained both in the cargo, and in the several premia advanced, may, in case of the capture of the ship, be repaid; which total sum, requisite to be insured, is, in all cases, easily determined by the following proportion: As 100*l.* diminished by the premium is to 100*l.* intire, so is the real value of the cargo to the total sum to be insured. This rule, applied in this instance, will stand as follows: As 80*l.* to 100*l.* so is 10,000*l.* to the sum to be insured; which sum will, therefore, be 12,500*l.* for which one-fifth part or 2,500*l.* is to be paid for the premium. The account, therefore, between both na-

tions, in the case of the capture of such ship, will stand thus:

## ACCOUNT I.

The ship captured.

Accruing to British from French.

The premium	—	£. 2,500
The value of the cargo taken by	?	10,000
British captors	—	£. 12,500

Accruing to French from British.

The sum insured recovered from	?	£. 12,500
the British insurers	—	

This account shews, that the French are hereby indemnified both for the loss of the cargo, and the premium; and, consequently, on a capture, under such insurance, there is no clear gain of the premium left to this nation.

It is further to be observed, that if this cargo should be worth less than 10,000*l.* we shall sustain a national loss by the capture; and this is generally the case, in our captures of French ships outward bound, laden with provisions and stores for the use of their American colonies; which the French insure to the amount of their values, as they are worth to them: But our captors find these values deficient in Britain, and, therefore, in the case of such a capture, the French lose nothing, but we suffer a national loss to the amount of such deficiency; upon the balance of the account. Suppose such a French outward-bound ship laden with provisions to be taken by our privateers, the account between both nations will stand thus:

## ACCOUNT II.

The Ship captured.

Accruing to British from French.

The premium	—	£. 2,500
The value of the capture taken by	?	6,000
British captors	—	£. 8,500

Accruing to French from British.

The sum insured recovered from	?	£. 12,500
the British insurers	—	

Whence it appears, that, by our capture of this ship, we bring upon ourselves a clear loss of 4,000*l.* and, if this ship had been destroyed, the loss to Britain thereby would have been 10,000*l.* or the whole amount of the sum insured, exclusive of the premium.

Arg.

Arg. 3. 'Upon the escape of any French ship insured here, for which the chances are supposed to be four to one, the premium is obtained by our insurers, which is a clear gain to Britain.' I answer by supposing nineteen French ships to escape, and eighty-one to be captured, at a medium, in any particular voyage; and that, being worth 10,000*l.* each, they are insured in Britain for 20 per cent. of their value; in which case, the British insurer's account, being settled upon five of these ships, of which four are supposed to escape, and one to be captured, will stand as follows:

## ACCOUNT I.

## British Insurer Loser.

Repaid to the French Merchant the sum insured upon one ship captured	12,500
--	--------

## Per Contra Gainer.

Premium on five ships, at 2,500 <i>l.</i> each	12,500
---	--------

Whereby it appears that the British insurer gains 1 per cent. upon the sum insured, which is the whole profit accruing to him out of the premium.

The general account of the French merchant stands thus:

## ACCOUNT II.

## French Merchant Loser.

The premium on five voyages, each 2500 <i>l.</i>	12,500
Value of one ship captured	10,000
	22,500

## Per Contra Gainer,

The sum insured from the British insurer on one ship captured	12,500
The advanced price of 2500 <i>l.</i> upon the cargoes of each of the four escaping ships, equivalent to the premium	10,000
	22,500

This state of the case shews, that the French merchant not only intirely saves himself, but procures his loss upon any voyage to be previously ascertained, which frees him from the terror of impending captures.

As to the French planter, he finally pays the whole premium; but, as this only ex-

ceeds the amount of the real loss upon French ships by 1 per cent. upon a medium, he derives great advantage from British insurance, as, without it, the prices of all the goods he receives from Old France would be much higher than they are at present, and, after the shocks of a few captures, none at all would be transmitted to him.

Upon the whole, then, the argument, which supposes the premium, in the instance of escaping ships, to be a gain to the British insurer, is just; but this premium, together with that upon the captured ships, only compensates the pecuniary loss which he suffers by such captures, except a small profit, of about 1 per cent. on the sum insured, derived to himself; which is the whole pecuniary balance that can be pretended finally to accrue to Britain out of the premium.

Arg. 4. 'Our insurers are so far from being averse to the capture of French ships, that the principal British privateers have been actually fitted out at their expence, and the richest French ships have been captured by their intelligence.' I answer, that a few of the insurers of a valuable French ship, who have subscribed only to the payment of a small sum upon her capture, frequently fit out, upon their intelligence, privateers for the taking of her, upon which event, they may, perhaps, only be responsible to the French for 1000*l.* and gain 10,000*l.* But still the French will lose nothing, being indemnified by the whole body of the insurers of the ship; and one set of these insurers are actually preying upon the rest; but, whether there be any public-benefit, or private honour, in such a spirit, will easily be determined.

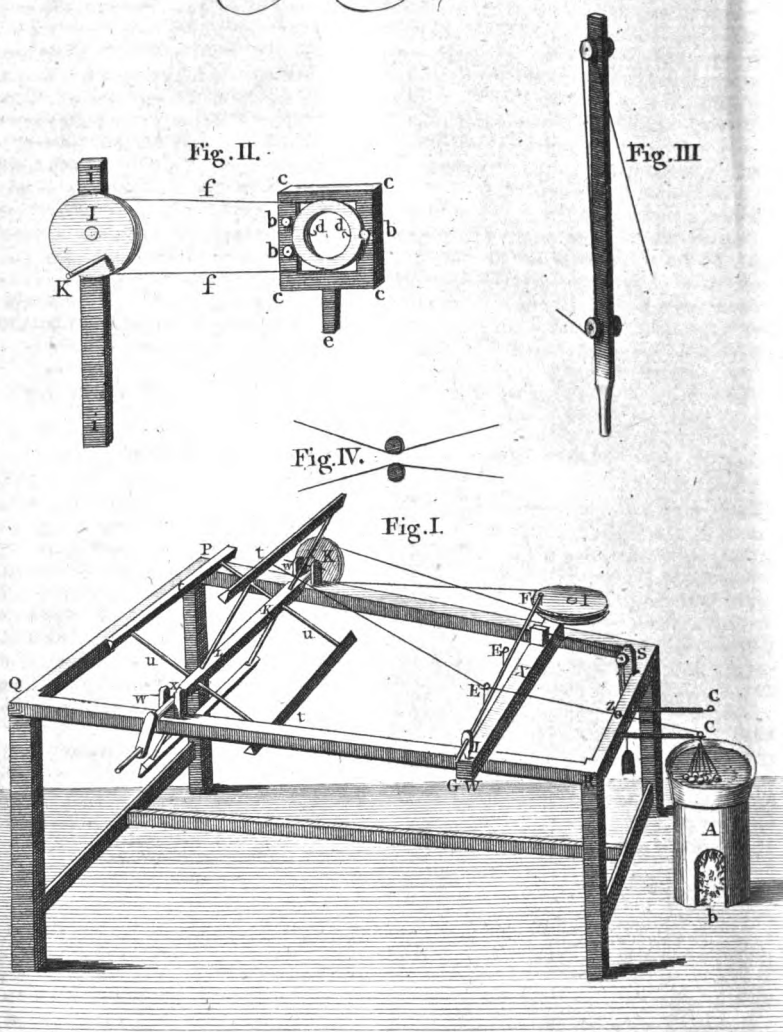
Arg. 5. 'It is far from being proved, that, if we refuse to insure French ships, they will not be insured by societies amongst themselves, or by the Dutch, to our own loss, and without hurting the French.' In answer to this argument, which has been already examined, I farther add, that several French companies of insurers, erected at Bourdeaux and Marseilles, were unable to bear the shock of the first captures; and, from a similar instance of the insurance of lives in Britain, of long standing within certain limits, the extension whereof is hardly to be obtained by even the most immoderate advance of the premium, we may clearly see the difficulty of raising in Holland insurers of French ships. Besides, if the Dutch should undertake such insurance, it must be at so high a premium, as the French commerce would not be able to bear; and, in this case, our merchants might easily procure intelligence of the de-

stination





# An improved Silk-reel.



Engraved for the Universal Magazine for J. Hinton in Newgate Street.

ination of most of the ships so insured, the captures whereof would really redound to our advantage.

Arg. 6. 'If the French are deprived of British insurance, and cannot otherwise get their ships insured, they will convert all their own naval force into ships of war or privateers, and carry on their commerce in Dutch bottoms.' I answer, first, that, undoubtedly, such Dutch ships would be continually taken by our cruisers, and the French goods, found therein, condemned as our lawful prize. Secondly, application hath already been made here, in order to procure British insurance upon such Dutch ships. Thirdly, admitting the French commerce to be carried on securely in Dutch bottoms under British insurance, few of the French merchant ships being converted into men of war or privateers, nine-tenths of

their shipping would be hereby suppressed, which would immediately bring their docks and yards into decay; and this would, moreover, by rendering their whole commerce dependent upon the Dutch, reduce France into the naval imbecillity she was in about a century past, when the same people were employed as her carriers. As to the frauds to which the British insurers, upon the terms of interest, or no-interest, are continually exposed, Mr. Beaves, in his *Lex Mercatoria Rediviva*, published in 1752, has fully proved, that they were actually committed, during the last war with France; and that they became, at length, so notorious, as to be taken notice of by Monsieur the Count de Maurepas, Director of the marine, in a letter to a merchant in Nantes, a copy whereof was transmitted hither.

*[The Method of managing Silkworms (Vol. XXII, Page 8.) continued.]*

*In which the Nature of the Silk-thread, as spun by the Worm, is considered; and a general Idea of the Manner of reeling it conveyed to the Reader.*

*Illustrated with a Copper-plate.*

Each filkpod is two continued glossy threads, so glued together, that to the naked eye they appear but as one thread, in fineness equal to the smallest hair; were this thread to undergo the operation of carding or combing, it would be reduced to a mass of broken and intangled fibres, incapable of making stuffs with that fine gloss for which nature extended it to a thousand feet length.

Yet, as to reel off each filkpod separately would be of no use, a number are joined and reeled at once out of warm water, which makes them stick together, so as to form one strong smooth thread.

For your easier conception, I here give a general sketch of the manner in which the pods are reeled: First, the pods being cleared of their soft outward floss, a handful or two of them are thrown into a small kettle of water, under which is a fire to keep it hot; the ends of the threads are found by stirring the balls with a small beesom made of fine heath; then, according to the intended thickness of the thread, a number of these ends are taken and passed together through a small loop of wire, which projects over the kettle, and hinders the reel from pulling away the pods; the thread is then passed through a wire loop in a stick which is called the guide; this stick moves perpetually forward and backward, so as to hinder the thread from ever falling on the same part of the reel. From this guide-wire the thread is passed, and made fast to the reel, which is turned by one person, while another, sitting by the kettle which contains the

filk pods, perpetually supplies fresh ends, according as they break, wind off, or grow small. The principal perfections of silk, when reeled off, are, that the thread should be smooth, of equal thickness and strength, not flat, but of a round form, having the small threads of which it is composed as equally stretched as can be attained, and as firmly united; and, lastly, that the several rounds, as they lie on the reel, should not be glued together.

I shall here describe the several parts of the instruments used in reeling the silk off the pods, according to that order in which the silk thread is conducted from the pods in the cauldron to the reel.

The furnace marked A (see the plate, fig. 1.) is either a little round building, or an earthen vessel, about a foot and an half high, and the same in diameter in the clear; it has a small opening *b*, in its lower part, to receive the fuel, and a funnel in its upper opposite side to let out the smoke. A thin copper cauldron of the same breadth with the clear of the furnace, and about four or five inches in depth, is fixed upon its upper part; this contains the water in which the pods are wound off; its shape may be oval, the better to contain two parcels of pods.

The ends of as many pods as are thought proper, being united, are passed through a loop of wire, C, which I shall call the stop-wire, fixed in the end of a rod which projects about a foot from the bench of the reel. This wire is fixed into the end of a small stick, which should project about a foot from the

the front of the stand P Q R S which supports the reel ; and the loop should be about a foot or more distant from the surface of the wheel.

From the stop-wire C the silk-thread was formerly conducted over a small pulley, the intention whereof was to press the moisture out of the silk-thread before it came to the reel ; but a better contrivance has been substituted for it.

From this pulley the silk-thread passes through a loop of wire E, which I call the guide-wire ; this wire is fixed in a small stick F G called the guide-stick, the use of it being to guide and spread the thread E t in such a manner on the reel, that it may not always fall in the same place.

The guide-stick receives its motion from a wheel marked I ; its diameter is from eight to ten inches, according to the size of the reel you use ; it has holes nearer or farther from its center to shift the pin which goes into the guide-stick, and so spread the silk less or more upon the reel. This is a round pin, and is received into a round hole in the end of the guide-stick F, so loose, as to allow the wheel to turn freely ; it is turned by means of a hand which passes over another wheel K fixed to the axle of the reel. The best proportion of this wheel K to the guide-wheel I, is as twenty-two and an half to thirty-seven. The wheel I, being put in motion by the turning of the reel, doth, in each revolution, make the guide-stick F G go and return, its end G being round and sliding forward and backward in a hole which is made in a piece of wood L. The pin on which the guide-stick moves must be made with a little collar, so as the guide-stick may not lie close to the surface of the wheel I, lest, in its motion, it should strike against the axle, or pin, upon which the wheel turns. From the guide-wire the silk-thread is drawn to one of the bars of the reel I, and there made fast, in order to be reeled.

The reel is composed of an axle H, which is best made square for the advantage of boring it true, in order to let in the cross sticks *u u*, &c. which are to support the four bars *t t t t* ; for this purpose it is bored within half a foot of each extreme, with two round holes pretty near, and at right angles to each other. The axle may be about two inches square, and the holes about an inch diameter, into which the cross supporters *u u*, &c. must fit tight at their middle part, though they may taper to half an inch diameter at their ends. These ends fit tight into holes made in the four bars *t t t t* ; the cross supporters must be of such a length, as to make the four bars *t t t t* stand two or

more feet distant from each other, making the round of the reel about eight feet.

The axle of the reel turns in two grooves, made in two pieces of wood *x x*, fixed in two opposite sides of the bench, by means of the wince, or handle, L ; the axle is rounded and reduced to about an inch and an half diameter, at the parts which lie in the grooves ; in which it is kept by two wire pins *w w*, one of which sinks a little into a small groove turned in the axle itself, by which means it is kept very steady.

In this description of the reel I have, for brevity's sake, only mentioned one silk-thread ; but, as two may be reeled at once upon different parts of the reel, you are to suppose the other thread conducted, in the same manner as that already described, thro' the other stop-wire C, &c. at about six inches distance from the other, in the manner which you see delineated in the figure.

The foregoing description mentions the manner in which the silk-reel is at present made and used ; but the plate which represents it shews it with the new improvements made lately by Mr. Vaucanson, and described in the memoirs of the Academy of Sciences at Paris, but without giving any figures of the description.

With regard to the motion of the guide-stick, Mr. Vaucanson observes, that it was found that the band which passes over the two little wheels K I, by being variously stretched by the weather, inequalities of the wheels, &c. could not make the guide-stick F G move in so uniform a manner as always to dispose the different revolutions of the thread upon the same parts of the reel ; to keep the band always at the same degree of extension, he contrives that the wheel I which moves the guide-stick should turn upon an axle, which is fixed in one end of a bar of wood W X ; this bar is moveable on a pin passing through a hole in its other end ; the lower part of that piece of wood through which the guide-stick goes and returns may serve for this purpose ; then the end W, on which the guide-wheel turns, is drawn by a string passing over a pulley near S, to which a weight of one or two pounds is fastened.

The next defect was found in the small pullies, or bobbins, whose use was to squeeze some of the moisture out of the thread, as it passed over them ; but, these being found inconvenient, they contrived to make the two threads cross by twisting three or four times round each other, between their passage from the stop-wires to the guide-wires, which they called winding in crosses.

Mr. Vaucanson advises to increase it by making a double crossing, and describes a method

method both of doing this and determining the degree, or number of the times, that the threads are crossed, in the following manner :

A wooden ring (see the plate, fig. 2.) is made three quarters of an inch in thickness, and an inch broad ; its inner diameter is six inches and an half. Its outside rim has a groove for the reception of a band *ff* ; this ring is placed between three little wooden rollers *bbb*, which turn on pins fixed in a square frame of wood *cccc* ; the frame is fixed by the pin *e*, which comes from its lower side into a hole *Z*, which is bored in the middle between *S* and *R* ; in the reel's bench, fig. 1, the band which goes in the groove of this ring goes also round a groove in a wheel *I* of the same size, which turns on a pin going through its center into an upright *ii*, which is fastened in a hole to such a part of the reel's bench *R*, where it can most conveniently be reached by the hand of the spinner, who turns it by a little handle *K*, when the threads are to be crossed.

Now the two silk-threads, after having been passed through the loops of the stop-wires *cc*, instead of going over the bobbins, or pulleys, are made to pass over two little hooks of brass wire *dd*, placed opposite to each other on the inside of this wooden ring ; from whence they go each through its own guide-wire, and so to the reel.

Mr. Vaucanson mentions a further use of winding in the crosses ; which is that it shews on which side the spinner ought to add fresh silk-pods, in order to keep the two threads of equal strength and thickness. But I must observe that, though Mr. Vaucanson mentions this as a method of keeping each thread to the same thickness with which it began, it will only keep them of the same thickness with one another in corresponding parts.

It may be observed, that the apparatus of the wooden ring is only for the readiness of crossing the two threads, for they may receive a double crossing by means of two little hooks placed at each extreme of a stick six inches long, and fixed in its middle point upon another, so as to form the figure of a *T* ; this being placed erect in the place of the wooden ring, the two threads which pass parallel over its hooks will receive the double crossing, by taking off the top of the *T*, which is only fastened by a hole in its middle ; and, after it has been turned round so many times as is necessary for the crossing, replacing it.

I mention this, because it requires little apparatus ; the double crossing may first be tried in this manner, and, if it comes into practice, Mr. Vaucanson's method may afterwards be used.

Some dimensions of the reel, &c. which are as yet undescribed, are as follows : See the plate, fig. 1.

The length of its bench *P S*, about five feet.

Its breadth *S R*, two feet and a half.

The feet at *S R*, next the cauldron, two feet high.

Those at *P Q*, next the reel, two feet and a half high.

The stop-wires, fixed in the two rods *C C*, project one foot from the transverse *S R*, and are about six inches asunder, viz. equal to the diameter of the guide-wheel *I*, and about a foot distant from the cauldron.

The bar which supports the guide-wheel *I*, and guide-stick *E G*, is two feet distant from the end *C* of the stop-wires ; the guide-wires are so long as not to let the silk-thread make an angle at the bar.

The axle of the reel *K L* is three feet distant from the guide-stick.

The reel's diameter, viz. the length of the cross-bars, about two feet for fine warp ; for woof it is often four or five feet ; but this is not reeled in crosses.

The guide-wires *E E* are at the same distance from each other as the stop-wires, viz. about six inches.

The diameter of the guide-wheel's groove is to that of the small wheel's groove, as 74 to 45 ; for, ranging the silk in the best manner on the reel, the size of these wheels should enlarge with the reel's diameter, but the proportions should be kept. The bench must also be lengthened, when the reel is made large.

The furnace *A* is round, or oval, with a fire-hole *b* ; and it would also be the better of a flue to carry off the smoke.

Though the fore feet of the reel's bench are by authors directed to be made only two feet high, and the hinder ones two feet and an half ; yet it would answer better, if they were made higher ; for then the stop-wires *C C* would be raised somewhat more above the cauldron, which would give better scope to the adding of fresh silk-pods, and the pods in the cauldron would not then be so apt to rise and strike against the stop-wires, which often breaks some of the threads.

### *The History of ENGLAND (Page 78, Vol. XXII.) continued.*

The 14th of February, 1670-1, the King sent a message to the House of Commons to hasten the money-bills. But the House

thought proper, before these bills were presented to the King, to address him concerning the growth of Popery, for which

the concurrence of the Lords was obtained. As this address may serve to illustrate the history of this reign, it is not unnecessary to insert it intire.

‘ May it please your most excellent Majesty,

‘ We your Majesty’s most humble and loyal subjects, the Lords and Commons in this present Parliament, being sensible of your Majesty’s constancy to the Protestant religion, both at home and abroad, hold ourselves bound in conscience and duty to represent to your Majesty the causes of the dangerous growth of Popery in your Majesty’s dominions, the ill consequence whereof we heartily desire may be prevented; and, therefore, what we humbly conceive to be some present remedies for the said growing evils, we have hereunto added in our most humble petitions.

#### Causes of the Growth of Popery.

‘ 1. That there are great numbers of priests and Jesuits frequenting the cities of London and Westminster, and most of the counties of this kingdom, more than formerly, seducing your Majesty’s good subjects.

‘ 2. That there are several chapels and places used for saying of mass in the great towns, and many other parts of the kingdom, besides those in Ambassadors houses, whither great numbers of your Majesty’s subjects constantly resort and repair without controul, and especially in the cities of London and Westminster, contrary to the laws established.

‘ 3. That there are fraternities or convents of English Popish priests and Jesuits at St. James’s, and at the Combe in Herefordshire, and other parts of the kingdom; besides, several schools are kept, in divers parts of the kingdom, for the corrupt educating of youth in the principles of Popery.

‘ 4. The common and public selling of Popish catechisms, and other seditious books, even in the time of Parliament.

‘ 5. The general remissness of the Magistrates and other Officers, Clerks of the assize, and Clerks of the peace, in not convicting of Papists according to law.

‘ 6. That suspected Recusants are free from all offices chargeable and troublesome, and do enjoy the advantage of offices and places beneficial, executed either by themselves, or persons intrusted for them.

‘ 7. That the advowance of churches, and presentations to livings, are disposed of by Popish Recusants, or by others intrusted by them, as they direct; whereby most of

those livings and benefices are filled with scandalous and unfit ministers.

‘ 8. That many persons take the liberty to send their children beyond the seas, to be educated in the Popish religion; and that several young persons are sent beyond the seas, upon the notion of their better education, under tutors and guardians who are not put to take the oaths of allegiance and supremacy, and usually corrupt the youth under their tuition into Popery.

‘ 9. That there have been few Exchequer processess issued forth since the act of Parliament against Popish Recusants convicted, though many have been certified thither.

‘ 10. The great insolences of Papists in Ireland (where do publickly appear Archbishops and Bishops, reputed to be made so by the Pope, in opposition to those made under his Majesty’s authority according to the religion established in England and Ireland) and the open exercise of mass in Dublin, and other parts of that kingdom, is further a great cause of the present growth of Popery. That Peter Talbot, the reputed Archbishop of Dublin, was publickly consecrated so at Antwerp with great solemnity; from whence he came to London, where he exercised his function; and was all along, in his journey to Chester, treated with the character of His Grace by the Popish Recusants whom he visited; and, at his landing at Dublin, was received with great solemnity by those of the Popish religion there, where also he exercised his function publickly, great multitudes then flocking to him; and still continues to do the same. His present residence is within three miles of Dublin, at his brother’s, Colonel Richard Talbot, who is now here soliciting your Majesty, as public Agent, on the behalf of the Irish Papists of that kingdom.’

#### Remedies against these growing Mischiefs.

‘ We the Lords and Commons, assembled in this present Parliament, do in all humility represent to your sacred Majesty, in these our petitions following,

‘ 1. That your Majesty, by your proclamation, would be most graciously pleased to command, that all Popish priests and Jesuits do depart this realm, and all other your Majesty’s dominions, on or before a short day to be prefixed, at their perils; except only such foreign priests as attend her Majesty’s person by the contract of marriage, and Ambassadors according to the law of nations; and that all Judges, &c. do cause the laws, now in force against Popish Recusants convicted,

will, to be put in due execution : And, in the first place, for the speedy convicting such Popish Recusants, that all Judges and Justices aforesaid do strictly give the said laws in charge unto the Juries at all assizes and sessions, under the penalty of incurring your Majesty's highest displeasure.

2. That your Majesty would be pleased to restrain and hinder the great concourse of your native subjects from hearing of mass, and other exercises of the Romish religion, in the houses of foreign Ambassadors or agents, and in all other chapels and places of this kingdom.

3. That your Majesty would be pleased to take care and cause, that no office or employment of public authority, trust or command in civil or military affairs, be committed to, or continued in the hands of any person being a Popish Recusant, or justly reputed so to be.

4. That your Majesty would be pleased to take notice of all fraternities or convents of English and other Popish priests, Jesuits, or friars, and schools for the educating of youth in the principles of Popery, erected within your Majesty's dominions, and to cause the same to be abolished ; and the said priests, Jesuits, friars, and school-masters to be duly punished for such their insolences.

5. That your Majesty would be pleased, from time to time, to require and cause, that all the Officers of, or relating to the Exchequer, issue forth processes effectually against Popish Recusants convicted certified thither ; and that such Officers as shall refuse or neglect to do their duty, as aforesaid, be severely punished for such their failures.

6. That your Majesty would be pleased to give order for apprehending, and bringing over into England, one Plunket, who goes under the name of Primate of Ireland ; and one Peter Talbot, who takes on him the name of Archbishop of Dublin ; to answer such matters as shall be objected against them.

The King replied to this address, that he would do what was desired, but supposed no person would wonder, if he made a difference between those Papists that had newly changed their religion, and those that were bred up in it, and had faithfully served him and his father in the late wars. A few days after, the King published a proclamation, which ran much in the same stile with those that had been issued on this occasion, and was no better observed. From the beginning of the reign of James I. to the end of that of Charles II, the same me-

thod was constantly practised ; upon the instances of the Parliament to prevent the growth of Popery, these three Kings had never scrupled to grant whatever was desired, and, in consequence, to publish proclamations ; but there was a wide difference between the publication and the execution.

I shall observe here, that, in the beginning of the civil wars, Charles I. positively denied he had any Papists in his service ; but Charles II, his son, in this forementioned answer, not only publicly owns it, but says also, that, in consideration of the great services of the Papists to his father and himself in the civil wars, he is obliged to give them marks of his favour.

This affair being ended, the Commons proceeded upon the three money-bills ; and, as if these had not been sufficient to supply the King's extreme wants, they afterwards added a fourth, for impositions on foreign commodities. These bills, being sent up to the Lords, were debated in their House. On the second reading of the subsidy bill, the Lord Lucas rose up, and in presence of the King, who was then in the House (where he frequently came without any formality) made a speech which was very disagreeable to his Majesty. I do not think it necessary to insert the whole speech, but, however, shall relate some passages, which will shew what many thought, though few had the boldness of the Lord Lucas to speak it publicly.

He first complained, ' That, whereas, upon the King's restoration, it was the hope of all good men, that the nation would be freed from the burthens they had been so long oppressed with, these burthens were heavier than ever, whilst their strength was diminished, and they were less able to support them ;—that, if the vast sums given were all employed for the King and kingdom, it would not so much trouble them : But they could not, without infinite regret of heart, see so great a part of the money pounded up in the purses of a few private men, who, in the time of his Majesty's most happy restoration, were worth very little or nothing, but were now purchasing lands, and kept their coaches and six horses, their pages, and their lacqueys ; while, in the mean time, those that had faithfully served the King were exposed to penury and want, and had scarce sufficient left to buy them bread.—But, supposing all the money given was employed for the use of his Majesty, and he was not cozened, as without doubt he is, are there no bounds to, no moderation in giving ? Will it be said, that his Majesty will not be able to maintain the triple alliance, without

a plentiful supply, and we shall thereby run the hazard of being conquered? This may be a reason for giving something, but it is so far from being an argument for giving so much, that it may be clearly made out, that it is the direct and ready way to be conquered by a foreigner. And it may be the policy of the French King, by his frequent alarms of armies and fleets, to induce us to consume our treasure in vain preparations against him; and, after he has by this means made us poor and weak enough, he may then come upon and destroy us. It is not the giving a great deal, but the well managing the money given, that must keep us safe from our enemies.—Besides, what is this but *ne moriari mori*, to die for fear of dying, and, for fear of being conquered by a foreigner, to put ourselves in a condition almost as bad? Nay, in some respect, a great deal worse; for, when we are under the power of the victor, we know we can fall no lower, and the certainties of our miseries are some sort of diminution of them: But, in this wild way, we have no certainty at all; for, if you give thus much to-day, you may give as much more to-morrow, and never leave giving, till we have given all that ever we have away.—It is therefore necessary to be able to make some estimate of ourselves: Would his Majesty be pleased to have a quarter of our estates? For my part, he shall have it: Would he be pleased to have half? For my part, upon good occasions, he shall have it: But then let us have some assurances of the quiet enjoyment of the remainder, and know what we have to trust to.—The Commons have here sent up a bill for the giving his Majesty the twentieth part of our estates, and I hear there are other bills also preparing, which, together, will amount to little less than three millions of money; a prodigious sum! and such, that, if your Lordships afford no relief, we must sink under the weight of it. I hope, therefore, your Lordships will set some bounds to the over-liberal humour of the Commons. If you cannot deny or moderate a bill for money, all your great estates are wholly at their disposal, and you have nothing that you can properly call your own;—upon the whole matter, I most humbly propose, that you would be pleased to reduce the twelve pence in the pound to eight pence.—

This speech, afterwards printed and published, was so offensive to the King and his Ministers, that it was ordered to be burnt by the common hangman; but, however, it made some impression upon the Lords, who sent the bill to the Commons

with amendments, that is, with some alterations. This occasioned a dispute between the two Houses, the Commons refusing to receive the amendments; but in a conference the difference was ended by the acquiescence of the Lords to the reasons of the Commons. The two first money bills, namely, the subsidy bill and the additional tax upon beer and other liquors, being ready, the King came to the House of Lords, the 6th of March, and passed these two acts, with another 'for vesting the power of granting wine-licences in his Majesty's heirs and successors, and for settling a revenue on his Royal Highness, in lieu thereof,' which amounted to twenty-four thousand pounds a year.

There still remained two other money-bills, which had been sent to the Lords; one for impositions on proceedings at law, and another for an additional imposition upon several foreign commodities. The first bill passed the House of Lords, without any difficulty; but the second occasioned a violent contest between the two Houses. The London Merchants having presented a petition to the Lords, in which they shewed the disproportion of the rates imposed upon certain commodities to be such as would utterly ruin the whole trade of these commodities, and bring an irreparable prejudice upon all the English plantations, and consequently upon the kingdom; thereupon the Lords judged it necessary to make alterations in the bill, and lower some of the rates, and then returned the bill to the Commons. The Commons maintained the Lords had no right to make any amendments in bills of impositions and rates, and could only receive or reject them, as they were sent; and the Lords asserted the contrary. This dispute produced several conferences, in which the two Houses mutually communicated their reasons, answers, and replies. It would be too long to enter into the discussion of this difference, which, besides, would hardly be intelligible to those who have not a thorough knowledge of the constitution of English Parliaments. I shall only relate one circumstance, which may be understood by all, and wherein consisted the essential part of the dispute. The Commons maintained, that, by a fundamental right, it belonged to their House, in exclusion of the Lords, to impose rates upon merchandise. They meant, by this fundamental right, a constant usage or custom, according to the principles of the Parliament in the time of Charles I. The Lords, after the example of Charles I, demanded, of the Commons, Where was the charter

or contraſt to be found, by which the Lords diſſeſted themſelves of this right, and appropriated it to the Commons, with an excluſion to themſelves? To this the Commons replied by another queſtion, Where was the record by which the Commons ſubmitted, that this Judicature ſhould be appropriated to the Lords, in excluſion of themſelves? Wherever their Lordſhips ſhould find the laſt record, they would ſhew the firſt indorſed upon the back of the ſame roll. In ſhort, the King, perceiving the conteſt daily increaſed, came to the Houſe of Peers, and, after the royal aſſent given to an act for impoſitions on proceedings at law, and ſome others, he prorogued the Parliament to the 16th of April, 1672; and afterwards by ſeveral prorogations to the 4th of February, 1672-3; ſo that this prorogation continued a year and nine months.

Probably, every reader will be ſurprized at the extreme liberality of the Commons to the King, and eſpecially in this ſeſſion. As to the former ſupplies, it may be ſaid, they had ſome foundation, true or falſe; but, as for the preſent ſupply, which was greater than any before, it was founded upon a contingency which had not even the leaſt appearance; for it was upon a ſuppoſition, that France and the States-general, who were making great preparations, might invade England, if they found her unarmed, though ſhe was in peace with France, and in ſtrict alliance with Holland. Beſides, the States had hitherto made no extraordinary preparations, becauſe they did not yet ſuſpect they ſhould be attacked; and, as to France, the King knew he had nothing to fear from that quarter. Nevertheless, upon the King's bare propoſition, ſupported by no probability, a ſum of two millions and a half was granted him, which ſome even compute at three millions. Nothing is more proper to render probable what is aſſerted by many authors, that ſcarce a Member, however inconsiderable, was without a penſion from the King, according to his credit in the Houſe; and that theſe penſions were increaſed, in proportion to the ſums granted to the King. Thus much is certain, that afterwards, upon an inquiry, ſome were found guilty of this colluſion.

Before I proceed, it muſt not be forgot to ſpeak of the death of Anne Hyde, Ducheſs of York, daughter to the Earl of Clarendon, the late Chancellor. She died, the 31ſt of March, in the 34th year of her age, after an abjuration of the Proteſtant religion, during her long indiſpoſition. From her marriage proceeded eight chil-

dren, two of which only ſurvived her, Mary and Anne, who were both Queens of England; the reſt all died young.

The Duke of York was a Papiſt before the King's reſtoration, but I cannot find at what time he changed his religion. It was a ſecret for ſome time, but had now been ſo divulged, that it was openly talked of in the Court and country. At laſt, ſoon after the death of his Ducheſs, he made a formal abjuration of the Proteſtant religion before Father Simons, an Engliſh Jeſuit; and, from that time, openly declared himſelf a Papiſt. His inducement, as it is ſaid, to make public profeſſion of this religion, was this: The King had, for ſome years, even before Clarendon's diſgrace, entertained a ſecret deſign of divorcing his Queen, whom he had never loved. He had communicated this deſign to ſome of his confidants, but it was always oppoſed by the Earl of Clarendon, whether from the injuſtice of the thing, or for the ſake of his daughter, the Ducheſs of York, and her poſterity. After the removal of that Miniſter, the King, finding himſelf more free, perſiſted in his deſign, which, as it is affirmed, was encouraged by the Papiſts, and approved by the Court of Rome. One pretence for this divorce was, that the Queen had been pre-engaged to another, who, however, was not named; it was alſo pretended ſhe was incapable of having children, though ſhe had twice miſcarried. But, as theſe facts are very difficult to be proved, the King was aſſiſted to find a more plauſible pretence; which was, to lay ſnares to betray the Queen into ſuch freedoms as might be the ground of an accuſation of adultery; but the King could not reſolve to uſe a method ſo unjuſt and diſhonourable. Nevertheless, the divorce was reſolved; and, as a pretence only was wanting, an effectual one would certainly have been found. The prieſts and Jeſuits, who were continually about the Duke of York, had long preſſed him to make open profeſſion of the Roman-catholic religion, but had not yet been able to ſucceed, becauſe the Duke ſaw it would make him forfeit the affection of moſt of the Engliſh. At laſt, upon the Duke of York's reſuſal, they ſtrenuouſly laboured the affair of the divorce, and cauſed, as it is ſaid, the Pope to promiſe his conſent. When the buſineſs was thus far advanced, they intimated to the Duke of York, that they were able either to effect or hinder the King's divorce, and would undertake the latter, if he would make open profeſſion of the Catholic religion. This, as it is pretended, engaged him to declare himſelf a Papiſt, being apprehenſive,



prehensive, that, if the King should be divorced from his Queen, he would marry again, and have legitimate children. I relate these particulars, as I found them in the Histories and Memoirs of those times; but I must warn the reader, that the authors of them alledge no other proof than their own testimony.

After the prorogation of the Parliament, the Cabal sought, with all possible ardor, means to execute their projects. These were, first, to render the King absolute, or, in their language, a great Prince; and under this article was comprised the establishment of Popery, if not the intire destruction of the Protestant religion; for there is no visible medium between these two things. I have already given the reason why the article of religion is omitted by the King's adherents. The second project was, to break the triple alliance. The third, to make war upon Holland, though it was difficult to invent any the least plausible pretence. To execute the two last, Mr. Henry Coventry, who had been Plenipotentiary at the treaty of Breda, was sent to Sweden, and Sir George Downing to the Hague. Temple, as I have said, was recalled; but, to amuse the States, the King feigned to send for Temple, only to be informed of some matters; and that he should immediately return. He was, however, still in London; and, though the King had no design to send him back to Holland, yet, to take away all suspicion from the Dutch of his intention to break with them, he had hitherto refused his permission to Sir William to send for his wife and family. At last, he was openly recalled, and obtained leave for his wife and children to come over, who were still at the Hague. The recalling of Temple, and sending of Downing in his place, sufficiently discovered the King's intentions. The first was extremely beloved in Holland, as he had always behaved with integrity and a concern for the common interests of both nations. The second had served for an instrument to engage the King and the States in the late war, and was looked upon, in Holland, as a man of no honour and a real incendiary; so that, when the States heard he was coming in the room of Temple, they no longer doubted of a rupture with England. Mean while Downing, being arrived at the Hague, was not wanting in protestations, that the King, his Master, was resolved to maintain the triple alliance; and, if he was equipping a fleet, it was wholly owing to the great preparations of his neighbours, and particularly the King of France, of whom

he had just cause to be jealous. But, withal, he failed not to complain of the obstinacy of the Dutch, upon an affair of little importance, concerning the colony of Surinam; adding some complaints of the English Merchants against the Dutch East-India Company. These were the two articles on which the King intended to found a rupture; but, as he did not think them of sufficient weight, he projected to draw the States into a sort of insult upon him, which might give him a more plausible pretence for a war.

To this end, the King having granted Sir William Temple a yacht to bring over his Lady, the Admiralty gave express orders to the Captain to go in quest of the Dutch fleet, then at sea; and, if they refused to strike, to fire upon them. The Captain met with them, as he was returning with the Ambassadors and her children. When he saw the fleet paid no regard to the King's yacht, he fired several shots at them. Mr. de Ghent, who commanded the fleet, surprised at this insult, sent a boat to the yacht to know the meaning of it. The Captain only answered, he had his instructions, and was bound to follow them. Upon this Mr. de Ghent went to the yacht, on pretence of paying a compliment to the Ambassadors; which being performed, he talked with the Captain, and was answered as before. The Admiral replied, he had no orders from his Masters in that point, and did not know how the affair was agreed between his Majesty and the States; but, though it were settled, the Captain could not pretend the fleet should strike to a yacht, which was but a pleasure-boat, and could not pass for a man of war. The Captain still persisted in saying, he only followed his orders; nevertheless, the fleet did not fire a single shot at the yacht, and the Captain pursued his course, pleased that he had come off so well.

Besides the two millions and a half granted to the King by the Parliament, the King of France, if Abbot Primi is to be credited, sent him also a very considerable sum, to enable him to equip a fleet much superior to that of the States. So the King thought only of war, though with all possible artifice he endeavoured to remove all suspicion of his having any such design. He spent the whole summer, and part of the autumn, in a progress thro' several parts of his kingdom. The 28th of May, he celebrated the feast of St. George, in a very solemn manner, at Windsor, and installed, in the order of the Garter, the King of Sweden and the Elector of Saxony, by their proxies, and after them the young Duke of Albe-

marle.

marle. He also made a visit to the University of Cambridge, where he was magnificently entertained; and to several other places, which it is needless to mention. After his return, both their Majesties were in-

vited to the Lord-Mayor's feast, on the 30th of October, where no cost was spared to display the grandeur and riches of the city of London.

[ To be continued. ]

*The BRITISH Muse, containing original Poems, Songs, &c.*

TRUE BLUE. A New SONG.

The musical score is written for a song in G major (one sharp) and 6/8 time. It consists of a melody line in the treble clef and a bass line in the bass clef. The lyrics are written below the notes. The score is divided into two systems, each with a repeat sign at the end.

I hope there's no foul met o—ver this bowl, But  
means ho—nest ends to pur—ue: With the  
voice go the heart, and let's ne—ver depart From the faith of an  
honest true blue, true blue, From the faith of an honest true blue.

2.

For country and friends  
Let us scorn private ends,  
And keep old British virtue in view;  
Despising the tribe  
Who are sway'd by a bribe,  
Be honest and ever true blue,  
Be honest, &c.

3.

On the politic knave  
Who strives to enslave,  
Whose schemes the whole nation may rue;  
On pension and place,  
That cursed disgrace,  
Turn your backs and be staunch, be true blue.  
Turn your backs, &c.

4.

With hounds and with horn  
We will rise in the morn,  
With vigour the fox to pursue;  
Corruption's the cry,  
We will chace till we die;  
'Tis worthy a British true blue,  
'Tis worthy, &c.

5.

Here's a health to all those  
Who do slav'ry oppose,  
And our trade both defend and renew;  
To each honest voice  
That concurs in the choice  
And support of an honest true blue,  
And support, &c.

*A New COUNTRY DANCE.**In the MOOR among the HEATHER.*

Three hands round with the second woman  $\underline{\underline{3}}$ ; the same with the second man  $\underline{\underline{3}}$ ; lead to the bottom and cast up  $\underline{\underline{3}}$ ; lead up and cast off  $\underline{\underline{3}}$ ; foot corners and turn  $\underline{\underline{3}}$ ; hey and half turn  $\underline{\underline{3}}$ .

*To a young LADY, who desired me to give her a Copy of a Song.*

O Bedient to thy will I strove  
To pen the promis'd song;  
A song, expressive of my love  
For Delia fair and young.

But Phœbus cry'd, — "Suspend the theme,  
"And take a hint from me."  
Then blew into my ear thy name,  
And bade me sing of thee.

M-erit like thine beams forth supremely bright,  
A-nd fills each breast with rapturous delight;  
R-eproaches levity; pert beauty awes;  
I-mprudence checks; nor seeks for vain applause.  
A-mbitious to be good is all thy pride;  
R-igid in virtue, and to sense ally'd;  
O-f all thy sex superior! words can't find  
E-xpressions fit to paint thy face and mind.

Chester, Jan. 30, 1758. R—W—b.

*A GEOMETRICAL QUESTION.*

A S lately wand'ring o'er a flow'ry plain,  
Within a park, whose winding walks  
contain  
Varieties of art; and Nature, kind,  
Seem'd to assist what Master Art design'd:

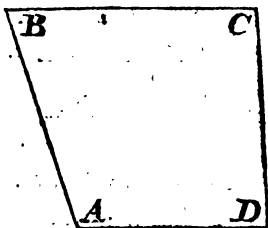
When lo! admiring Nature's works, I spy'd  
The prime of Nature's works just by me glide!  
A nymph more fair was not in Delia's train;  
Not Delia could outvie this lovely dame!  
Struck with the sight, forbad the eye to rove,  
And view'd the damsel to the neighb'ring grove.  
With panting breast and trembling limbs I trod  
The path she went, and landed at th' abode:  
Hail, heav'nly maid! oh stay a-while, cry'd I;  
(For from my presence she prepar'd to fly)  
Behold a wretch, a captive to your charms,  
Who longs to live or die within your arms.  
With soothing words I strove t' accost my dear;  
Long she stood deaf, at last inclin'd an ear:  
Glad of th' attention gain'd, I nearer drew,  
Careless'd the fair one; the more friendly grew  
Just at the close of day we left the grove,  
And, arm in arm, we kindly talk'd of love.  
As o'er a verdant plain we bent our walk,  
Nought else regarding but each other's talk,  
A curious fish-pond, full stretch'd out in view,  
Our progress stopp'd; and our attention drew:  
Oh, Sir, said she, and quick upon me turn'd,  
Here something rests by you to be perform'd;  
You see this pond, tho' artfully 'tis made,  
Is not complete, without a walk be laid:  
Now I would have the walk quite round the same,  
Whose area may seven hundred yards contain;

Of

Of equal breadth I'd have the same to be;  
Find out the breadth and then your wife I'll be;  
Hymen shall then our plighted vows unite;  
Till then I humbly bid to you good-night.

To work I went; the pond survey'd with art;  
The foll'wing scheme will its just shape impart:  
The sides and angles of the plan's the same  
With those I took upon the verdant plain.

The task, tho' hard, at first did easy seem;  
The prize was great which I did hope to win:  
But I, alas! far otherwise do find;  
The scheme's too dark for my distemper'd mind.  
Ingenious artists, pray your skill explore;  
Assistance lend to gain whom I adore!



Side  $AD = 30$ ,  $DC = 35$ ,  $CB = 40$ ,  
and  $AB = 38$ .

The angle at  $A = 108^\circ$ , the angle at  $B = 70^\circ$ , the angle at  $C = 93^\circ$ , and the angle at  $D = 87^\circ$ .

Winton, Feb. 20, 1758.

B.

### *The Pepper-box and Salt-cellar. A FABLE.*

To \* \* \* \*, Esq. By Mr. Graves.

**T**HE 'Squire had din'd alone one day,  
And Tom was call'd to take away:  
Tom clear'd the board with dextrous art;  
But, willing to secure a tart,  
The liquorish youth had made an halt,  
And left the pepper-box and salt  
Alone, upon the marble table;  
Who thus, like men, were heard to squabble:  
Pepper began, 'Pray, Sir, says he,  
What bus'ness have you here with me?  
Is't fit that spices of my birth  
Should rank with thee, thou scum of earth?  
I'd have you know, Sir, I've a spirit  
Suited to my superior merit —  
Tho' now, confin'd within this castre,  
I serve a northern Gothic master;  
Yet, born in Java's fragrant wood,  
To warm an eastern Monarch's blood,  
The fun those rich perfections gave me,  
Which tempted Dutchmen to enslave me.

Nor art my virtues here unknown,  
Tho' old and wrinkled now I'm grown:  
Black as I am, the fairest maid  
Invokes my stimulating aid,  
To give her food the poignant flavour,  
And to each sauce its proper flavour.  
Pasties, ragouts, and frigafoes,  
Without my seasoning, fail to please:  
'Tis I, like wit, must give a zest  
And sprightliness to every feast.  
Physicians too my use confess;  
My influence sagest matrons bless:

When drams prove vain, and cholics tease,  
To me they fly for certain ease.  
Nay I fresh vigour can dispense,  
And cure ev'n age and impotence:  
And, when of dulness wits complain,  
I brace the nerve, and clear the brain.

But, to the 'Squire here, I appeal —  
He knows my real value well;  
Who, with 'one pepper-corn content,  
Remits the vassals annual rent —

Hence then, Sir Brine, and keep your distance;  
Go lend the scullion your assistance;  
For culinary uses fit,  
To salt the meat upon the spit;  
Or just to keep our meat from stinking —  
And then — a special friend to drinking!

'Your folly moves me with surprise:  
(The silver tripod thus replies)  
Pray, Master Pepper, why so hot?  
First cousin to the mustard-pot!

What boots it how our life began?  
'Tis breeding makes the Gentleman:  
Yet, would you search my pedigree,  
I rose, like Venus, from the sea:  
The sun, whose influence you boast,  
Nurs'd me upon the British coast.

The chymists know my rank and place,  
When Nature's principles they trace:  
And wisest moderns yield to me  
The elemental monarchy.

By me all Nature is supply'd  
With all her beauty, all her pride!  
In vegetation I ascend;

To animals their vigour lend:  
Corruption's foe, I life preserve;  
And stimulate each slacken'd nerve:  
I give jonquills their high perfume;  
The peach its flavour, rose its bloom:  
Nay, I'm the cause, when rightly trac'd,  
Of Pepper's aromatic taste.

Such claims you teach me to produce;  
But need I plead my obvious use  
In seas'ning all terrestrial food,

When Heav'n declares that salt is good?  
Grant then, some few thy virtues find;  
Yet salt gives health to all mankind:  
Physicians sure will side with me,  
While cooks alone shall plead for thee:  
In short, with all thine airs about thee,  
The world were happier far without thee.

The 'Squire, who all this time late mute,  
Now put an end to their dispute:  
He rung the bell — bade Tom convey  
The doughty disputants away —

The salt, refresh'd by shaking up;  
At night did with his master sup:  
The Pepper Tom assign'd his lot  
With vinegar, and mustard-pot:  
A sop, with bites and sharps join'd,  
And to the side-board well confin'd!

### *The M O R A L.*

Thus real genius is respected!  
Conceit and folly thus neglected!  
And, O my Shenstone! let the vain,  
With misbecoming pride, explain  
Their splendor, influence, wealth, or birth;  
— 'Tis men of sense are men of worth.

## The MISTAKE.

By Mr. W. Taylor.

A Cannon-ball, one bloody day,  
Took a poor sailor's leg away;  
And, as on's comrade's back he made off,  
A second fairly took his head off.  
The fellow, on this odd emergency,  
Carries him pick-pack to the surgeons.  
Z—ads! cries the doctor, are you drunk,  
To bring me here an headless trunk?  
A lying dog! cries Jack,—he said  
His leg was off, and not his head.

## An EPIGRAM.

By the same.

IT blew an hard storm, and in utmost confusion  
The sailors all hurried to get absolution;  
Which done, and the weight of the sins they'd  
confess'd,  
Were transfer'd, as they thought, from them-  
selves to the priest;  
To lighten the ship, and conclude their devotion,  
They toss'd the poor parson sou'e into the ocean.

## A RIDDLE.

IN eastern climes, where ancient Niles laves  
The neighb'ring plains with its nutritious  
waves,

I first appear'd on earth, and there began  
To execute my vengeance upon man,  
Whom I oppress'd with wide-destroying hand;  
Nor could all earthly help my pow'r withstand.

Six letters form my name; but, what is strange,  
In losing two I suffer little change;  
The difference only this, When six I had  
Where'er my quick-destroying hand I laid,  
The mortal wretch was well, was sick, was }  
dead.

Possess'd of only four, — I cannot kill,  
Yet I remain man's sore tormentor still;  
And what's most strange, tho' I've two letters less,  
Yet I in syllables receive increase.  
Let this suffice, I dare not tell you more;  
Guess the six letters and you'll know the four.

On the late glorious Victory, obtained by  
the King of Prussia's Arms, over the  
Austrians and French.

AS Charles and Soubise were engag'd in de-  
bate,  
On the loss and disgrace they had suffer'd of late:  
'Now, Prince, says Monsieur, that we both have  
'been beat,  
'Ay, and beat to the Devil, the wonder's not  
'great;  
'For (what signifies lying) come, zounds, to be  
'free;  
'This Fred'ric's too knowing for you or for  
'me  
'But the strangest of all the strange things I e'er  
'saw  
'Is this damnable bus'ness of yours at Breslau;  
'How you manag'd it there so confoundedly ill,  
'Is a matter, I own, that surpasses my skill;

'So many battalions so put to the rout!  
'So slaughter'd! so lost! how you brought  
'this about  
'Is what, for my blood, I could never make out:  
'Ah! the thing had ne'er happen'd, had I but  
'been there.'—  
'Why faith, says Lorrain, 'twas a cursed affair;  
'But safe in Bohemia they'd been ev'ry one,  
'Had the fellows, like your's, but been practis'  
'to run.'

## An excellent new BALLAD,

M—— and C——:

Or, the sorrowful Adventure of the Ditch.

To the Tune of the Jovial Beggars.

1.

I Sing two valiant Leaders,  
Of whom no man can say,  
That, till they were employ'd, Sir,  
They ever run away,  
And a fighting we will go, will go, &c.

2.

When at Spithead they lay, Sir,  
How gay and debonair!  
What speeches! — what parading!  
Before the wind prov'd fair.  
And a fighting, &c.

3.

The wind at last came fair, Sir,  
And now for Rochefort bay  
To fight the French militia,  
God send they run away.  
And a fighting, &c.

4.

But, if the coast be guarded,  
Or if the sea should swell,  
Why they'll bring back a reason,  
Which pleases them as well,  
And a fighting, &c.

5.

The sea was clear as crystal,  
The land forsaken lay;  
They aim'd their spying glasses  
To see what they should say.  
And a fighting, &c.

6.

A camp behind the hedges  
Our Gen'als saw full clear;  
An army in the moon, Sir,  
To take them in the rear.  
And a fighting, &c.

7.

Besides a dreadful ditch, Sir,  
The depth on't no man knows,  
Yet surely deep enough, Sir,  
To cool a soldier's toes.  
And a fighting, &c.

8.

Then rightly M—— voted,  
The same did C—— bold;  
The passing of this ditch, Sir,  
Would give the soldiers cold,  
And a fighting, &c.

9.

And whether wet or dry, Sir,  
Which no man clearly knew,

It was too deep and high, Sir,  
What could these poor men do?  
And a fighting, &c.

10.

But, had the walls been pastry,  
The ditch a gravy-soup;  
The men within been poultry,  
My life, they'd eat them up.  
And a fighting, &c.

11.

Of M—— now and C——  
The British annals sing,  
And how they outdid Sinclair,  
And how they rivall'd Byng.  
And a fighting, &c.

12.

Now be the ditch forgotten  
Wherein their wits were drown'd,  
Tho' doubtless they were fated  
To die upon the ground.  
And a fighting, &c.

Q.

## SCATTERED REFLECTIONS,

*Inscribed to the Right Honourable the Earl of ——,*

**T**Hose awful isles, where sculptur'd mar-  
bles tell  
What honour'd Chiefs within their precinct  
dwell,

Off', by a pensive contemplation drawn,  
My footsteps visit at the ev'ning's dawn;  
Where sleeps perchance, now senseless of my  
moan,

One who, in life, had made my griefs his own;  
Had rais'd my soul from this dejected state,  
And soften'd all the rigour of my fate.

Short is the date of our existence here  
As the light rainbow in the lucid sphere;  
Tho' sacred Science all her stores expand;  
Tho' Wealth and Honour flow from Fortune's  
hand;

Tho' ev'ry virtue in progression rise,  
To make us learn'd, benevolent, and wise:

\* \* We have received J. W——'s two Letters from Norwich, which could not be inserted this  
Month, for Want of Room.

*An Arithmetical PARADOX and QUESTION.*

**A**DDITION of numbers may be performed without addition, and subtraction  
made without subtraction.

From the produce of 19 multiplied by 12, subtract 52, and add 19. Quære the total,  
without the use of the abovementioned rules, and a demonstration.

Thursday, March 16, 1758.

J. YADILLON.

*To the PROPRIETORS of the UNIVERSAL MAGAZINE.*

GENTLEMEN,

*I have sent you the following Reasons why private Schools are to be preferred to those that  
are public, which, as I take them to be of Weight and Importance, I hope you will insert  
in your useful Collection. I am*

*Yours, &c. S. G.*

**T**HAT private schools are best adapt-  
ed for the education of boys designed  
for trade or business, it is apprehended, will  
evidently appear from the following consi-  
derations,

Tho' great in title and renown'd in birth,  
Our last retreat's to the oblivious earth.  
Amidst these relics, when the sordid place,  
The chissel's shame and poetry's disgrace,  
Ascribes that language to a grov'ling mind,  
For painting sun-bright excellence design'd,  
My soul detests the mercenary tale,  
And thus the lying statue I assail:  
'Twas thine, oh man, in one important hour,  
'To live the steward of Eternal Pow'r;  
'Comforts, and joys, and blessings to dispence;  
'And bid the widows tears attend you hence:  
'Now see thy foes, in luxury and pride,  
'Consume that drops to anguish you deny'd;  
'Thy life and actions they reproach with blame,  
'Forget thy merita and detest thy name.'  
Where dwells that pomp and majesty which shone,  
A former century, around the throne?  
The shifted scene produces to the view  
Lords, Courtiers, Statesmen, and domestics new:  
The florid tongue, the Machiavilian head,  
And soldier's arm are mingled with the dead;  
Gone to the dark recesses of the grave,  
The potent Monarch and the abject slave.  
'Tis his sublime felicity to find,  
Whose fortunes suit the greatness of his mind;  
Whose friendly heart with conscious rapture glows,  
When su'd for succour — succour it bestows;  
Who stoops, like Heav'n, to hear the plaintive  
prayer,

And makes affliction his peculiar care;  
Who, 'midst the toils with grandeur that confist,  
Can find an hour to pity and assist;  
Abstract his ear from the tumultuous train,  
And hear unmerited distress complain;  
Whose ev'ry grace and virtue to define,  
Illustrious ———, I'd picture thine:  
This, when thy soul, from worldly bus'ness flown,  
Shall blend with beings spotless as its own;  
When arts regret, and sciences deplore  
Their patron, judge, and lover is no more,  
On Fame's record shall keep thy name alive,  
While Honour, Truth, or Equity survive.

J. C. Pilkington.

First, such boys are apt, in public  
schools, to contract an aversion to trade or  
business. They are here educated among  
young Gentlemen of birth, fortune, and  
fashion, who generally entertain a con-  
temptible

temptible opinion of tradesmen, and principally study how to spend their leisure hours in the most voluptuous manner; and, as they have the honour of being not only their schoolfellows, but also their companions, they insensibly catch a fondness for their entertaining amusements. Now, this being the case, and their love of pleasure and indolence, the very reverse to that active state of life intended for them, daily increasing, it is no wonder at all, that they should not afterwards engage in trade or business without reluctance; nor is it to be expected, that they should closely and successfully apply themselves to what is so disagreeable to their inclination. It is, indeed, pretended, that these young Gentlemen may be of signal service to them hereafter; but it is, nevertheless, certain, that scarce one in a thousand is a gainer by such acquaintance; and, besides, the cultivation of such friendships is infinitely more expensive than their value amounts to. The truth is, they are, for the most part, great losers by this sort of friends, who seldom fail of rendering them indolent and voluptuous, proud and extravagant, like themselves; whereas, their own industry and frugality would more effectually contribute to their worldly success, than all the interest they could possibly make among their school acquaintance.

Secondly, private schools are more conducive to the health of the scholars than those that are public, as they are not exposed to those fatal accidents and disorders, to which the others are liable, on account of the unbounded liberties they are indulged with.

Thirdly, boys, designed for trade or business, in private schools, enjoy the best opportunities for the improvement of their minds. The public schools are all obliged to tread the same beaten path, which is often intricate and perplexed; whereas the masters of the private ones, if they be able men, have it in their power to introduce a liberal and extensive plan, much better adapted, at least, to the pupils under consideration. It is not to be denied, that some public schools, especially those of Westminster and Eton, produce excellent classical scholars, and, in

general, superior to such as are educated in private ones; but this is all the knowledge attainable there in a course of years; and is it sufficient for the man of business? These persons stand in need of many other accomplishments; it is requisite, that they should be well acquainted with their own mother tongue, and understand French; it is essentially necessary, that they be thoroughly versed in writing and accounts; and it is highly convenient, that they have a competent knowledge of geography, history, drawing, &c. Now, they may be instructed in all these branches at private schools, and, at the same time, learn as much Latin and Greek as will answer their purpose.

Fourthly and lastly, such boys have, in private schools, the best chance of preserving their morals. This is a consideration of the last importance; for morality is so essential to the man of business in all his transactions, that his honour and interest in life greatly depend on his untainted integrity. Now, in public schools, the scholars, being boarded abroad, are very little under the inspection of their masters; and what is the consequence of their unlimited liberty, who, out of school hours, are permitted to act as they please? It is but too notorious, what a bad use they make of this unreasonable indulgence, and that many of them become absolute masters of debauchery, before they arrive at years of maturity. It must, indeed, be confessed, that they very early attain some knowledge of the world; but then this knowledge, which is prejudicial to them, is acquired at the expence of their virtue. But the case is otherwise in private schools; here the scholars have not the liberty to be debauchees themselves, or to corrupt others; for they are continually under the eye of their masters, who, if they observe any thing amiss in their behaviour, can easily apply proper remedies. Besides, they never want opportunities of instilling into their minds virtuous principles, and giving them the most wholesome advice and directions, in every article of their behaviour; which are the best steps they can take to preserve the morals of those committed to their care.

*From the London Evening-Post.*

To the AUTHOR, &c.

SIR,

OUR laws are the best security of our lives and liberties, and the strongest fence to our lands; and, as it is our happiness, that we are born to inherit our lands,

so we are the laws; they are both our birth-rights, and which we should ever guard with equal care; for, if we once lose the one, we cannot long preserve the other.

Our ancestors, by their wisdom, framed, and, by their bravery, and at the expence of their blood, delivered down to us such excellent

excellent laws, as are a proper and sufficient defence for our lives, liberties, and estates; and, surely, we must be strangely degenerated, if we do not preserve what they so gloriously procured.

To guard the liberties and properties of the subject from the unjust attacks of arbitrary power, they obtained that just and admirable law of trying per pares; by which no subject can be deprived of his life, liberty, or estate, but by the judgment of his peers, by the determination of twelve honest men of equal rank with the person accused. And, besides this bulwark of British liberty, this law of trials per pares, or by twelve honest men of equal rank, commonly called a Petit Jury, our forefathers also provided a strong fort or outwork, that the subject should not be unreasonably molested, and unjustly put upon his trial, called a Grand Jury, who were to examine, and find whether there was just cause for bringing a subject upon his trial per pares. But this outwork, so necessary for guarding the subject from unjust and unreasonable vexation, hath been too often forced to give way to an ill begotten child of power, called an Information.

Whenever this necessary outwork, the Grand Jury, shall be thus forced by power, the garrison in the castle of British liberty, the Petit Jury, should ever be more upon their guard; for they may, with great reason, suspect, that, when their fort without hath been carried by force, attempts will be made to undermine them within.

Experience hath, indeed, plainly shewn us, that, whenever our advanced guard, a Grand Jury, have been taken away, the chief defence of our freedom, a Petit Jury have been told, 'That they are not Judges of law, but of fact only.' That doctrine so destructive to the liberties of the people should be advanced by persons in power, is not so amazing; but it is very astonishing, Sir, to find, when such doctrine is advanced, the Council for the accused so void of spirit and honour, so void, indeed, of common honesty, and so false to their clients and their country, as not to acquaint the Jury of the contrary, but shamefully to acquiesce therein.

This new undermining doctrine, 'That Juries are not Judges of law, but of fact only,' would, if admitted, render both them and the laws as useless to the subject, and their lives and liberties as precarious, as if they had no laws at all.

That Juries have a right to judge of and determine both the law and the fact, and that they ought always so to do, when they do not doubt of the law, is a certainty.

When matter of law is complicated with matter of fact, Hath it not been the general custom of Juries to determine both? Do they not, upon indictment for murder, almost always do so? Do they not take upon themselves to judge, whether the evidence amounts to murder or manslaughter, and find accordingly? But, to prove beyond all doubt, that Juries are Judges of the law, as well as of the fact; and that they ought to see with their own eyes, and to hear with their own ears, and not to be guided by the Court; I will recite a remarkable case or two, where a Jury not only took upon themselves to judge and determine of the law, as well as the fact, but to differ from the opinion of the Court; and where the judgments of such Juries have been ever since acknowledged to be right and honourable, and the opinions of the Courts wrong and infamous.

The first case is that of the seven Bishops, in the reign of King James II, who were prosecuted by information for a libel; when, upon the trial, the Court, that is, three Judges out of the four, were of opinion, that the Bishops petition was a libel; but the Jury did not think so, and, to their immortal honour, took upon themselves to determine both the law and the fact, and brought in their verdict, Not guilty.

The other case is that of Penn and Mead: Mess. Penn and Mead, Quakers, being shut out of their meeting-house, met in a peaceable manner, and preached in Gracechurch-street to the people of their own persuasion, and for this they were indicted; and it was said, 'That they, with other persons, to the number of 300, unlawfully and tumultuously assembled, to the disturbance of the peace, &c.' To which they pleaded, Not guilty. And the Petit Jury being sworn to try the issue between the King and the prisoners, that is, whether they were guilty according to the form of the indictment: There was no dispute but they were assembled together, to the number mentioned in the indictment; but, 'Whether that meeting was riotously, tumultuously, and to the disturbance of the peace,' was the question. And the Court told the Jury it was; and ordered them to find it so; for (said the Court) the meeting was the matter of fact, and that is confessed; and we tell you it was unlawful, for it is against the statute; and, the meeting being unlawful, it follows of course, that it was tumultuous and to the disturbance of the peace. But the Jury did not think fit to take the Court's word for it; for they could neither find riot, tumult, or any thing tending to the breach of the peace,



peace, committed at that meeting; and therefore they acquitted the prisoners. At which the Court were so much offended, that they fined the Jury 40 marks a-piece, and committed them, till paid. But Mr. Bushel, who knew the right of a Jurymen, and valued the liberties of his country, refused to pay the fine, and brought his Habeas Corpus to be delivered from it and imprisonment; and he was released accordingly; and, this being the judgment in his case, it is established for law, 'That Judges have no right to fine, imprison, or punish a Jury, for not finding a verdict ac-

cording to the direction of the Court.'

There are a multitude of other cases of a similar nature, which might be brought; but these are fully sufficient to shew, that Juries have a right to determine the law, as well as the fact; and that Jurymen are to see with their own eyes, hear with their own ears, and to make use of their own consciences and understandings in judging of the lives, liberties, or estates of their fellow-subjects. I am, Sir,

Your humble servant  
BRITANNICUS.

*Character of King William III. and Queen Anne, from Dr. Smollett's History of England.*

**W**ILLIAM III. was in his person of the middle stature, a thin body and delicate constitution, subject to an asthma and continual cough from his infancy. He had an aquiline nose, sparkling eyes, a large forehead, and a grave solemn aspect. He was very sparing of speech: His conversation was dry, and his manner disgusting, except in battle, when his deportment was free, spirited, and animating. In courage, fortitude, and equanimity, he rivalled the most eminent warriors of antiquity; and his natural sagacity made amends for the defects in his education, which had not been properly superintended. He was religious, temperate, generally just and sincere, a stranger to violent transports of passion, and might have passed for one of the best Princes of the age in which he lived, had he never ascended the throne of Great-Britain. But the distinguishing criterion of his character was ambition. To this he sacrificed the punctilio's of honour and decorum, in deposing his own father-in-law and uncle; and this he gratified at the expence of the nation that raised him to sovereign authority. He aspired to the honour of acting as umpire in all the contests of Europe; and the second object of his attention was, the prosperity of that country to which he owed his birth and extraction. Whether he really thought the interests of the continent and Great Britain were inseparable, or sought only to drag England into the confederacy as a convenient ally, certain it is, he involved these kingdoms in foreign connexions, which, in all probability, will be productive of their ruin. In order to establish this favourite point, he scrupled not to employ all the engines of corruption, by which the morals of the nation were totally debauched. He procured a parliamentary sanction for a standing army, which now seems to be interwoven

in the constitution. He introduced the pernicious practice of borrowing upon remote funds; an expedient that necessarily hatched a brood of usurers, brokers, and stock-jobbers, to prey upon the vitals of their country. He intailed upon the nation a growing debt, and a system of politics big with misery, despair, and destruction. To sum up his character in a few words: William was a fatalist in religion, indefatigable in war, enterprising in politics, dead to all the warm and generous emotions of the human heart, a cold relation, an indifferent husband, a disagreeable man, an ungracious Prince, and an imperious Sovereign.

**A**NNE Stuart, Queen of Great-Britain, was in her person of the middle size, well proportioned. Her hair was of a dark brown colour, her complexion ruddy, her features were regular, her countenance was rather round than oval, and her aspect more comely than majestic. Her voice was clear and melodious, and her presence engaging. Her capacity was naturally good, but not much cultivated by learning; nor did she exhibit any marks of extraordinary genius, or personal ambition. She was certainly deficient in that vigour of mind by which a Prince ought to preserve his independence, and avoid the snares and fetters of sycophants and favourites: But, whatever her weakness in this particular might have been, the virtues of her heart were never called in question. She was a pattern of conjugal affection and fidelity, a tender mother, a warm friend, an indulgent mistress, a munificent patron, a mild and merciful Prince, during whose reign no subject's blood was shed for treason. She was zealously attached to the church of England from conviction rather than from prepossession, unaffectedly pious, just, charitable, and compassionate. She felt a mo-

her's fondness for her people, by whom she was universally beloved with a warmth of affection which even the prejudice of party could not abate. In a word, if she was not the greatest, she was certainly one of the

best and most unblemished Sovereigns that ever sat upon the throne of England; and well deserved the expressive, though simply epithet, of 'The good Queen Anne.'

*The Characters of Lord Sommers, the Duke and Dukes of Marlborough, Lord Godolphin, Lord Sunderland, Lord Wharton, Lord Cowper, and the Earl of Nottingham: From the History of the Four last Years of Queen Anne, by Dr. Swift.*

THE Lord Sommers may very deservedly be reputed the head and oracle of that party: He hath raised himself, by the concurrence of many circumstances, to the greatest employments of the state, without the least support from birth or fortune: He hath constantly, and with great steadiness, cultivated those principles under which he grew. That accident which first produced him into the world, of pleading for the Bishops, whom King James had sent to the Tower, might have proved a piece of merit as honourable as it was fortunate; but the old republican spirit, which the revolution had restored, began to teach other lessons; that, since we had accepted a new King from a Calvinistical commonwealth, we must also admit new maxims in religion and government: But since the Nobility and Gentry would probably adhere to the established church, and to the rights of monarchy as delivered down from their ancestors; it was the practice of those politicians to introduce such men as were perfectly indifferent to any or no religion, and who were not likely to inherit much loyalty from those to whom they owed their birth. Of this number was the person I am now describing. I have hardly known any man with talents more proper to acquire and preserve the favour of a Prince, never offending in word or gesture, in the highest degree courteous and complaisant, wherein he set an excellent example to his colleagues, which they did not think fit to follow; but this extreme civility is universal and undistinguished, and in private conversation, where he observeth it as inviolably as if he were in the greatest assembly, it is sometimes censured as formal: Two reasons are assigned for this behaviour; first, from the consciousness of his humble original, he keepeth all familiarity at the utmost distance, which otherwise might be apt to intrude; the second, that, being sensible how subject he is to violent passions, he avoideth all incitements to them, by teaching those he converses with, from his own example, to keep a great way within the bounds of decency and respect; and it is, indeed, true, that no man is more apt to take fire upon the least appearance of

provocation, which temper he strives to subdue with the utmost violence upon himself: So that his breast has been seen to heave, and his eyes to sparkle with rage in those very moments, when his words, and the cadence of his voice, were in the humblest and softest manner; perhaps that force upon his nature may cause that insatiable love of revenge, which his detractors lay to his charge, who consequently reckon dissimulation among his chief perfections. Avarice he hath none; and his ambition is gratified, by being the uncontested head of his party. With an excellent understanding, adorned by all the polite parts of learning, he hath very little taste for conversation, to which he prefers the pleasure of reading and thinking; and in the intervals of his time amuseth himself with an illiterate chaplain, an humble companion, or a favourite servant.

These are some few distinguishing marks in the character of that person who now presideth over the discontented party; although he be not answerable for all their mistakes; and, if his precepts had been more strictly followed, perhaps their power would not have been so easily shaken. I have been assured, and heard him profess, that he was against engaging in that foolish prosecution of Dr. Sacheverel, as what he foresaw was likely to end in their ruin; that he blamed the rough demeanour of some persons to the Queen, as a great failure in prudence; and that, when it appeared her Majesty was firmly resolved upon a treaty of peace, he advised his friends not to oppose it in its progress, but find fault with it after it was made, which would be a copy of the like usage themselves had met with after the treaty of Ryswick; and the safest, as well as the most probable way of disgracing the promoters and advisers. I have been the larger in representing to the reader some idea of this extraordinary genius, because whatever attempt hath hitherto been made with any appearance of conduct, or probability of success, to restore the dominion of that party, was infallibly contrived by him; and I prophesy the same for the future, as long as his age and infirmities will leave him capable of business.

The Duke of Marlborough's character hath been so variously drawn, and is indeed of so mixed a nature in itself, that it is hard to pronounce on either side without the suspicion of flattery or detraction. I shall say nothing of his military accomplishments, which the opposite reports of his friends and enemies among the soldiers have rendered problematical: But, if he be among those who delight in war, it is agreed to be, not for the reasons common with other Generals. Those maligners who deny him personal valour, seem not to consider, that this accusation is charged at a venture: Since the person of a wife General is too seldom exposed to form any judgment in the matter: And that fear, which is said to have sometimes disconcerted him before an action, might probably be more for his army than for himself. He was bred in the height of what is called the Tory principle, and continued with a strong bias that way, till the other party had bid higher for him than his friends could afford to give. His want of literature is in some sort supplied by a good understanding, a degree of natural elocution, and that knowledge of the world which is learned in armies and courts. We are not to take the height of his ambition from his soliciting to be General for life: I am persuaded his chief motive was the pay and perquisites, by continuing the war; and that he had then no intentions of settling the crown in his family, his only son having been dead some years before. He is noted to be master of great temper, able to govern or very well to disguise his passions, which are all melted down or extinguished in his love of wealth. That liberality which nature has denied him, with respect of money, he makes up by a great profusion of promises; but this perfection, so necessary in courts, is not very successful in camps among soldiers, who are not refined enough to understand or to relish it.

His wife the Duchess may justly challenge her place in this list. It is to her the Duke is chiefly indebted for his greatness and his fall; for above twenty years, she possessed, without a rival, the favours of the most indulgent mistress in the world, nor ever missed one single opportunity that fell in her way of improving it to her own advantage. She hath preserved a tolerable court-reputation, with respect to love and gallantry; but three furies reigned in her breast, the most mortal enemies of all softer passions, which were sordid avarice, disdainful pride, and ungovernable rage; by the last of these often breaking out in sallies of the most unpardonable sort, she had long alienated her Sovereign's mind, before it appeared to the

world. This Lady is not without some degree of wit, and hath in her time affected the character of it, by the usual method of arguing against religion, and proving the doctrines of Christianity to be impossible and absurd. Imagine what such a spirit, irritated by the joys of power, favour, and employment, is capable of acting or attempting, and then I have said enough.

The next in order to be mentioned is the Earl of Godolphin: It is said, he was originally intended for a trade, before his friends preferred him to be a page at Court, which some have very unjustly objected as a reproach. He hath risen gradually in four reigns, and was more constant to his second master King James, than some others who had received much greater obligations; for he attended the abdicated King to the sea-side, and kept constant correspondence with him till the day of his death: He always professed a sort of passion for the Queen at St. Germain's; and his letters were to her in the stile of what the French call double-entendre. In a mixture of love and respect, he used frequently to send her from hence little presents of those things which are agreeable to Ladies, for which he always asked King William's leave, as if without her privacy; because, if she had known that circumstance, it was to be supposed she would not accept them. Physiognomists would hardly discover, by consulting the aspect of this Lord, that his predominant passions were love and play; that he could sometimes scratch out a song in praise of his mistress with a pencil and card; or that he hath tears at command, like a woman, to be used either in an intrigue of gallantry, or politics. His alliance with the Marlborough family, and his passion for the Duchess, were the cords which dragged him into a party, whose principles he naturally disliked, and whose leaders he personally hated, as they did him. He became a thorough convert, by a perfect trifle, taking fire at a nickname (Volpone) delivered by Dr. Sacheverel, with great indiscretion from the pulpit, which he applied to himself: And this is one, among many instances given by his enemies, that magnanimity is none of his virtues.

The Earl of Sunderland is another of that alliance. It seems to have been this Gentleman's fortune to have learned his divinity from his uncle, and his politics from his tutor (Dr. Trimnel, since Bishop of Winton.) It may be thought a blemish in his character, that he hath much fallen from the height of those republican principles with which

which he began ; for in his father's lifetime, while he was a Member of the House of Commons, he would often among his familiar friends refuse the title of Lord (as he hath done to myself) swear he would never be called otherwise than Charles Spencer, and hope to see the day when there should not be a Peer in England. His understanding, at the best, is of the middling size ; neither hath he much improved it, either in reality, or, which is very unfortunate, even in the opinion of the world, by an overgrown library. It is hard to decide, whether he learned that rough way of treating his Sovereign from the Lady he is allied to, or whether it be the result of his own nature. The sense of the injuries he hath done, renders him (as it is very natural) implacable towards those to whom he hath given greatest cause to complain ; for which reason he will never forgive either the Queen, or the present Treasurer.

The Earl of Wharton hath filled the province allotted him by his colleagues, with sufficiency equal to the ablest of them all. He hath imbibed his father's (the Earl, his father, was a rigid Presbyterian) principles in government, but dropped his religion, and took up no other in its stead, excepting that circumstance, he is a firm Presbyterian. He is perfectly skilled in all the arts of managing at elections, as well as in large baits of pleasure for making converts of young men of quality, upon their first appearance ; in which public service he contracted such large debts, that his brethren were forced, out of mere justice, to leave Ireland at his mercy, where he had only time to set himself right. Although the graver heads of this party think him too profligate and abandoned, yet they dare not be ashamed of him ; for, besides his talents abovementioned, he is very useful in Parliament, being a ready speaker, and content to employ his gift upon such occasions where those who conceive they have any remainder of reputation or modesty are ashamed to appear. In short, he is an uncontestable instance to discover the true nature of faction ; since, being over-run with every quality which produceth contempt and hatred in all other commerce of the world, he hath notwithstanding been able to make so considerable a figure.

The Lord Cowper, although his merits are later than the rest, deserveth a rank in this great Council. He was considerable in the station of a practising lawyer ; but as he was raised to be a Chancellor and a Peer, without passing through any of the interme-

diate steps, which in late times hath been the constant practice ; and little skilled in the nature of government, or the true interests of Princes, farther than the municipal, or common law of England ; his abilities, as to foreign affairs, did not equally appear in the Council. Some former passages of his life were thought to disqualify him for that office, by which he was to be the Guardian of the Queen's conscience ; but these difficulties were easily over-ruled by the authors of his promotion, who wanted a person that would be subservient to all their designs, wherein they were not disappointed. As to his other accomplishments, he was what we usually call a piece of a scholar, and a good logical reasoner, if this were not too often allayed by a fallacious way of managing an argument, which makes him apt to deceive the unwary, and sometimes to deceive himself.

The last, to be spoken of in this list, is the Earl of Nottingham, a convert and acquisition to that party since their fall, to which he contributed his assistance, I mean his words, and probably his wishes ; for he had always lived under the constant visible profession of principles, directly opposite to those of his new friends ; his vehement and frequent speeches against admitting the Prince of Orange to the throne, are yet to be seen ; and although a numerous family gave a specious pretence to his love of power and money, for taking an employment under that Monarch ; yet he was allowed to have always kept a reserve of allegiance to his exiled Master, of which his friends produce several instances, and some while he was Secretary of State to King William. His outward regularity of life, his appearance of religion, and seeming zeal for the church, as they are an effect, so they are the excuse for that stiffness and formality with which his nature is fraught. His adult complexion disposeth him to rigour and severity, which his admirers palliate with the name of zeal. No man had ever a sincerer countenance, or more truly representing his mind and manners. He hath some knowledge in the law, very amply sufficient to defend his property at least : A facility of utterance, descended to him from his father, and improved by a few sprinklings of literature, hath brought himself, and some few admirers, into an opinion of his eloquence. He is every way inferior to his brother Guernsey, but chiefly in those talents which he most values and pretends to ; over whom, nevertheless, he preserveth an ascendant. His great ambition was to be the head of those who were called the church-party ; and, indeed, his

grave solemn deportment and countenance, seconded by abundance of professions for their service, had given many of them an opinion of his veracity, which he interpreted as their sense of his judgment and wisdom ;

and this mistake lasted till the time of his defection, of which it was partly the cause ; but then it plainly appeared, that he had not credit to bring over one single profelyte, to keep himself in countenance.

*Reflections on the Habeas Corpus Act, shewing how difficult it is, in some Cases, for Persons, justly intitled to the Benefit thereof, to obtain the same.*

**M**UCH has of late been said concerning the habeas corpus bill, which seems to be but little understood. The habeas corpus, as we apprehend, is a writ of right, founded on the common law of the land, and existing, in effect, before Magna Charta, though the act by which it is now claimed is no older than the 31st of Charles II. When a man is confined in prison, or forcibly put under restraint, he causes complaint to be made, if in term time, usually to the court of King's-Bench ; if out of term, to the Lord-Chancellor or Lord-Keeper, or to any Judge, who grants his writ to bring the body before him, together with the cause of detainer ; and if it does not appear that the man is detained upon a legal process out of some court, or by warrant of some Justice of peace, or other person having authority, for an offence not bailable, then he is either bailed or discharged, as the case is. This is the great law of liberty in the English nation, that no man's person shall be suffered to remain in prison without just cause. A doubt has arisen, however, from the ambiguity of the act of the 31st of King Charles II. and the changes of the times, concerning the persons intitled to their habeas corpus. In war time, the necessity of raising men for the defence of the kingdom, and the nature of our constitution, require, that the Legislature give power to certain Commissioners to furnish the Government with recruits from the refuse of the people. These Commissioners do not always confine themselves so strictly to persons within the description of the act made for that purpose, but that sometimes, thro' pique or other partial motives, persons of property have been returned by them to the

Officers of the Crown, who for security usually commit to the Savoy prison persons so returned, till opportunity offers to march them to the respective corps in which they are to serve. These men of property, not being within the description of the act, and thus unjustly detained in prison, have an undoubted right to their habeas corpus, and many of them have claimed that right ; but it has been said, that a rule of Court directed to the Commissioners who made the return, and to the keeper of the Savoy prison, who had the men in custody, to shew cause, was the readiest way to procure such men their discharge ; in consequence of which the men have at length been discharged. But the hardship is, that, during the operation of this new process, the man remains in prison, and must continue till the returns are made to Court, and till the issue is determined ; whereas by the old law the man's body is immediately to be brought before the Court, or before the Judge, if within five miles of London or Westminster ; and, if no legal cause of detainer appears against him, he is to be discharged, and has his remedy for false imprisonment. —But what, in this case, is the greatest hardship of all ; if the man is sent to prison out of term, no rule of Court can be obtained in his favour, he is perhaps hurried away before any Court sits, and, when he is listed, has no remedy, because he is then in no prison ; so that he is totally deprived of the benefit of his habeas corpus, the great privilege of his birth, which to him is as much suspended, during vacation time, as if it had been under a legal suspension by virtue of an act of Parliament.

*The Prince-Bishop of Breslau's Letter to the King of Prussia, before his Departure from that City, with his Majesty's Answer.*

S I R E,

**T**HE respectful attachment, and the fidelity with which I have behaved, all the time that I have had the honour of living under your Majesty's glorious domination, made me hope that I should constantly enjoy, to the end of my days, your good graces and protection ; and that I should ever be free of suspicion, on your Majesty's

part, by my circumspect conduct, every way agreeable to the gratitude I owe you, and which I will persevere in all my life : Nevertheless, I have been extremely grieved to find, by the letter your Majesty was pleased to write to me, from Naumburg in Saxony, the 22d of September, 1757, that I have not been able to avoid an unhappy a

fate ;

late ; and your Majesty has even since given me tokens that deprive me of all hopes of regaining your favour. The pain I have felt from these reflections and considerations is so exquisite, that I had conceived the design of repairing to Rome, and waiting there the end of this war, that I might be removed from every situation similar to that which has hitherto brought so many misfortunes upon me, not only from your Majesty, but also from the Imperial Court ; for, Breslau having surrendered to the Imperial arms, I had, a few days after, an order from her Imperial Majesty, by the hands of the Commissary Count de Kollowrath, to repair to Johannisburg, and there quietly wait the issue of this war. Seeing, afterwards, that the troubles were also reaching that place, I resolved to remove from thence to Rome, as the only course I could take, under my difficulties ; and as my health, the rigour of the season, and the disorder in my domestic affairs, did not permit me to set out directly on that journey, I tarried in the mean time at the convent of Capuchins here at Nicolsburg, where my constant retirement among those good folks, whose reputation for a dislike to the affairs of this world is well established, will screen me, as I hope, from any suspicion on the part of your Majesty. But, since I now find myself able to undertake that journey, I would not fail to inform your Majesty of it, beseeching you to be persuaded nothing but the misfortune of having incurred your displeasure has urged me to this step. However remote I shall be from your Majesty's person, I shall yet preserve that fidelity and inviolable gratitude which I owe you, together with the most respectful submission, with which I have the honour to subscribe myself

Your Majesty's most humble,  
most faithful, and most

At Nicolsburg,      submissive subject,  
Jan. 30, 1758.      The Bishop of Breslau.

The King's Answer to the above Letter.

Monseigneur Le Prince-Eveque de Breslau,  
**I** HAVE received your letter of the 30th of January, the contents of which might have surprised me, had I not been already prepared for it by the ingratitude of your past conduct, which has been attended with circumstances too remarkable to admit of your disguising it to yourself. Just as I was advancing with my army to stop the progress of my enemies, and to deliver Silesia, you were forming the design of quitting that province, which ought to have reminded you of my benefactions. You chuse for your withdrawing the moment of my approach to Breslau, the very moment when Heaven grants to my just arms the most signal successes. Pressed by the emotions of your conscience, and feeling yourself already culpable, you put yourself under the protection of a power with whom I am at open and declared war ; and now you dare to tell me yourself the resolution you are come to, glossing it over with the most frivolous pretexts, and subjoining to it false protestations of a fidelity, wherein you have failed in the most essential points. After such irritating procedures, I cannot but consider you as a traitor, who has gone over to my enemies, and has voluntarily abandoned a post, to which you ought to have been attached from the single consideration of the duties of your station ; and there remains nothing to be done, on my part, but to take the measures I shall think properest, and abandon you to your fate ; being persuaded, that a conduct so unpardonable will infallibly receive the punishments due to it, and that you cannot escape the divine vengeance, nor the contempt of mankind, who, however corrupt they may be, are not yet so far degenerated, as not to abhor traitors and ingrates.

Breslau, Feb. 25, 1758.      FREDERICK.

### To the PROPRIETORS of the UNIVERSAL MAGAZINE.

GENTLEMEN,

*I have sent you a genuine Copy of a Letter I received from Portsmouth, with a Draught of the Grafton Man of War, as she sailed into England, with a Machine constructed instead of her Rudder.*

Yours, &c. R. S.

S I R,

**A** Violent storm happened on the 24th of September, 1757, when our fleet, under the command of Vice-admiral Holbourne, was ten leagues south of Louisbourg ; which continued to rage somewhat more than a day ; and, had it lasted an hour or two longer, not so much as a single ship could have avoided the fatal effects of

its fury. The Tilbury, indeed, was the only one intirely lost ; but nine of us were dismasted and deprived of our rudders ; and we all entertained the most dreadful apprehensions. However, it pleased the almighty Ruler of the winds and waves to check this furious tempest ; and, being driven farther out to sea by the wind, now changed,

U 2

necessity,

necessity, the mother of invention, instructed us how to supply the loss of our rudder. I have sent you an exact draught of the machine we contrived for this purpose, together with a view of the Grafton, as she arrived at Portsmouth, by the help of jury masts and this ingenious contrivance. As other ships may hereafter be in our distressed circumstances, it will, doubtless, be of signal use, especially to the seafaring part of mankind, to communicate to the public the manner of constructing this curious device; and, therefore, I intreat you to send a copy of my letter, with the draught annexed, to the Proprietors of the Universal Magazine; and to desire them to order the ship and machine to be accurately engraved, and published, as soon as they can conveniently; which will highly oblige many honest tars here, and particularly, Sir,

Yours, &c. C. W.

From on board the Grafton, in Portsmouth harbour, Nov. 16, 1757.

N. B. For a farther account of the above-mentioned storm, see Vol. XXI, Page 243, of our Magazine.

#### References to the PLATE.

*a*, a davis, rigged out of the center of the stern from the ward-room; the inner end being well lashed, cleeted, and stanchioned down to the deck; and the outer end secured by three strong topping lifts from the poop; one perpendicularly, and one from each quarter.—Over a groove, at the outer end of which passes

*b b b*, a cable, where it is well lashed; thence passing, at about eight feet distance, to *c c*, two fishes, 50 feet long, which, being nailed together, are woolded upon them to the extreme end; beyond which are about twelve fathoms of stray cable, to take the greater hold in the water.—About four feet and an half from the outer end, is fixed

*d*, a square, of eighty feet by seven, made of inch plank doubled, one side perpendicular, the other horizontal, being nailed athwart each other; to the bottom of this, at

*e*, are lashed three pigs of iron ballast, which serve to depress the machine, and keep it in a proper position.—To two eye-bolts with thimbles, one in the square, the other in the fishes, is fixed a pendant on each side, to the bite of which is bent

*f*, a hawser; which, being reeved thro' a block, at the end of an out-rigger, from the fourth port on the quarter-deck, leads thence through another block lashed to the timber-heads in the gang-way, and so on the quarter-deck, where the ship is steered by a single tackle on each side;—the falls of both being one rope, it is middled and brought to a crab fixed through the gratings on the head of the capstane.

*g*, a head guy on each side, to confine it to its proper center, and prevent its having too much play.

*b b*, two preventer hawsers.

N. B. The davis is to prevent the machine from striking against the counters.

*A Copy of the Resolution of the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, &c. of York to present the Right Honourable Mr. Pitt, and the Right Honourable Mr. Legge, with the Freedom of that City in a Gold Box; which were both presented by Mr. Raper, Town-clerk.*

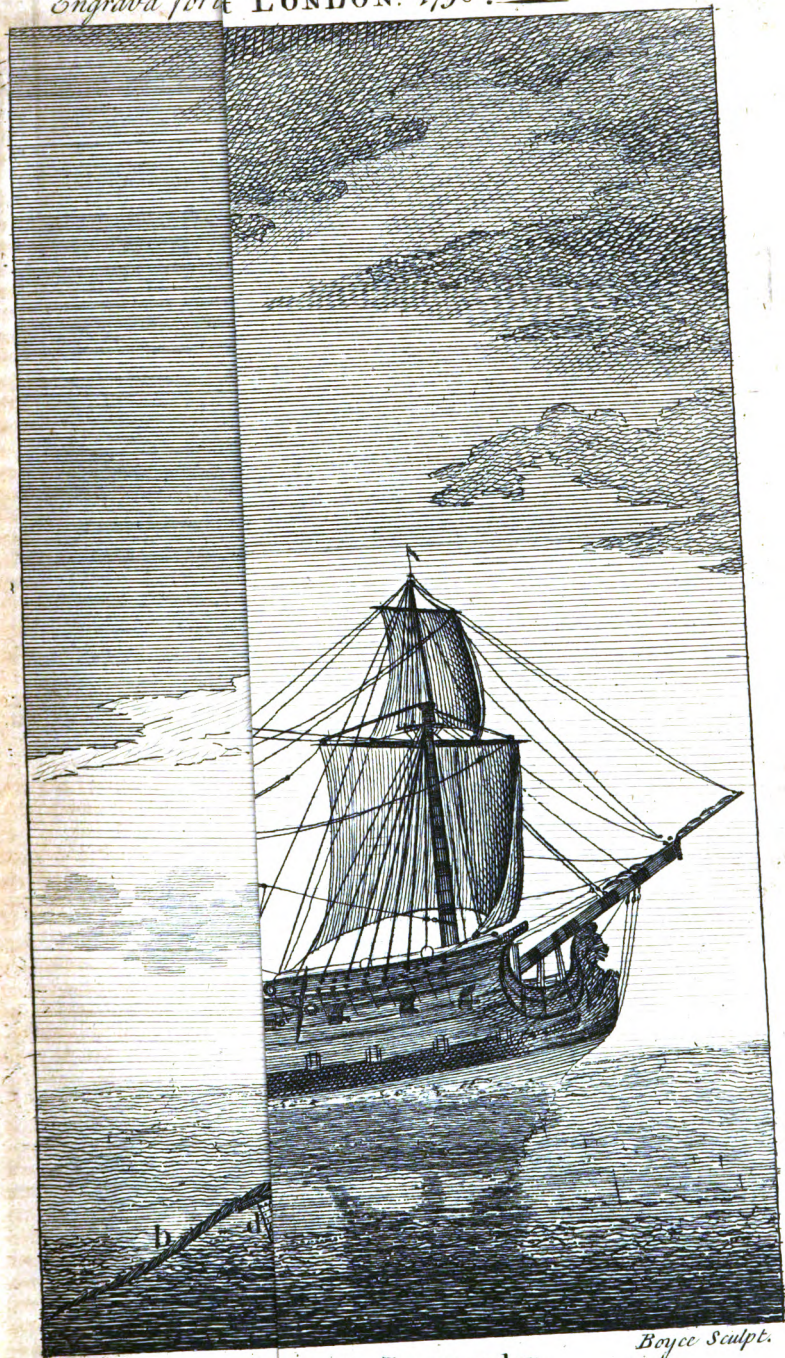
#### City of YORK.

ON Monday, the 25th of January, 1758, at a meeting of the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, Sheriffs, Four-and-twenty, and Common-council, it was unanimously resolved, That the Right Honourable William Pitt, one of his Majesty's principal Secretaries of State, and the Right Honourable Henry Bilson Legge, Chancellor and Under-treasurer of his Majesty's Exchequer, be presented with the freedom of this city, in grateful return for their approved services to the public, by a steady pursuit of such measures as tend to make us a flourishing and a respectable nation: Their vigilance and unwearied endeavours to preserve the dignity of the Crown, and revive the honour of the British arms; accompanied with a resolution and disinterestedness peculiar to true greatness: Their strict re-

gard to public oeconomy and parliamentary independency, apparent in the reduction of useless places, and the discountenance of undue influence; the only solid basis whereon our rights and privileges can be well established: Their late attempt, however unsuccessful, to make a vigorous impression on the coast of France; an instance of their upright intentions to support the Protestant cause abroad; and their constant care to lay before his Majesty the true state of his subjects; an acceptable service at this juncture at home; at once discover the motives which induced this testimony of our sentiments, and give us reason to entertain the firmest and most pleasing assurances, that the utmost exertion of their efforts will not be wanting, in their respective stations, to defeat every dangerous design upon the laws, liberties, and religion of our country,



Engrav'd for LONDON. 1758.



Boyce Sculpt.

LME S, Commander,  
*As she sail'd to* lost in the late Storm off Louisbourg.





country, and make our most gracious Sovereign, and his illustrious family, happy in the unalienable affections of a free people.

To which resolution Mr. Pitt returned to Mr. Raper this answer:

‘ I am to ask the favour of you, Sir, to convey to the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, Sheriffs, Four-and-twenty, and Common-council of the city of York, the high sense I have of the signal honour they have conferred on me, in admitting me to the freedom of that city; and to express my unfeigned gratitude for their too favourable interpretation of my inadequate efforts to carry into execution the most gracious intentions of his Majesty for the safety and honour of his people.’

St. James’s Square, March 9, 1758.

And the following answer was received from Mr. Legge:

To the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, Sheriffs, Four-and-twenty, and Common-council of the City of York.

‘ GENTLEMEN,

‘ Mr. Raper has delivered into my hands

the instrument of my admission to the freedom of the city of York, for which I beg leave to return you my most sincere and grateful acknowledgments.

‘ I am extremely sensible, that no services of mine deserve this distinguishing mark of approbation from so respectable a society, especially upon the motives which you do me the honour to alledge for conferring it. I cannot pretend to any other merit, than such as I should plead in common with many Gentlemen of superior talents, that of zealously wishing the public prosperity, and faithfully endeavouring to do my duty in the office to which his Majesty has been graciously pleased to appoint me.

‘ But the want of just pretensions, on my part, cannot diminish the high sense I must ever entertain of the obligation and honour which, upon this occasion, I have received from the city of York. I am, with great respect, Gentlemen,

Your most obliged and

Most obedient humble Servant,

Downing-street, March

H. B. LEGGE.

11, 1758.

### *Journal of the War in Germany (Vol. XXII, Page 51) continued.*

Bremen, Jan. 18. General Hardenberg having dislodged the French detachments from Burgh, Vogelsack, and Ritterhude, the public inferred, that the French troops would give the territory of Bremen no farther disturbance; but the event proved quite the reverse to what they expected. The Duke of Broglie, with the troops that occupied Ottersbürg, Rothenburg, and the neighbouring parts, appeared before this city, the 15th instant in the evening, and demanded the gates to be opened to him; threatening to have recourse to rigorous extremities, in case of a refusal. He was requested to wait till the next morning. ‘ Not a minute, he replied; Marshal Richelieu’s orders are peremptory; they admit of no delay; and I am going to use proper means to get into the city.’ Accordingly, he was, at length, admitted, having given his parole of honour, that no attempts should be made to the prejudice of their rights and liberties, or the privileges of the Regency.

Berlin, Jan. 21. According to letters from Marshal Lehwald’s head-quarters, dated the 18th instant, the Swedish army, under the command of Count Rosen, is retired into the island of Rugen, to wait for a reinforcement of 12,000 men from Sweden. A Prussian detachment has taken possession of the town of Wismar; and the Marshal has ordered a considerable body of his army to be in readiness to march towards the island of Rugen, in order to attack the Swedish army there. The city of Stralsund is blocked up all round, the garrison whereof consists of 6000 foot and 600 horse; it is already in want of meal,

beer, and forage; on which account, they have begun to kill their baggage horses. Desertion also prevails so much amongst the garrison, that deserters come over to us by dozens.

Hamburg, Jan. 27. The late expedition against Halberstadt has put the Prussians in motion in the duchy of Magdeburg, in order to hasten their junction with the army of Prince Ferdinand of Brunwic, who is to be reinforced by a large detachment from the army in Pomerania, which is to come through the duchy of Mecklenburg. Another large corps of Prussians is ready to march from Magdeburg towards the landgraviate of Hesse.

Breslau, Feb. 4. The troops that form the blockade of Schweidnitz are distributed in the neighbouring villages, and so as to assemble easily, on notice of any motion made by the garrison of that place. Several expeditions have brought us advice of divers advantages gained by our troops in Upper Silesia.

Berlin, Feb. 4. After the retreat of the French from Halberstadt, Major-general Junken was detached thereto, with two battalions of foot, and 1100 horse, having, in all, under his command, 2500 men, and a battalion which was at Aschersleben. The Marquis de Voyer d’Argenson, Major-general, arrived, on the 11th of January, with a body of 10,000 men, before the city of Halberstadt; and, at the approach of a force so much superior, General Junken retired, in good order, with the loss of only 24 sick men. The relation of this affair, published by the French, is pleased to give him two regiments of horse,

horse, and six battalions of foot: They surely forgot, that, at the battle of Rossbach, six battalions of Prussian foot were sufficient to beat the whole French army, and that of the circles!

Hildesheim, Feb. 8. A body of 2500 Prussian horse and foot advanced, the 1st instant, at five in the morning, up to the gates of Horneburg; a detachment of infantry seized the post of Steinfeld, in order to hinder the French at Schlade from succouring Horneburg. Some soldiers, having scaled the walls, seized one of the gates; whereupon the Prussians poured into the town, and attacked the French garrison so furiously, that they killed part of it, and made the rest prisoners, except a few that escaped by flight. The Prussians seized every thing belonging to the enemy, dividing the booty amongst them; one of the Officers, in particular, had plate to the value of 1000 crowns. In the afternoon they evacuated Horneburg, and led away 600 French prisoners, two-thirds of whom are infantry; and, since this expedition, the French have abandoned almost all the posts they occupied in the King of Prussia's territory.

Dantzic, Feb. 11. The Russians, under the command of General Feimer, are in possession of Königsberg, and other cities of Ducal Prussia, which have taken an oath of fidelity to the Emperors of Russia, and the public prayers for the house of Brandenburg are altered for the Imperial family.

Hamburgh, Feb. 14. Notwithstanding the rigour of the season, the Hanoverians are resolved to open the campaign to-morrow or next day; they have their head-quarters at Luneburg. It is said, that Prince Ferdinand and Prince Henry of Prussia have agreed to attack the French army in three different places at once, viz. on its right at Brunswic, its center at Hanover, and its left on the side of Bremen. The Prussians are to form the first attack, and the Hanoverians the other two; 15,000 of the latter are already assembled on the Wumme, with a large train of artillery, &c.

Berlin, February 21. The Court absolutely contradicts the report of the garrison of Schweidnitz having twice sallied out with success; and, on the contrary, assures us that the Austrian troops there remain very quiet, the place being so closely invested by the Prussians, that they cannot, without the utmost difficulty, keep up any communication with the army in Bohemia.

From the London Gazette Extraordinary,  
dated March 7.

Hanover, Feb. 21. Since the arrival of Prince George of Holstein Gottorp with a body of Prussian horse, our army has been put in motion. Prince Ferdinand of Brunswic is gone with the main body thereof into the country of Bremen. In the mean time General Zastrow is upon his march towards Giffhorne: It is said here, that Regenfein and the town of Goslar have been retaken by our troops.

Letters from Hamburgh and Stade, dated February the 20th and 21st, say, that the allied army was in full march; that the head-quarters of Prince Ferdinand of Brunswic were, on the

18th, at Schneverdingen, and those of Prince George at Soltau; that, on the 19th, the head-quarters were at Neuenkirchen upon the confines of the dutchy of Verden, and, on the 20th, at Visselhoven, on which day the castle of Rottenburg surrendered, after a resistance of six hours; and the garrison, consisting of about 150 men, were made prisoners of war.

Wilshausen, Feb. 23. The French have quitted Otterburg, leaving behind them all their artillery and ammunition. Verden is in our possession; and we are assured that the French are preparing to evacuate Zell.

Whitehall, March 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 Brunswic had dislodged the French from Rottenburg, Otterburg, and Verden, and approached with his advanced guard the city of Bremen, the French had left it on the 23d of February, and his most 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 Wefer, gave orders to the hereditary Prince of Brunswic to repair thither with two battalions of Hanoverians, and two of the Brunswic 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 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 Poleretsky's regiment, were at Nord Dreber, 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 Poleretsky, who is dangerously wounded, with two Captains, two Lieutenants, and an hundred and thirty hussars, prisoners of war; and took besides ten standards, a pair of kettle-drums, and three hundred 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

ment and the Duke de Randon did Hanover on the 28th, observing good discipline, and without the least plunder.

We hear likewise, that the French have quit-  
ted Brunswick, Cassel, Gottingen, Hameln, Nein-  
burg, &c. the particulars whereof are still ex-  
pected. Their plan, at present, seems to be to re-  
treat towards Munster, Paderborn, and Osnabrug;  
but, as Prince Ferdinand follows them closely,  
with all imaginable expedition, he will probably  
surprise some of their detachments on their march,  
before they arrive at the place of their des-  
tination.

Extract of a letter from Bremen, dated Feb. 25.  
A panic terror reigns among the French troops,  
of which the allies endeavour to make a proper  
advantage, being resolved to give them no respite,  
till they have drove them quite on the other side  
the Rhine.

From the Gazette, dated March 11.

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 here-  
ditary of Brunswick began to march to Doevern  
yesterday the 23d, at seven in the morning: It  
was eleven when we arrived there, being obliged  
to wait for the hussars and dragoons. From  
thence we marched towards Bremen, where, as  
we were informed, there were some floats of tim-  
ber: 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 secu-  
rity, 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 dra-  
goons, were destined to make a feint attack on  
the left side of the Weser. The three other bat-  
talions 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, af-  
ter 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 O-  
berg's, the second battalion of the Brunswick  
guards, the remainder of the first battalion of  
that regiment, and the Hessian squadron. Be-  
tween four and five o'clock we marched with the  
regiment of Haufe, a part of the first battalion,  
and a haubitzer. When we were got upon the  
causeway, 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, who 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 coun-  
tenance upon the occasion became necessary; and

we marched on, with the utmost diligence, to  
the town. We met, at first, with no opposi-  
tion, 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  
beought 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 through a garden and a house, and to attack  
the enemy in the rear. This succeeded; and  
the bayonet fixed was chiefly used on this occa-  
sion; so that it must be said, humanity suffered  
for the slaughter that then happened. The ene-  
my 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 keep-  
ing this post, the capitulation hereafter mention-  
ed was granted. The Lorraine guards are demo-  
lished. 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 pri-  
vate men. The regiment of Hads had 12 men  
killed and 60 wounded.

The Officers, who particularly distinguished  
themselves, were, M. de la Motte, who has acted  
with great prudence and courage. Lieut. Engel  
commanded the attack on the left side of the ri-  
ver, and did alone, by his well-judged conduct,  
fix the enemy's whole attention; which cannot  
be sufficiently commended. Capt. Bourdon, of  
Haufe's, behaved extremely well. Mess. Rich-  
ter, Koppelow the Captain, and his brother the  
Lieutenant, as well as Ensign Vitzham, have  
all behaved as men of courage and honour ought  
to do.

Capitulation between his most serene Highness  
the hereditary Prince of Brunswick-Luneburg  
on the one Part, and the Comte de Chabot,  
Brigadier of the French King's Army, Com-  
mander of a Body of Royal Volunteers, and  
Grand Huntsman of Lorraine and Bar, on the  
other Part.

- I. The garrison shall go out with all the ho-  
nours of war, and the Officers with their bag-  
gage.
- II. After the signing of this present capitulation,  
the garrison shall immediately go to whatever  
place it may think proper, and no act of hos-  
tility shall be committed, on either side, till it  
arrives at the place of its destination. The  
detachment of Bigne, of the regiment of  
Britanny, which was to come to the succour  
of this place, shall also be comprehended in  
the present article.
- III. The Count de Chabot gives his parole of  
honour, to deliver up all the cannon, ammu-  
nition, and provisions belonging to the French  
King, to his most serene Highness; particulars  
of which shall be delivered to his most serene  
Highness by an Officer appointed for that pur-  
pose.

IV. All the prisoners taken during the action, as well Officers as private men, shall be treated as such: But the Chaplains, Surgeons, and Officers servants, shall be released.

In witness whereof his most serene Highness and the Count de Chabot have signed the above-mentioned capitulation. Done at Hoya, the 23d of February, 1758, at 9 o'clock at night.

C H A B O T.

List of the French Prisoners taken at the Attack of Hoya, Feb. 23.

Regiment of Brittany.		
Names of Officers.	Rank.	
1. du Lauza	Captain	wounded
2. de Sorbier	Capt. of grenadiers	
3. d'Asan	Lieutenant	
4. Fontenille	Lieutenant	
5. Bielt	Lieut. of grenadiers	
Regiment of Gardes Lorraine.		
6. Regnac	Captain	wounded
7. Maillane	Second Captain	
8. la Violette	Lieu. of grenadiers	
9. Fashion	ditto	
10. la Bastie	Lieutenant	
11. le Guillon	ditto	
12. St. Genis	Captain	wounded
13. Glemare	ditto	
14. Coffemore	Lieutenant	
15. Ilvard	ditto	
16. Chev. de Vaugrand	Captain	
Regiment of Royal Volunteers.		
17. Vaincre	Lieutenant	
Regiment of Gens d'Armes.		
18. la Gaumarie	Captain	
Regiment of the Mestre de Camp General.		
19. Bourdon	Aid Major	
Subalterns, Drums, and private Men.		
Regiments.	Number.	Wounded.
Gardes Lorraines	305	27
Britanny	56	15
Royal volunteers	1	
Harcourt's dragoons	2	
— Mestre de Camp	28	
Dampiere, horse	1	
Total	393	42
	19 Officers	
	8 Commis.	

Sick made Prisoners in the

Hospital at Memfen 250

In all 670

Extract of a Letter from Osnabrug, March 1.

We begin now to be distressed in a different manner from what we have hitherto experienced. The French who were in Bremen, finding themselves, by the taking of Hoya, cut off from all communication and subsistence, immediately evacuated that town, and all the posts they possessed on this side the Weser. They are all retiring hither, and their baggage-waggons are going in all haste towards Munster. We have at present but four battalions of the regiment of Champagne, one regiment of cavalry, and one of dragoons; but we are still in expectation, to-day, of M. de St. Germain, with 21 battalions and

22 squadrons; he was yesterday at Dam. All of them will be quartered in this town; those who are at present in it, are the first of those who fled. I am at this instant assured, that there is a body of 16,000 Hanoverians at Bassum near Vech: If this is true, I believe I shall soon see an action. The French do not know what is become of the Prince of Clermont, and are without orders. The general opinion is, that they will attempt to reach Wesel. As they have been obliged to set fire to their magazines at Diepholtz, at Hoya, and other places, it is impossible for them to subsist here, this country being intirely exhausted of forage. Notwithstanding this, they have exacted 250,000 rations, and have received for answer, that they may take what they can find, it being impossible to furnish them with 10,000 of the quantity demanded. It is shocking to see these troops on their march; they have not even a wagon; the peasants are obliged to convey every thing; the regiments have only a few mules to carry their cantines. I saw the day before yesterday about 50 of the peasants waggons, with four horses, conducted by soldiers, the peasants having made their escape and abandoned them; the country will be ruined, if this continues. I took the liberty to speak to some French Officers with a great deal of frankness and sincerity; they themselves encouraged me to it by the dreadful accounts they give of their Generals and their conduct. They do not even spare Ministry of Versailles.

Copy of a Letter from Osnabrug, March 3.

This is the sequel to my letter of the 1st instant, which I finished in order to meet the corps commanded by M. de St. Germain, which arrived an hour after, worn out with fatigue by the forced marches which the hussars had obliged them to make; who, in all probability, would have harrassed them much more, had they not found such a quantity of baggage, which stuck fast in the miry roads. The black hussars came very opportunely; they have made a very considerable booty; and we hear nothing but the complaints of many Officers of rank, who have saved nothing but the shirts upon their backs. Imagine what a confusion there is in this town, where there are 22 battalions and some squadrons quartered. But that is a trifle, if not attended by a most calamitous scarcity of provisions, which begins to be felt. We had been with out bread for these three days past, had we not taken the precaution to lay in a store of it, and that is now as hard as stone. The meat that was sold five days ago for five sols per pound, now costs above two florins. Two Hanoverian trumpets entered the city yesterday. The inhabitants imagined a Hanoverian corps was at the gates, and that they came to summon the Commandant to surrender; which put them into a terrible consternation. They were bringing back safe-guards. The hussars have been seen about three leagues from hence; but I do not hear where the different bodies of the allies are. The greatest part of the French troops is supposed to be at Hamelen, but it is uncertain whether this or Minden is to be the place of junction: All we know is, that the baggage goes by Munster to Wesel, and the Officers,

Officers say, that the army will take the same route.

Extract of a Letter from the Head Quarters of Prince Ferdinand of Brunswick, dated Saxenbøgen, March 3.

We continue our pursuit of the French. General Oberg, the hereditary Prince of Brunswick, and General Schulemburg, march with a considerable corps on the other side of the Weser; and we advance, at an equal distance, on this side. If Minden is not abandoned, it will probably be attacked to-morrow. The Prince of Holstein has one day's march of us. He has just made many more prisoners; and the plunder they have taken from the enemy is very considerable. Our chapeurs, that the Duke had left on the Aller, are advanced as far as Hildesheim, where they have joined the advanced guard of Prince Henry of Prussia, who had his head quarters at Hefsen the 1st of this month, and has put a garrison into Wolfenbüttele and Goslar.

From the London Gazette, dated March 14.

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 picquets of the regiment of Bretagne, and a detachment of Mestre de Camp dragoons. Finding himself surrounded on all sides, and on 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 have been 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 Count 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 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 Hunte, and quartered at Wilshausen, which place we quitted on the 26th, at ten in the morning, in order to proceed to Vecht.

We carried the 27th at Vecht, and, upon in-

telligence 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 Vorde, 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, which 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 moroding 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 Due 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 waggons, laden with the effects of M. de St. Germain, fell into the hands of the Hanoverians at Wilshausen. We are ignorant of what has passed at Nienburg 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 16 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 11. 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 126 taken prisoners. The French have evacuated all the country about Wilshausen; and it was also reported, that part of the allied army had already entered into the landgraviate of Hesse, in order to drive the French out of the same.

Extract of a Letter from a French Officer, dated Paderborn, March 7.

I set out from Hamelen on the 5th instant; the news then was, that, in the night between the 3d and 4th, some companies of grenadiers had had a skirmish between Hamelen and Hildesheim, which ended without advantage on either side. Nothing passed the night following, and the enemy did not appear, it is imagined, that they have formed a new plan, and that our retreat is not yet over. Our troops have been incamped near Steinbeck, and the equipages are still sent off with the utmost haste: the tents, and what is most necessary, being only kept. 'Tis lamentable to see the great number of waggons and coaches stuck fast in the deep roads, and abandoned.

abandoned. All the horses in the country which could be come at, have been carried off. They make them draw, without feeding, till they drop down. Our sick, who are recovering, have no subsistence on the road; considerable numbers of them have died since they left Hanover, Brunswick, and Hildesheim. It is absolutely impossible that this army, though fully recruited, should ever have success, unless better discipline be established in it.

**Extract of a Letter from Osnabrug, dated the 8th of March.**

We are now, to our great satisfaction, delivered from the numerous and bad company we have lately had. Yesterday morning M. de St Germain began his march towards Melle and Herford, in order to draw towards Minden, and assist that garrison by this time blockaded by the Hanoverians. As the black hussars appeared at half a league's distance from this city, the French took the precaution to shut all the gates, and afterwards to permit none of them to be opened, but that through which they were to pass. They left in their hospital 32 dead, and 64 in extremities. We are every moment expecting the arrival of the hussars and Hanoverian hunters. If all the French troops are in the same condition as that body of them which I saw here, and which I had time to observe particularly, the Hanoverians cannot fail of demolishing them; there is more misery and discontent, and a greater want of discipline among them, than can be conceived. The regiment of Alsace, of three battalions, consisted of about 600 men, that of Usingen of about 140, and the others were not more complete. The national troops, however, are in a better condition; but all the foreign ones are ruined. The regiments which were in, or near, Bremen, have lost all their tents and baggage waggons. The plate of Mess. de St. Germain, la Valette, and St. Chaman, has fallen into the hands of the black hussars: In short, their retreat has been a flight and intire route. Stragglers come in here daily, almost naked, and cruelly treated by the countrymen. Those who have fallen in the way of the hussars have been much better used, the latter have only disarmed them; desiring them to acquaint their Officers, that such soldiers as they did not deserve to be made prisoners; which language irages them. A rumour is just spread, that the city of Minden had been evacuated, and that M. de St. Germain's corps was gone to join the Prince de Clermont, (who is very strong at Hamelen) in order to march afterwards to meet Prince Ferdinand, and give him battle; but an Officer of rank has told me, in confidence, that only the garrison of Hamelen was on the other side of the Weser, and the whole French army besides on this side; and that he did not doubt but they should march to Lipstadt, and from thence to Wesel. He is sure they have no subsistence, and that they have no magazine besides that at Lipstadt. The heavy baggage is at Munster.

The inhabitants of Hanover have been in great consternation; they expected to be pillaged at the time of evacuation; but the citizens have suf-

fered no otherwise than by the loss of their arms, which were destroyed. The Duc de Randon's name will ever be loved and honoured in that city, for the good discipline he kept up, and his humane behaviour.

He distributed to the poor the corn and meal which remained in the magazines, whilst those, who commanded at Brunswick, burned all the provisions.

Osnabrug, March 11. The town of Minden was not evacuated yesterday, and, as the garrison must be pretty strong, perhaps it may hold out some days longer. The cannonading begun the 9th. One body of 16,000 Hanoverians is on this side the Weser, and another of the same force forms the blockade on the other side. It is difficult to conceive how they could get their heavy artillery thither, and I should readily believe they had none, if we did not hear the firing at this place, which is at 14 leagues distance; a proof that they must have large cannon. The French have destroyed the fine stone bridge there, and have taken care to fix palisades in all the places that are liable to be attacked. It is said the rampart and ditch are good; if so they may maintain themselves there a great while. M. de St. Germain's corps is not gone far; they have halted in the villages of Disfen, Rimslo, Enger, &c. where they commit most horrid and unheard of outrages. They exact subsistence that cannot possibly be furnished them, and make that a pretence for moroding and plundering the inhabitants of the flat country in a most cruel manner.

There are 1000 horse in Disfen. This village is in the baillage of M. de Munster. The inhabitants wrote him word yesterday, that, if they were not assisted speedily, they should be intirely ruined in a few days; but it is impossible to give them any succour, and representations are useless to people half starved. Yesterday arrived in this city a trumpet of the regiment of Hammerstein, with letters to the Regency; the contents are not yet known. He says, the Hanoverian troops are in the best condition imaginable, and that, now they have been eye-witnesses to the misery and desolation, to which the French have reduced their native country, they are so exasperated, that they breathe nothing but revenge against those public robbers.

Nimeguen, March 11. The French magazines of hay at Wesel are quite spoiled by the floods. I have not yet heard that they have purchased any more, in order to form magazines, which looks as if they did not expect to be able to make a stand there. The inhabitants of the Dutchy of Cleves foresee plainly, that the French, before they quit the country, will plunder, under pretence that the contributions have not been paid; and what increases their apprehensions, is the prohibition, which has been renewed, of carrying any thing out of the country; but that does not prevent the inhabitants from removing their effects by stealth. Several loaded waggons are already come hither.

A great many miners are arrival at Wesel and Guekders; they threaten to blow up those towns at their departure. It is uncertain whether these

menaces are thrown out to make the inhabitants redeem the towns, or whether they intend actually to put them in execution. The Roman Catholics are very uneasy, particularly the convents, where public prayers have been put up for the House of Austria.

The streets in every town in the dutchy of Clevea are crouded with carriages of all sorts, loaded with French baggage, which they have already sent so far; and it is the same in the high roads. At Emmeric they have thrown two bridges over the river, and three at Dusseldorf.

Hague, March 14. By letters received this morning from Hanover and Stade, the head quarters of Prince Ferdinand were, since the 8th instant, at Hartum, one mile and an half from Minden. His Highness, upon receiving intelligence that a considerable corps of the enemy was advancing towards that town, immediately passed the Weser, in order to meet them, but they did not think proper to wait for him. In the mean time this town is invested quite round on both sides of the river, and a communication of the blockade formed by a bridge of boats, which we have thrown over the Weser. The heavy cannon being arrived, they had begun to bombard the town on the 9th instant; and it was imagined, that the garrison, which consists of 5000 men, would soon offer to capitulate.

They write from Willhausen of the 11th inst, that the garrison of Minden had made another sally in the night between the 7th and 8th, in order to forage a village on the other side of the river, from whence they had carried off a great number of cows, sheep, and hogs, but were very quickly drove back; and that the Commandant of the town, seeing himself so hard pressed, had already offered to capitulate, and surrender the place, on condition of his being permitted to march out of it with liberty and the military honours; but that this offer had been rejected.

There are other letters which say, that, of 6000 men, of which the garrison of Hamelen consisted, the French have withdrawn 5000, (leaving only 1000 in the town) which retired to the army.

It is further added, that the Hanoverian troops have made themselves masters of the post of Vecht, which is an advantageous one, for intercepting the communication of the French with the country of East Friesland.

Prince Henry of Prussia is still in the country of Hildesheim, with his corps, but will soon march forward. The Hanoverian troops are in perfect good condition; and the augmentation, that is to make every battalion 1100 men, is already very near complete. There is scarce a battalion of the French that have 200.

Hague, March 17. By letters from Wesel we are informed, that the town was full of equipages and baggage, which the French had sent away from their army. They were preparing hospitals at Ruremonde; and the rest of the dispositions, making in all that country, seemed to indicate, that they expected the French would return that way.

Head Quarters at Hille, March 14.

Minden having surrendered this morning, on condition that the garrison is to be prisoners of war, Major-general Count Kiehnafegge took possession of two gates with a battalion of grenadiers. The French garrison consists of eight battalions, viz.

- 2 battalions Swiss of Sales.
- 1 battalion Gardes Lorraines.
- 2 battalions Leonnois from Nienburg.
- 2 battalions grenadiers Royaux de Solar.
- 1 battalion Prince Charles Palatin.

And a detachment of infantry de Hainault, And eight squadrons of horse, viz,

- 2 squadrons Clermont.
- 2 squadrons Conti.
- 2 squadrons Mestre de Camp.
- 2 squadrons Hainault.

And a detachment of hussars.

1 Lieutenant-general, 2 Brigadiers-general; making in all, Officers and common men, 3516.

Extract of a Letter from the Hague, March 21.

By letters from Hanover of the 17th instant we are informed, that the French garrison, made prisoners of war at Minden, went from thence the day before, and were afterwards dispersed in several places. Besides 67 pieces of cannon of different sizes, a considerable magazine was likewise found in that town, and, it is said, a military chest. The Duke of Brunswick Wolfenbuttle's own regiment was to remain there in garrison. The French garrison at Hamelen then consisted of no more than three battalions; but it was thought the enemy were about to evacuate that town as well as Munden, the only places that remained in their possession of the whole electorate.

Prince Ferdinand's head quarters were still at Hille on the 16th instant; but his Highness was to move the next day, in order to proceed to Herford, from whence the French had retired; and his march was afterwards to be directed towards Lipstadt. The number of French, taken prisoners within these three weeks past, is made to amount to near 9000 men.

Letters from Hamburg say, that the news of the surrender of Schweidnitz was expected there every moment; the last advices from Silesia having mentioned, that the place was battered in the briskest manner from seven different batteries.

Admiralty-office, March 25.

Extract of a Letter from Commodore Holmes to Mr. Cleveland, dated from on Board the Seahorse, at Anchor off Embden, March the 21st 1758.

It is with the greatest pleasure that I can acquaint my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty of the success of his Majesty's ships in this river.

On the 17th the Seahorse and Strombolo anchored between Delfziel and Knok; and on the 18th they came to their station between Knok and Embden, by which the enemy saw themselves cut off from all communication down the river.



They continued working on their batteries towards the sea; but, at the same time, made all the necessary preparations for evacuating the place.

The garrison consisted of about 3720 men.

On the 19th, at six in the morning, the French troops were under arms, and marched out of the town before night; and on the 20th the Austrians began their march; at nine in the morning.

About noon, and not before, I had this intelligence; also that they had been transporting their baggage and cannon up the river in small vessels over-night; and that one of them was lying round a point of land, at some distance from us, to go up by the next tide.

So soon as we could stem the tide, I dispatched the armed cutter *Acrias*, and two of my boats, in pursuit of the enemy; they came up with the vessel, and took her.

I reinforced them by another boat; and the whole detachment, commanded by Capt. Taylor, continued the chase up the river; and, in fight of their army, and under their fire, he came up with one of them, run her aground, and carried her. The Officers and men left the vessel, to recover the shore; in attempting of which some of them dropped by the fire from the boat.

The other two vessels got clear, under favour of the night, and cover of their army.

In the first vessel taken there was some money found, concluded to be pay for the troops, and therefore detained.

The other vessel that was taken, had on board Major de Bertrand, and several other Officers civil and military, with three hostages, and a guard of private men.

[ To be continued. ]

### *The Political State of EUROPE, &c.*

March 7.

**A**T a numerous meeting of the Society for the encouragement of Arts, Manufactures, and Commerce, on Wednesday last, the following Noblemen and Gentlemen were elected Officers for the year ensuing: The Rt. Hon. Lord Viscount Folkestone, President; Lord Romney, Earl of Litchfield, Earl Harcourt, Lord Willoughby of Parham, Rev. Dr. Stephen Hales, Charles Whitworth, James Theobald, and Edward Hooper, Esqrs. Vice-Presidents; John Goodchild, Esq; Treasurer; Mr. William Shipley, Register; and Mr. George Box, Secretary.

March 9.

Two Princes of Brunswick having been mentioned in the late accounts from Germany, and in some of them not properly distinguished, it may not be amiss to observe, that Prince Ferdinand, who has the chief command of the allied troops, is brother to the reigning Duke of Brunswick-Wolfenbüttele, and a General Officer in the King of Prussia's service; the other, the hereditary Prince, (whose name is also Ferdinand) is the son of Charles the reigning Duke, who married a sister of his present Prussian Majesty.

March 11.

Lord Chamberlain's Office, March 10.

Orders for the change of the mourning for her late Royal Highness the Princess Carolina, on Sunday the 26th instant, viz.

The men to continue in black full trimmed, plain or fringed linen, black swords and buckles.

Undress, grey frocks.

The ladies to wear black silk, fringed or plain linen, white gloves, black and white shoes, fans and tippets, white necklaces and earrings. No diamonds.

Undress, white or grey lustrings, tabbies or damasks.

March 14.

It is pretended, that an express is gone to the Court of Russia, with an offer (provided they will withdraw their forces) of a certain yearly sum, whilst the war continues; and that, on a refusal, a large fleet will be forthwith sent to the Baltic.

March 18.

Yesterday the Hon. General Yorke set out for the Court of Berlin, in order to execute some business of great importance.

March 21.

Sunday night about ten o'clock died at his house in Duke-street, of a mortification in his bowels, the most reverend his Grace Matthew Hutton, D. D. Lord Archbishop of Canterbury, Primate of all England, and Metropolitan; President of the Corporation of the sons of the Clergy, and of the society for the Propagation of the Gospel in foreign parts, Governor of the Charterhouse, and one of the Lords of his Majesty's most honourable Privy-council.

His Grace succeeded Archbishop Herring in three sees, viz. April 1743 in that of Bangor, November 1747 in that of York, and April last in that of Canterbury.

The late Archbishop was on Thursday last at St. Laurence's church with the Governors of the London hospital, after which his Grace went to the House of Peers, where he was also on Friday last, and was taken ill on Saturday.

March 25.

On Thursday last the Lords authorised by his Majesty notified the Royal assent to the following acts.

An act for granting an aid to his Majesty by a land tax.

An act for punishing mutiny and desertion.

An act for the regulation of his Majesty's marine forces, while on shore.

An act for ascertaining and collecting the poor's rates, and for better regulating the poor of St. Mary Magdalen Bermondsey; Also to several road bills, and seven private bills.

Leghorn, March 3. The Louisa Ulerica, Olofi Strom, Master, is arrived here from Smyrna, which place he left the 14th of January, when people daily died of the plague. This has been confirmed by an English vessel, the Prince Edward, John Stewart, Master, who left Smyrna on the 4th of February. His Britannic Majesty's ship the *Ambuscade* has taken and sent five French Turkey ships into this port.

March

March 27.

On Friday last, Richard William Vaughan, a young fellow who about 18 months ago left Stafford, by reason of a statute of bankruptcy being taken out against him, was committed to New Prison in Clerkenwell, for counterfeiting Bank notes. It seems he had courted a young lady of some fortune since his residence in London, to whom he was to have been married in the Easter holidays; but pretending, tho' under misfortunes, to be a man of worth, and being pressed by the young Lady's uncle to give proofs of it, took this method to make it appear; and by applying to one artist to engrave the Britannia, and to another to make the writing, he at length accomplished the several parts; but, the first engraver which he employed not finishing his part to his liking, he had applied to, a second, who, penetrating his design, gave information of it to the Bank, the Directors of which immediately caused him to be apprehended: Upon his examination before Justice Fielding, it appeared that he had filled up several of these notes, and had shewn them to his intended bride, then sealed them up and left them in her hands, as a pledge of his veracity; but it does not appear that he otherwise uttered any of them. Upon searching his lodgings, they found the copper-plates he had made use of, and some of the notes that had been printed off; tho' two that were upon him when he was seized he swallowed. He confessed the whole affair, and frankly owned he had no other fraudulent intention in what he had done but to impose upon the uncle, in order to accomplish his marriage with the niece. How he could counterfeited the words Bank of England, which are impressed in the paper by the mould in making it, is the most astonishing, as the man seems otherwise to be no conjurer. The paper he had made use of, had been observed to be thicker than usual even by the young Lady herself, but, having no suspicion of such a fraud, thought no more about the matter till the whole was discovered.

By a private letter from France to a merchant of London there is this remarkable observation, that, in the account which Count Clermont sent to Court, upon his arrival in Hanover, to take upon him the command of the French army in that electorate, on the resignation of Marshal Richelieu, he tells the King, That he found his Majesty's army divided into three bodies, one above ground, another under ground, and the third in the hospitals. He therefore desires his Majesty's instructions, whether he should endeavour to bring any of them away, or stay there and bury the rest.

### *Births, Marriages, Deaths, Preferments, Promotions, Bankrupts, &c.*

#### B I R T H S.

A Son to the Lady of the Hon. George Hobart, Esq.

A daughter to the Lady of — Obrian, sister of the Right Hon. the Earl of Halifax.

A daughter to Lady Monson.

A daughter to the Countess of Essex.

A daughter to the Countess of Orkney.

A son to the Lady of Nathaniel Curzon, Esq; in Audley-square.

#### M A R R I A G E S.

GEORGE Thornley, Esq; of Stockport in Cheshire, to Miss Elisabeth Bowker.

Mr. Totton, of Spital-square, to Miss Rice, of the same place.

Mr. Johnson, jeweller, in Plough-court, Carey-street, to Miss Creswell, of the same place.

Mr. Withy, book and print-seller, in Fleet-street, to Miss Polly Johnson.

John Levens, Esq; of Croyden in Surry, to Miss Hannah Reding, of Birmingham in Warwickshire.

Major Barlow, of the old buffi, to Miss Sophia Gauntlett, daughter of Alderman Gauntlett, of Winchester.

Mr. Jeremiah Curtis, of Wye in Kent, to Miss Righton, of Tenterden.

Mr. William Heathfield, silkman, on Ludgate-hill, to Miss Sarah-Olivia Peters, daughter of the late Peter Peters, Esq; of Dadmans, near Sittingborne, in Kent.

Dr. Thomas Dickson, of Queen-street, to Miss Carlyle, of Bond-street.

Mr. John Craven, linen-draper, of York-street, Covent-garden, to Miss Heath, of Arundel-street.

Rev. Mr. Fisher, to Miss Merrist, daughter of the late John Merrist, Esq; chief Clerk to the House of Lords.

Grubb, Esq; of Salisbury, to Miss Keene, daughter of Morgan Keene, Esq; of the same place.

John Day, Esq; to Miss Polly Dennis, of Goswell-street.

Mr. Robert Bryant, of Ilminster, in Somersetshire, to Miss Jeane, of Kennington in Kent.

Mr. Charles Fowler, Master of the Crown inn at Amersham in Bucks, to Miss Kitty Keene.

Hon. George Brown, Esq; of Coalston, one of the Senators of the College of Justice at Edinburgh, to Miss Jenny Kinloch.

Mr. Benjamin Lara, Italian merchant in St. Mary Axe, to Miss Rebecca Jefferson of the same place.

Mr. John Newton, woollen-draper, in the Minories, to Miss Gardner of the same place.

Bartholomew Bickham, junior, Esq; of Yarmouth, to Miss Sally Weston of Ayliffe-street, Goodman's-fields.

#### D E A T H S.

SIR Edward Blount, Baronet, of Soddington, Worcestershire.

Mark Batt, Esq; of Muttonham in the county of Cornwall.

Rev. Dr. Ogilby, near Rippon in Yorkshire.

John Helmke, Esq; House Steward to his Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland.

Capt. Windbolt, at Stepany Causey, who served as a volunteer, under the Duke of Ormond, at the taking of Vigo.

Right Hon. Henry Vane, Earl of Darlington, Viscount Barnard, Lord Lieutenant and Vice-Admiral of the county of Durham.

Rev. Dr. Newcomb, Dean of Gloucester.

George Baker, Esq; at Peckham.

Rowland

Rowland Newby, Esq; near Doncaster in Yorkshire.

Capt. Robert Wilkinson, in South Audley-street, a volunteer, under the late Duke of Marlborough, at the battle of Ramillies.

Right Hon. Robert Lord Rollo, at Perthshire in Scotland.

Philip Scarth, Esq; Treasurer of Christ's hospital.

Rev. Dr. Sharp, Prebendary of Durham, and Archdeacon of Northumberland.

Thomas Nettleton, Esq; in Princes-street, near Leicester-fields.

Rev. Mr. Lloyd, in Stafford-street.

His Grace Matthew Hutton, D. D. Lord Archbishop of Canterbury.

Gwynn Vaughan, Esq; at Greenwich, one of the Commissioners of the Customs.

Mr. Knight, Master of the Swan tavern on Fish-street-hill.

Captain Andrew Breeding, at Mile-End, Commander of the Hanover packet in the West-India trade.

Mr. James Warren, merchant, in Broad-street.

Mr. Joseph Newton, toyman, in the Strand.

Mr. Leveridge, belonging to Covent-garden theatre, aged 88.

Mr. Shipley, grocer, in Watling-street.

#### P R E F E R M E N T S .

**R**EV. Mr. Ward, to the rectory of Clopton in Suffolk.

Rev. Mr. George Buwill, to the rectory of Leyborne in Kent.

Rev. Mr. Sellon, to be lecturer of St. Giles's in the Fields.

Rev. Mr. Thomas Dinley, to the vicarage of Milton Albury, in the county of Cumberland.

Rev. Mr. William Henley, to the vicarage of Dunkton, in the county of Bucks.

Rev. Mr. Jackson, to the rectory of Carlton St. Mary in the county of Norfolk.

Rev. Mr. William Brent, to the living of Lammerton in Cornwall.

Rev. Mr. Totton, to be lecturer of Hexham in Northumberland.

Rev. Mr. Thomas Weston, to the vicarage of Bramfield in Suffolk.

Rev. Mr. Richard Brooks, to the vicarage of Lothenby in the county of Northampton.

Rev. Mr. Bathurst, to the vicarage of Huntley-in-the-Spring, in the county of Somerset.

Rev. Mr. Samuel Terring, to the rectory of Yenloy, otherwise Fenton, in the county of Gloucester.

Rev. Mr. William Partington, to the rectory of Clatworthy in the county of Leicester.

Right Rev. Dr. Thomas Secker to the see of Canterbury.

Right Rev. Dr. John Hume to the see of Oxford; and also the Deanery of St. Paul's.

Rev. Dr. Young to the see of Bristol.

#### P R O M O T I O N S .

**B**OOTH Gore, Esq; of Artarmon in the county of Sligo, in the kingdom of Ireland, to the dignity of a Baronet of the said kingdom.

George-Lewis Scott, Esq; to be one of the Commissioners for the management and receipt

of his Majesty's revenue of excise, and other duties within England, Wales, and town of Berwick upon Tweed.

Henry Flitcroft, Esq; to be Comptroller of his Majesty's works within that part of Great Britain called England.

Stephen Wright, Esq; to be Master Mason of all his Majesty's works.

John Lade, of Warbleton, in the county of Sussex, Esq; to be a Baronet of the kingdom of Great Britain.

#### B — K — T S .

**R**OBERT Sloper the younger, of Devizes in the county of Wilts, clothier, woolstapler, and chapman.

George Cox, of Aylsham in the county of Norfolk, grocer and tallow-chandler.

Michael Crisfield, now or late of the city of Bath, in the county of Somerset, coach-master, horse-dealer, and chapman.

William Watkins, of the parish of St. John the Baptist, in the city of Hereford, vintner.

Joseph Read, of Hosier-lane, in the parish of St. Sepulchre, London, clothworker, dealer, and chapman.

James Suidre, of the parish of St. Ann, Westminster, in the county of Middlesex, apothecary.

Edward Hill, late of Watling-street, London, merchant, dealer, and chapman.

William Rastrick, late of Leeds in the county of York, merchant.

Richard Creefe, now or late of the parish of St. Mary Newington-Butts, in the county of Surrey, carpenter, dealer, and chapman.

Jacob Hancock, late of the parish of St. George Hanover-square, in the county of Middlesex, painter.

William Stuart, late of the town of Northampton in the county of Northampton, iron-monger.

Robert Ramsay, of Wooburn in the county of Bedford, dealer and chapman.

William Chalwood, of Walton upon Thames in the county of Surrey, shopkeeper, dealer, and chapman.

Allan Davison, now or late of Budge-row, London, dealer and chapman.

John Marsden, of Pontefract in the county of York, linen-draper.

John Lethbridge the younger, of Newton Abbot, within the parish of Wolborough in the county of Devon, money-scrivener, merchant, lime-burner, and chapman.

William Hyatt, of David-street, in the parish of St. George Hanover-square, in the county of Middlesex, brewer, dealer, and chapman.

Henry Ray, now or late of Saffron-Walden in the county of Essex, draper, dealer, and chapman.

John Corleis, late of Warrington in the county of Lancaster, grocer.

John Lambert, of Leeds in the county of York, linen-draper, dealer, and chapman.

Jonathan Parker and Joseph Forster, of the parish of St. Mary Whitechapel, in the county of Middlesex, chemists, druggists, and partners.

William Edwards, late of the city of Bristol, merchant, taylor, and salesman.

## BOOKS published in MARCH.

**C**HIRON; or, the Mental Optician, 2 Volumes. Robinson, 5s.  
**Agis**: A Tragedy. Millar, 1s. 6d.  
**Considerations upon War.** Osborn, 5s.  
**An Address to the Great Man, with Advice to the Public.** Robinson, 1s.  
**Almira**; or, the History of a French Lady of Distinction. Corbett, 3s.  
**Several Discourses preached at the Temple, by Thomas Sherlock, D. D. 4th Volume.** Whifton, 5s.  
**A Letter to Mr. David Hume, on the Tragedy of Douglas, &c.** Scott, 6d.  
**The British Phoenix**; or, the Gentleman and Lady's polite literary Entertainer. Robinson, 2s. 6d.  
**An Enquiry into a late very extraordinary Physical Transaction at Eton**; by C. Bateman. Coote, 1s. 6d.  
**A Reply of the Country Gentleman to the Answer of his Military Arguments by the Officer.** Brindley, 1s.  
**The Theatrical Review for 1757, and Beginning of 1758.** Coote, 1s. 6d.  
**The Crisis**; or, the decisive Period of British Power and Liberty; by E. Radcliffe. Griffiths, 6d.

**A Vindication of Mr. Pitt.** Coote, 1s. 6d.  
**Observations upon natural Religion and Christianity**; by Charles Bulkley. Noon, 1s. 6d.  
**Moral and Critical Reflections on several Subjects.** Noble, 3s.  
**The Folly of appointing Men of Parts to great Offices in a State.** Coote, 6d.  
**Characteristics of the present political State of Great Britain.** Millar, 4s.  
**The Dramatic Execution of Agis.** Cooke, 6d.  
**Considerations on the Question, Whether Tenants, by Copy of Court Roll, according to the Custom of the Manor, though not at the Will of the Lord, are Freeholders qualified to vote in Elections?** Baldwin, 1s.  
**An Ode to the Country Gentlemen of England**; by Dr. Akenfide. Dodsley.  
**The History of the Life and Reign of Philip King of Macedon, Father of Alexander**; by Thomas Leland. 2 Vols. 4to. Johnston.  
**The Life of Admiral Vernon.** Fuller, 3s.  
**Virtue Triumphant**; or, Elisabeth Canning in America. Cooke, 4s. 6d.  
**Historical Account of the Life and Writings of Charles the First, King of England**; by William Harris. Griffiths, 5s.  
**Humorous Ethics.** Owen, 6s.

*A Meteorological Journal of the Weather, from February 24, to March 25, 1758.*

Opposite Salisbury-court, Fleet-street, March 24, 1758.

John Cuff.

Days	Barom.	Ther.	Ther.	Wind.	WEATHER.
Feb.	Inch.	low.	high.		
25	29.72	41	42	N. W.	A fine day, wind N. in the afternoon.
26	29.42	43	45	S. W.	A cloudy day with rain.
27	30.06	42	45	N. W.	A fine day.
28	29.75	40	45	S. W.	A fine morning, afternoon cloudy.
Mar.					
1	29.1	44	46	S.	A rainy morning, afternoon fine.
2	29.35	42	45	S. W.	A fine morning, afternoon cloudy.
3	29.68	41	43	W.	A fine day, afternoon wind N. W.
4	29.28	40	44	S.	Ditto.
5	29.32	44	46	S. E.	Ditto.
6	29.75	40	44	N.	A rainy day.
7	29.77	38	41	N.	A stormy day; hail, rain, and snow.
8	30.05	38	40	N.	A fine morning, in the afternoon snow and hail.
9	30.1	37	42	N.	A fine day.
10	29.92	37	40	N.	A fine morning, afternoon cloudy with snow.
11	29.83	35	38	N. E.	A snowy day.
12	29.7	37	40	E.	A fine day.
13	29.63	38	41	S.	Ditto. afternoon wind N. E.
14	29.45	38	43	N. E.	Ditto. afternoon wind E.
15	29.68	43	44	S.	Ditto.
16	29.78	44	45	N. W.	Ditto. afternoon wind S.
17	29.7	46	47	S. W.	Ditto.
18	29.2	46	48	E.	Ditto. afternoon wind N. E.
19	29.3	45	48	S. E.	A rainy day, afternoon wind E.
20	29.3	40	43	N.	A fine day.
21	29.4	38	40	E.	A snowy day, snow in the night.
22	29.35	38	42	N. E.	A fine day, afternoon wind N.
23	29.6	40	42	N.	Ditto.
24	29.8	40	43	W.	A fine morning, afternoon small showers of rain.

N. B. We have not inserted, in our Magazine, the Accounts in the Papers of the total Route of the French, near Munden, by the Hanoverians, &c. and of the Taking of the French Men of War, &c. being willing to wait for the Confirmation of them; which we hope to have the Pleasure of fully communicating, in our next, in an authentic Manner.

# PRICES of STOCKS from February 24 to March 25, inclusive, 1758.

Day	BANK STOCK.	INDIA STOCK.	South Sea STOCK.	South Sea old Ann.	new Ann	3 1/4 Bank Annuities.	3 per Cent. B. Ann.	3 per Cent. B. 1751.	3 per Cent. India Ann.	Ind. Bonds, prem.	B. Cir. pr. l. s. d.	Bills of Mortality from Feb. 28, to March 21, 1758.	
												Chrif. { Males 582 } Femal. 526 } 1108	Buried { Males 668 } Femal. 644 } 1312
25	121 1/2	147	104	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2	21 17s	3 5 6	Died under 2 Years old 421	Between 2 and 5 116
26	Sunday.												
27	121 1/2	147	104	93	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2	21 18s	3 5 0	5 and 10 52	10 and 20 34
28	121	148	104 1/2	93 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2	92	92	21 18s	3 7 6	20 and 30 131	30 and 40 124
1	121	148	104 1/2	93 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2	21 18s	3 7 6	40 and 50 116	50 and 60 111
2	121 1/2	146 1/2	104	93 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2	21 18s	3 7 6	60 and 70 97	70 and 80 69
3	121 1/2		104	93 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2	21 18s	3 7 6	80 and 90 36	90 and 100 5
4	121 1/2			93 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2	21 19s	3 7 6	Within the walls 1312	
5	Sunday.												
6	122		104	93 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2	21 19s	3 10 0	Without the walls 106	In Mid. and Surry 639
7	121 1/2		104 1/2	93 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2	21 19s	3 10 0	City & Sub. W. & A. 251	
8	121 1/2		104 1/2	93 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2	21 19s	3 10 0		
9			104	93 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2	21 19s	3 10 0	Weekly, Feb. 28. 343	
10			103 1/2	93 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2	21 19s	3 10 0		
11			104	93 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2	21 19s	3 10 0	March 7. 348	14. 320
12	Sunday.									21 17s	3 12 6	21. 301	1312
13			104 1/2	93 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2	21 17s	3 12 6	Wheat peck loaf 2 s. 6 d.	
14			104 1/2	93 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2	21 19s	3 15 0		
15			104 1/2	93 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2	21 19s	3 15 0	Bear Key. 8 s. 6 d.	
16			104 1/2	93 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2	21 19s	3 15 0		
17		147	104 1/2	93 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2	21 19s	3 15 0	Bags from 40 to 70 lb. 4 s. 6 d.	
18	Sunday.		105 1/2	93 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2	21 19s	3 15 0		
19			105 1/2	93 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2	21 19s	3 15 0	Pockets from 4 s. 6 d. to 5 s. 6 d. 10 s. 6 d.	
20			105 1/2	93 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2	21 19s	3 15 0		
21			105 1/2	93 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2	21 19s	3 15 0	per C. 10 s. 6 d.	
22			106 1/2	93 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2	21 19s	3 15 0		
23		147 1/2		93 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2	21 19s	3 17 6	Oxford. 13 l 10 s. to 15 l 10 s.	
24				93 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2	21 19s	3 17 6		
25				93 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2	21 19s	3 17 6	7 s. to 8 s. 6 d.	

halia  
burg,  
ania,  
pre-

ent, l

althy  
is in

well  
un-  
the  
it to

the  
and

bur,  
uth-  
well  
iel,  
that  
into  
clafs  
So-

east  
by

two  
h on

and  
the

bec,  
the

tria,  
it

oyal  
ful,

of  
veen

ent,  
its

de-  
out

ad ;  
150

are,  
the

erg,  
one

t to

... miles east of Rendsburg, and  
... miles north of Goitorp; thirty-six miles  
... miles west of Lubec, and forty-eight north  
of Hamburg. It has a good harbour, well  
frequented by ships from Germany, Swe.  
NUMB. CLII. VOL. XXII.

... within  
a mile of Segeberg, is subject to the King  
of Denmark, and noted for several treaties,  
in 1700 between that Monarch and the  
Duke of Holstein.

3. Eutin, or Utin, about sixteen miles  
distant

PRICES of STOCKS from February 24 to March 25. inclusive. 1758.

Day	Bank
25	Stock
26	121 $\frac{1}{2}$
27	Sunday.
28	121 $\frac{1}{2}$
1	121
2	121
3	121 $\frac{1}{2}$
4	121 $\frac{1}{2}$
5	Sunday.
6	122
7	121 $\frac{1}{2}$
8	121 $\frac{1}{2}$
9	
10	
11	
12	Sunday.
13	
14	
15	
16	
17	
18	
19	Sunday.
20	
21	
22	
23	
24	
25	

Price of corn.  
 { Wheat 4  
 Barley 2  
 Oats 17  
 Beans 23s. to 26s. 6d. qr. }

A New & Accurate MAP of  
**G E R M A N Y**  
*containing the*  
**LOWER SAXONY**  
**WEST PHALICE**  
*properly divided into Sover* *be R.*

*A Geographical Description of the Circles of Lower Saxony and Westphalia (which is a Continuation of the Accounts already given of Saxony, Brandenburg, Silesia, Poland, and Bohemia, Vol. XIX. Page 193; and of Prussia, Pomerania, &c. Vol. XX. Page 49; to which Maps are annexed) in order to exhibit the present Seat of the War between the King of Prussia and the Austrians, &c.*

*Illustrated with a new and accurate Map of those Countries, and others adjacent, finely coloured.*

THE circle of Lower Saxony is properly divided into the following sovereignties and states, viz. the duchies of Holstein and Saxe-Lawenburg; the electorate of Brunswick; the duchies of Lunenburg, Bremen, Verden, and Meclenburg; the bishopric of Hildesheim; the duchy of Magdeburg; and the principality of Halberstadt.

The duchy of Holstein has the German ocean on the west, the Baltic, or the gulf of Lubec, on the east; the duchy of Mecklenburg on the south-east; that of Bremen, with the river Elbe, on the south-west; and Lawenburg, with the territory of Hamburg, on the south; on which side it is terminated by the river Bille, which falls into the ditches of that city. It is eighty miles long, and sixty broad; and it is divided into four provinces, viz. Holstein Proper, Wagria, Stormar, and Ditmarsh. The country, in general, is fruitful, and conveniently situated for trade, being well watered with rivers and canals, like Holland; which it also resembles in the neatness and beauty of its towns; but it is subject to inundations. The inhabitants are mostly fair, handsome, strong, and courageous; and they are so strictly just, that Holstein glaupe, or the honest Holsteiner, is a proverb, in this part of Germany. They love good cheer, and the better sort affect splendid equipages and retinues; the summers are hotter here, than in England, and the winters colder. This duchy is partly subject to the King of Denmark, and partly to the Duke of Holstein Gottorp, who is more considerable than many German Princes who have double the extent of his territory: His revenues arise chiefly from taxes on trade, toll on horses and black cattle, the fishery, &c. all which have been computed at between 70 and 80,000 l. a year. The Lutherah religion is established here.

The principal towns of Holstein Proper are, 1. Kiel, a town of great trade, at the mouth of the river Swentin, on a bay of the Baltic; it is the capital of all Holstein, seventeen miles east of Rendburg, and twenty-four of Gottorp; thirty-six miles north-west of Lubec, and forty-eight north of Hamburg. It has a good harbour, well frequented by ships from Germany, Swe-

den, &c. and it is a populous and wealthy place, where the States assemble; it is in the Duke's possession.

2. Rendburg, about twenty miles west of Kiel, and thirty-two south-east of Lunden, on the borders of Sleuic; it is the chief town of west Holstein, and subject to the King of Denmark.

3. Wilster, a peat town on a river of the same name, six miles north of Gluckstar, and thirty-fourth-west of Rendburg.

4. Itzeho, on the river Stoer, or Stour, four miles east of Wilster, twenty-fourth-west of Rendburg, thirty-two north-west of Hamburg, and forty-fourth-west of Kiel, is a small town defended by a castle, that has some trade by its river, which falls into the Elbe; it is reckoned in the third class of the towns of Holstein, and has for its Sovereign the King of Denmark.

The province of Wagria, on the east side of Holstein, is almost surrounded by the Baltic sea on the north and east, the two rivers Trave on the south, and Swenlin on the west; it is about thirty miles long, and fifty broad; and it had its name from the Wagria, a people of Sclavonia. Lubec, an Imperial city, and the principal of the Hans-towns, is the capital of Wagria, standing at the conflux of several rivers; it is a commonwealth within itself, with royal jurisdiction; and was so rich and powerful, before the time of Gustavus Erickson of Sweden, that it held the balance between the two northern crowns. It is, at present, superior to any city in Germany, for its beauty, uniformity of buildings, and delightful groves; it is well fortified, about two miles long, and more than two broad; and it is still thought to employ about 150 ships.

The other towns in this province are, 1. Oldeslo, or Odelslo, a little town, on the river Trave, seven miles south of Segeberg, eighteen west of Lubec, and thirty-one north-east of Hamburg; it is subject to the King of Denmark.

2. Trayendal, on the same river, within a mile of Segeberg, is subject to the King of Denmark, and noted for several treaties, in 1700 between that Monarch and the Duke of Holstein.

3. Eutin, or Utin, about sixteen miles distant



distant from Lubec, is possessed by the Duke of Holstein, and gives the title of Duke to his younger son.

4. Ploen, in the possession of the King of Denmark, is a strong and ancient town, ten miles north of Segeberg, twelve south-east of Kiel, and twenty-two north-west of Lubec.

5. Oldenburg, or Altenburg, subject to the Duke, stands on the river Brockaw, near the Baltic, twenty-three miles north-east of Ploen, and twenty-five north of Lubec; it is very considerable for its antiquity.

The province of Stormar, the most southern part of all Holstein, is divided by the river Stoer from Holstein Proper on the north, and by the Elbe, on the south and west, from Bremen and Lunenburg; and it has Wagria and the duchy of Saxe-Lawenburg on the east, from the latter of which it is separated by the river Bille. Its principal places are, 1. Krempe, a small but strong town, reckoned one of the keys of Denmark; it stands on a river of the same name, which, a little below, falls into the Stoer; and it is five or six miles north of Gluckstadt, and thirty-one north-west of Hamburg.

2. Gluckstadt, a small city on the north side of the Elbe, eight miles south of Itzeho, twenty-six south-west of Hamburg, and thirty-one south of Rendsburg; it is possessed by the King of Denmark.

3. Bredenberg, or Breitenberg, one of the best little towns the King of Denmark has in this part of the country; it lies five miles east of Itzeho, and eleven north-west of Gluckstadt.

4. Pinenberg, thirteen miles north-west of Hamburg, and fourteen south-east of Gluckstadt, is subject to the King of Denmark.

5. Altena, a large and populous village, is joined, by a row of houses on the Elbe, to Hamburg, as Westminster is to London; it is possessed by the King of Denmark.

Hamburg was anciently accounted the metropolis not only of Stormar, but of the whole duchy, till it became a free state; it is the greatest emporium of Germany, and the second of the Hans-towns. This city stands on the north side of the Elbe, twenty-seven miles north-west of Lunenburg, thirty-seven south-west of Lubec, fifty-five north of Zell, fifty-one south of Sleswic, sixty-five north-east of Bremen, seventy-two from the mouth of the Elbe, 155 south-west of Copenhagen, 195 north-east of Amsterdam, and 416 north-west of Vienna. It is a place of great antiquity, situated with all possible advantages for trade, both fo-

reign and domestic; above 200 English ships come into its harbour in a year, and has a very good share in the Greenland fishery.

The province of Ditmarsh has the German sea on the west, and Holstein Proper on the south and east; the river Elbe is its boundary on the south, and the river Eider on the north; its chief towns are, 1. Lunden, a large town, famous for its beer, it stands on the confines of Sleswic, near the mouth of the Eyder, overagainst Tonningen, from which it is three miles distant to the east, and eighteen north of Meldorp; and it is possessed by the Duke.

2. Heyde, a large but poor town, subject to the King of Denmark; it lies ten miles north of Meldorp.

3. Meldorp, or Meldorf, the capital of Dirmarsh, stands a little above the river Milde, or Myle, on the German ocean, fifteen miles north-west of Itzeho, and south of Tonningen; twenty north of Gluckstadt, thirty south-west of Rendsburg, and forty-seven north-west of Hamburg; it is thought to be a very wealthy town, and has for its Sovereign the King of Denmark.

The duchy of Saxe-Lawenburg, the farthest province, to the north east, of the King of Great Britain's German dominions, lies on the north and south banks of the Elbe, between Holstein on the west and north, Meclenburg on the east, and Lunenburg on the south; it is only eight or twelve miles broad towards the north; but twenty-six, where it is broadest, in the south parts; and its length is about eighty miles. This duchy, which is subject to the King of Great Britain, abounds in pasture and good cattle, is well supplied with wood and water, and has some small but populous trading towns on the Elbe, besides its capital.

Lawenburg has a strong castle, and is well situated for trade; it stands, where the Steignitz falls into the Elbe, fourteen miles north of Lunenburg, twenty-five south of Lubec, and thirty-five east of Hamburg.

Ratzburg, which has also a castle, stands on an eminence, invironed by a lake of its own name, twelve miles south of Lubec, and sixteen north of Lawenburg; it was formerly a bishopric, but was secularised, in 1648, by the treaty of Westphalia.

Bergerdorf, a small town and bailiwick, with a castle, stands on the Bille, which falls into the Elbe about eight miles above Hamburg; and this city has been in joint possession of it with that of Lubec near 400 years.

Mollen lies on the Steignitz, about six miles

miles west of the former, twenty-four miles north of Lunenburg, and sixteen south of Lubee; it is famous for the quarrels it has occasioned between the Dukes of Saxe-Lawenburg and the last mentioned city.

The electorate of Brunswick, Lunenburg in its extent from south to north, contains about 190 miles; and 160, where broadest, from east to west. The Elector's revenues arise from the salt-pits within the walls of Lunenburg, the taxes on land, cattle, &c. but chiefly from the rich mines of silver, iron, and copper; and they, in the whole, are computed to amount, at least, to four hundred thousand pounds a year.

The principality of Grubenhagen is intersected, into two parts, by the bishopric of Hildesheim; that on the east side is bounded, on the north, by the duchy of Wolfembutte; on the west, by Hildesheim; on the east, by Hartz forest; and, on the south, by Eisfeld: The west part is also bounded, on the north, by Wolfembutte; on the south, by Oberwaldt; and, both on the east and west, by Hildesheim. It is almost overgrown with woods of fir and pine, that formerly belonged to the family of the Grubes; but, though its soil be very barren, it has a great hidden treasure, especially the east part, which contains most of the Elector's valuable mines, and many sorts of minerals. The principal places in this east part, which is mostly inhabited by miners, are, 1. Andreasberg, famous for its rich iron mines; it stands near the head of a river that falls into the Leine at Northeim, five miles north of Lutterburg, and thirty east of Eymbec.

2. Elbigerode, or Elbingrodt, a small town, about eighteen miles south-west of Andreasberg, twenty-six from Goslar, and near sixty south-east from Hanover.

The chief places in the west part are, 1. Eymbec, the capital of all Grubenhagen, which has its name from the conflux of several rivers near it, that fall, a little lower, into the Leine; it stands twenty miles north of Gottingen, twenty-eight miles south-east from Hamelen, and forty-two from Hanover. It is a fortified town and carries on a good trade for beer.

2. Grubenhagen, which has a castle, is seated, near the river Leine, on a hill, twelve miles north of Gottingen, thirty-five south-west of Brunswick, and forty-eight south of Hanover.

3. Gottingen, a strong town, supposed to be the Munitium of the ancients, stands on the river Leine, ten miles south of Northeim, twenty-four north-east of Cassel, and fifty from Hanover; an university was

founded here, in 1734, by his present Majesty.

The duchy of Hanover has Grubenhagen, on the south; Lunenburg-Zell, on the north; the county of Schawenburg, on the west; and the duchy of Brunswick-Wolfembutte, with the bishopric of Hildesheim, on the east. It is, according to Moll's maps, eighteen miles from east to west, and thirty-three from north to south; it has fine meadows and fields, breeds excellent horses, and affords sheep and wool for exportation, as well as salt and tobacco sufficient for home consumption. Its most noted towns are, 1. Hanover, the metropolis; it is pleasantly situated, in a sandy soil, on the river Leine, which, for small boats, is navigable here. It is twenty-six miles south-west from Zell, twenty-seven west from Brunswick, and 365 miles east from London; it is regularly fortified, and the ravelins before the gates are well mounted with cannon; and the streets are regular, broad, and well illuminated in the winter nights.

2. Hamelen, the key of this side of the country, is not only the best fortified, but the best garrisoned, of any town in the duchy of Hanover; it is an ancient city, a little above Minde, four miles north-east of Pymont, twenty-three south-west from Hanover, thirty-six north-east of Paderborne, forty five north of Gottingen, and forty-one south of Brunswick; and it is about three miles in compass, and has four gates.

The duchy of Brunswick-Lunenburg, in which Zell is comprehended, and therefore called Lunenburg Zell, has the dominions of Brandenburg and Meclenburg, on the east; the county of Hoyer, with the duchies of Bremen and Verden, on the west; the territories of Lubec and Hamburg, and the duchy of Saxe Lawenburg, on the north; the duchy of Brunswick, the bishopric of Hildesheim, and the duchy of Calenberg, on the south. It is not above seventy miles from north to south, but from east to west it is 170; and it is mostly a barren sandy desert. This duchy, however, abounds with good oak, fir, and elm, in their woods and forests; and with wild swine, all sorts of deer, and other venison.

Zell, in Latin Cella, stands on a sandy plain, near the conflux of the Aller and Fuhsee, twenty-four miles north of Hanover, thirty-two north-east from Brunswick, thirty-five south from Lunenburg, and forty-seven south of Harburg; it is a very ancient and well fortified town, and there is a trade carried on from hence to Bremen by the river Aller. On the north side of

this river are, 1. *Ultzen*, a small but neat and compact town, at the conflux of the *Viper* and two other rivulets, which form the river *Elmenau*; it lies twenty-six miles south of *Lunenburg*, and thirty-three north-east of *Zell*.

2. *Walfstode*, or *Walo's Crofs*, stands on the river *Bohme*, twenty-five miles north-west of *Zell*, and forty south-west of *Lunenburg*, not far from the confines of the duchy of *Verden*; it is pleasantly situated, and, though, at first, only a monastery, is now become a considerable town.

3. *Harburg*, the strongest frontier on this side of the country, has as convenient a situation for trade, as *Hamburg*, on the river *Lotze*, near its influx into the *Elbe*, almost over against the last mentioned city, twenty-eight miles north-west of *Lunenburg*, and fifty north of *Zell*; it is a populous and well-built town, which has great privileges, and enjoys a considerable trade.

4. *Lunenburg*, the metropolis of the duchy, is seated on the river *Ilmenaw*, which is navigable here, and falls into the *Elbe*, thirteen miles below the town; it is fourteen miles south-west of *Lawenburg*, twenty-seven south-east of *Hamburg*, forty-three north of *Zell*, sixty-five north of *Brunswic*, seventy-six east of *Bremen*, and sixty-eight north-east of *Hanover*. It is an ancient town, and was formerly an Imperial city; it has a fine university, and its chief trade is in salt, made from springs found within its walls.

5. *Bardawick*, once a strong and populous city, and a Bishop's see, is now an inconsiderable village; it stands about four miles north-west of *Lunenburg*, and on the same river.

6. *Danneberg*, the capital of the rich and fruitful county of this name, is seated in the most eastern part of this duchy, on the river *Jetze*, six miles from its influx into the *Elbe*, and thirty-three south-east of *Lunenburg*.

7. *Shakenburg*, which also belongs to this county, is a large trading town at the conflux of the *Elbe* and the *Weckt*, or *Besse*, sixty-five miles south-east of *Lunenburg*.

The duchy of *Bremen* has the *Weser*, on the west; the *Elbe* and part of *Lunenburg*, on the east; the German sea, on the north; and part of *Verden* and *Oldenburg*, on the south; it is sixty miles long, and forty broad. The country between *Bremen* and *Stade* is either a barren sand, or a morass; but the other parts are extremely pleasant, and abound with fields, meadows, and orchards. The King of *Denmark*, who conquered this duchy and that of *Verden*,

from the *Swedes*, mortgaged them both to the *Electors* of *Hanover*, our late King, who in 1715, had 250,000 l. granted him by Parliament to purchase the same. The most noted places, from *Harburg* to the mouth of the *Elbe*, are, 1. *Boxtede*, on the *Elfa*, or *Elb*, fifteen miles west of *Hamburg*, and east of *Stade*; and forty-eight north-east of *Stade*, it stands in so fruitful a country, that it is accounted one of the granaries of *Hamburg*.

2. *Stade*, anciently a Hans-town, a sanctuary for all offenders, and possessed of a right to toll for ships passing up the *Elbe*, is at present reckoned the second town in the duchy; it has a healthy air, and a considerable trade; and it contains several handsome public and private buildings: It is seated on the river *Zwinge*, or *Schwingel*, which falls into the *Elbe* two miles below it, twenty-seven miles west of *Hamburg*, and forty-four north of *Bremen*.

3. *Bremerfurd*, or *Breme-Verden*, a fortified town, wherein is kept the Chancery of the duchy, lies fifteen miles south from *Stade*, and twenty-eight north of *Bremen*.

4. *Ritzbottle*, or *Rutzenbottle*, is a bailiwick, consisting of a castle, with fourteen villages, belonging to the *Hamburgers*; it stands on the coast where the south *Elbe* falls into the north sea, not ten miles from the utmost point of land of this country, and thirty-two north-west of *Stade*.

The towns on the *Weser* are, 1. *Cellest*, rather a fortress than a town, on the river *Geste*; which having filled its ditches, falls into the *Weser*, thirty-one miles north-west of *Bremen*.

2. *Bremen*, a city so ancient, that it is not known who was the founder thereof, is situated 23 miles east of *Oldenburg*, 60 south-west of *Hamburg*, 55 east of *Embsden*, 83 north-west of *Brunswic*, 89 west of *Lunenburg*, 65 west of *Zell*, 90 north of *Munster*, and about 460 north-west of *Vienna*; it is a large, fortified, populous, and flourishing town, the capital of the duchy, and third, in rank, among the *Hans*; and it has an university, which makes as good a figure as any in Germany.

3. *Ottersberg*, a small fortified town, 14 miles north east of *Bremen*.

The duchy of *Verden*, or *Ferden*, formerly a bishopric, lies between the *Weser* on the west, and *Lunenburg* on the east, and between *Bremen* on the north, and the county of *Hoye* on the south; it is reckoned 18 miles from north to south, and 22 from south-west to north-east.

The city of *Verden*, which gives its name to the duchy, is a pretty large town, which,

which, before it was made subject to its Bishop, was a strong and populous Imperial city; it is 26 miles south-east of Bremen, 41 south of Stade, and north-west of Zell; above 30 south-west of Hamburg, and 55 from Lunenburg; and it lies on the Aller, by which goods are brought to it from Bremen. It is highly advantageous to Great Britain, that its Sovereign is become master of the Aller, as well as the Weser and the Elbe; all three of such importance to the trade of the nation, that, according to the Custom-house books in 1713, the value of 688,737 l. was carried through them, in that one year, to several parts of Germany, in the sole articles of our cloth, gloves, leather, tobacco, and sugar.

Rotenberg, or Rottemberg, is a small but populous town in this duchy, and a place of trade; it stands on the Wein, four miles from Ottersberg, 15 north of Verden, and 20 east of Bremen.

The duchy of Meclenburg has Pomerania, on the east; a part of the marquissate of Brandenburg, and the duchy of Lunenburg, on the south; the Baltic, on the north; and Holstein, and Saxe-Lawenburg, on the west: It is 120 miles from east to west, and 30 from north to south. The air of this country is unhealthy in summer, and extremely cold in winter; but it abounds with corn, fruit, fish, and fowl. The Duke of Swerin's annual revenue amounts to about 40,000 l. and that of the Duke of Strelitz is about 15,000 l. The titles of both Dukes are the same. The principal towns of this duchy are,

1. Gultrow, a pretty large town, well fortified, 17 miles south of Rostoc, 18 south-east of Wismar, and 37 from Swerin.

2. Rostoc, an ancient, free, Imperial city, and one of the Hans-towns, stands on the river Warna, which falls, eight miles below it, into the Baltic sea, and is 17 miles north of Gultrow, and 25 north-east of Wismar; it contains many thousand stately houses, and has an university, one of the best and largest in Germany. Rostoc boasts of seven remarkable things, each of them seven in number, viz. seven doors in St. Mary's church, seven large streets that center in the great market, seven gates, seven bridges over the river Warna, seven towers on the town-hall, seven great bells belonging to the town-clocks, and seven vast lime-trees in their common garden: Its chief commodity is what was formerly called Lubec beer, which is here brewed in such quantities, that the Duke of Meclenburg's revenue, from the excise of it, is said to exceed all the other articles put together.

3. Butzow, a considerable town and fort on the Warna, in the road from Rostoc to Swerin, 14 miles north-west from Gultrow, and 21 east from Wismar.

4. Wismar lies among the fens, on a bay of the Baltic, betwixt Rostoc and Lubec, 25 miles west of the former, and east of the latter; 18 north-east of Swerin, 73 north-east of Hamburg, 63 of Lunenburg, and 55 west of Stralsund; it was formerly reckoned the strongest city, next to Copenhagen, on the Baltic coast; but its walls and fortifications have been since demolished, in which state it still remains: It is subject to the Swedes.

5. Swerin, the capital of the duchy, wherein the Duke has his residence, is a very pretty town, and stands on a great lake of its own name; 18 miles south of Wismar, 30 south-east of Lubec, 28 west of Gultrow, and 38 south-west of Rostoc.

6. Domitz, 27 miles south of Swerin, and 43 east of Luxemburg, lies in an island made by the conflux of the Elbe and Elda, with a castle on the former, where the Duke of Meclenburg Swerin obliges ships to pay toll; this fort is said to be the strongest, if not the only one in the duchy.

7. Gadebusch, 22 miles west of Wismar, is remarkable for a great victory obtained near it, in 1712, by the Swedes over the Danes.

The bishopric of Hildesheim is situated between the rivers Leine and Ocker, with Halberstadt on the north-west, and Lunenburg, or Zell, on the north; and Grubenhagen on the south; and is elsewhere surrounded with the dominions of the Duke of Brunswick: It was once of great extent, but is now scarce more than 30 miles long, and as many broad; and it is subject to the present Elector of Cologne, as Bishop of Hildesheim.

The city of Hildesheim, formerly a Hans-town, stands on the river Innerste, 15 miles south-east from Hanover, 21 south-west of Brunswick, 37 south of Zell, and 36 north of Gottingen; it is well fortified, and has several rich merchants, or rather shopkeepers. The chief place, in this bishopric, besides Hildesheim, is Peina, a small city on the river Fulse, 12 miles north-east of Hildesheim, and 14 west of Brunswick; it has a strong castle on a hill.

The duchy of Magdeburg has the marquissate of Brandenburg, and the duchy of Meclenburg, on the north; the principality of Anhalt, and Halberstadt, on the south and south-west; the Upper Saxony, with part of Brandenburg, on the east; the duchy of Wolfenbuttel, on the west; and the Elbe runs through it. It is 50,

or, at most, 60 miles from east to west ; and 30 from north to south. One part of this duchy, on the west side of the Elbe, abounds with corn, but has no wood ; but that, on the east side, has plenty of wood, but no corn. It was formerly an archbishopric, though it is now possessed by the King of Prussia, as a secular estate.

Magdeburg was formerly a Hanse-town, and accounted the chief city of all Germany, as it is now the metropolis of the circle of Lower Saxony ; it stands on the Elbe, 39 miles south-west of Brandenburg, 58 north-west of Wittenberg, 60 north of Leipzig, and east of Brunswick ; 61 west of Berlin, 113 south-east of Hamburg, 176 east of Munster, 174 north of Nuremberg, and 295 north-west of Vienna. It is as ancient a city as most in Germany ; and, as it grows every day finer, it is reckoned one of the most beautiful in the two circles of Saxony.

The principality of Halberstadt is a small province bounded, on the north-east, by the duchy of Magdeburg ; on the south, by the principality of Anhalt ; on the west, by the bishopric of Hildesheim ; on the east, by part of the electorate of Saxony ; and, on the north, by Brunswick Wolfenbüttele. It is 40 miles from east to west, and but 15, where broadest, from north to south ; it has a good soil, yields plenty of corn, and the forests abound with venison.

Halberstadt, its chief town, which gives its own name to the country, was once an Imperial city ; it lies on the river Hotheim, 25 miles south-west of Magdeburg, and 28 south-east of Brunswick. It was formerly a bishopric ; but it was secularised, and both the city and diocese given to the Elector of Brandenburg by the treaty of Westphalia. The town is well-built, and many of its buildings are beautiful and stately ; but the most remarkable is an inn, called the Commis, or Factory, accounted the largest in Europe, and to have the best and most accommodations for strangers.

Groningen, 10 miles to the east, on the river Felke, is a small town with a large castle, formerly the residence of the Bishops of Halberstadt.

The circle of Westphalia is extended along the west side of the Weser, from the German ocean on the north, to Hessa on the south ; and between Lower Saxony on the east, and the Netherlands on the west.

Oldenburg, the capital of the county of

this name, is well fortified, and stands on the river Honda, or Hunt, 23 miles west of Bremen, 33 south-east of Embden, and 69 north of Munster.

Munster, the capital of the bishopric of this name, as well as that of the circle, is so called from a monastery built here by Charles the Great ; it is a large and very strong city, both by nature and art ; and it stands on an extensive and fruitful plain, 60 miles west of the Weser, east of the Rhine, and south of Breme ; 120 north of the Maine ; 51 east of Zutphen ; 37 south-west of Osnabrug ; 70 north of Cologne ; 78 north-west of Cassel ; 105 east of Amsterdam ; 134 south-west of Hamburg ; and about 450 north-west of Vienna.

Paderborne is a large, well-built, fortified, and populous city, in the bishopric of that name, 20 miles east of Lippe, 40 north-west of Cassel, 35 south of Minden, near 50 south-east of Munster, and about 60 south-west from Hanover ; it was once Imperial, till, in 1604, Theodoric, its Bishop, became both its spiritual and temporal Sovereign. An university was founded here, in 1592, of which the Jesuits have the direction.

Pyrmont, the capital of the county of Lippe, has a very strong fort ; it lies on the borders of Hanover, near Lugde, 38 miles south-west of Hanover, and 20 east of Lemgow. It is greatly resorted to, on account of its famous waters, which are preferred to those of Spa, and exported from Bremen to far distant countries ; in its neighbourhood are one or two salt-pits, and the silver and iron mines of the King of Great Britain.

Cleve, the metropolis of the duchy so called, is seven miles south-east of Nimeguen, 60 north-west of Cologne, 64 south-east of Amsterdam, and 55 west from Munster ; it has its name from its being mostly situated among cliffs. Cluverius, and others, are of opinion, that it is the ancient Colonia Ulpia Trajana ; and, over the south gate of the town, there is an inscription, denoting, that Julius Cæsar founded a castle here ; that Augustus garrisoned it ; that Ulpus Trajanus made it a colony ; and Ælius Adrianus a city. It is now small, but pleasant, well-built, and populous ; and, the castle, which is large, being seated on the top of a hill, affords a charming prospect.

*To the PROPRIETORS of the UNIVERSAL MAGAZINE.*

GENTLEMEN,

*desire you to insert, in your useful Collection, the following Extract from Dr. Swift's History of the four last Years of Queen ANNE, containing that Author's Character of Prince Eugene, together with his Account of that great General's Journey into England, and the Dismissal of the Duke of Marlborough from all his Employments; which will highly oblige*

*Yours, &c. A. G.*

**T**HE design of Prince Eugene's journey into England was to raise a spirit in the Parliament and people for continuing the war; for nothing was thought impossible to a Prince of such high reputation in arms, in great favour with the Emperor, and impowered to make such proposals from his Master, as the Ministry durst not reject. It appeared by an intercepted letter from Count Gallas, formerly the Emperor's Envoy here, that the Prince was left wholly to his liberty of making what offers he pleased, in the Emperor's name; for, if the Parliament could once be brought to raise funds, and the war go on, the Ministry here must be under a necessity of applying and expending those funds; and the Emperor could afterwards find twenty reasons and excuses, as he had hitherto done, for not furnishing his quota: Therefore Prince Eugene, for some time, kept himself within generals, until, being pressed to explain himself upon that particular of the war in Spain, which the House of Austria pretended to have most at heart, he made an offer, that his Imperial Majesty would make up his troops in that country 30,000 men, and take a million of the four millions of crowns necessary for carrying on that war upon himself, as a most extraordinary effort; and so it was, considering how little that House had ever done before, towards recovering that monarchy to himself; but, shameful as these proposals were, few believed the Emperor would observe them, or, indeed, that he ever intended to spare so many men, as would make up an army of 30,000 to be employed in Spain.

Prince Eugene's visit to his friends in England continued longer than was expected; he was every day entertained magnificently by persons of quality of both parties; he went frequently to the Treasurer, and sometimes affected to do it in private; he visited the other Ministers and great Officers of the Court, but, on all occasions, publicly owned the character and appellation of a Whig; and, in secret, held continual meetings with the Duke of Marlborough, and the other discontented Lords, where Mr. Bothmar, the Elector of Hanover's Minister, usually assisted. It is the great ambi-

tion of this Prince to be perpetually engaged in war, without considering the cause or consequence; and to see himself at the head of an army, where only he can make any considerable figure. He is not without a natural tincture of that cruelty, some time charged upon the Italians; and, being nursed in arms, hath so far extinguished pity and remorse, that he will, at any time, sacrifice a thousand lives to a caprice of glory or revenge. He had conceived an incurable hatred for the Treasurer, as the person who principally opposed this insatiable passion for war; said he had hopes of others, but that the Treasurer was, 'unmechanic diable,' not to be moved; therefore, since it was impossible for him or his friends to compass their designs, while that Minister continued at the head of affairs, he proposed an expedient, often practised by those of his country, that the Treasurer (to use his own expression) should be taken off, 'a la negligence'; that this might easily be done, and pass for an effect of chance, if it were preceded by encouraging some proper people to commit small riots in the night: And, in several parts of the town, a crew of obscure ruffians were employed about that time, who probably exceeded their commission; and, mixing themselves with those disorderly people that often infest the streets at midnight, acted inhuman outrages on many persons, whom they cut and mangled in the face and arms, and other parts of the body, without any provocation; but an effectual stop was soon put to these enormities, which probably prevented the execution of the main design.

I am very sensible, that such an imputation ought not to be charged upon any person whatsoever, upon slight grounds or doubtful surmises; and that those who think I am able to produce no better, will judge this passage to be fitter for a libel than an history; but, as the account was given by more than one person who was at the meeting, so it was confirmed, past all contradiction, by several intercepted letters and papers: And it is most certain, that the rage of the defeated party, upon their frequent disappointments, was so far inflamed, as to make them capable of some counsels yet  
more

more violent and desperate than this, which, however, by the vigilance of those near the person of her Majesty, were happily prevented.

On the 30th of December, 1711, the Duke of Marlborough was removed from all his employments; the Duke of Ormond succeeding him as General, both here and in Flanders. This proceeding of the Court, as far as it related to the Duke of Marlborough, was much censured both at home and abroad, and by some who did not wish ill to the present situation of affairs. There were few examples of a Commander being disgraced, after an uninterrupted course of success, for many years, against a formidable enemy, and this before a period was put to the war: Those who had least esteem for his valour and conduct, thought it not prudent to remove a General whose troops were perpetually victorious, while he was at their head; because this had infused into his soldiers an opinion that they should always conquer, and into the enemy that they should always be beaten; than which nothing is held to be of greater moment, either in the progress of a war, or upon the day of battle; and I have good grounds to affirm, that these reasons had sufficient weight with the Queen and Ministry to have kept the Duke of Marlborough in his posts, if a way could have been found out to have done it with any assurance of safety to the nation. It is the misfortune of Princes, that the effects of their displeasure make usually much more noise than the causes: Thus, the sound of the Duke's fall was heard farther than many of the reasons which made it necessary; whereof, though some were visible enough, yet others lay more in the dark. Upon the Duke's last return from Flanders, he had fixed his arrival to town (whether by accident or otherwise) upon the 17th of November, called Queen Elizabeth's day, when great numbers of his creatures and admirers had thought fit to revive an old ceremony, among the rabble, of burning the Pope in effigy; for the performance of which, with more solemnity, they had made extraordinary preparations. From the several circumstances of the expence of this intended pageantry, and of the persons who promoted it, the Court, apprehensive of a design to inflame the common people, thought fit to order, that the several figures should be seized as popish trinkets; and guards were ordered to patrol, for preventing any tumultuous assemblies. Whether this frolic was only intended for an affront to the Court, or whether it had a deeper meaning, I must leave undetermined. The Duke, in his own na-

ture, was not much turned to be popular; and in his flourishing times, whenever he came back to England upon the close of a campaign, he rather affected to avoid any concourse of the mob, if they had been disposed to attend him; therefore so very contrary a proceeding, at this juncture, made it suspected as if he had a design to have placed himself at their head. France, Popery, the Pretender, Peace without Spain, were the words to be given about at this mock-parade; and if what was confidently asserted be true, that a report was to have been spread, at the same time, of the Queen's death, no man can tell what might have been the event.

But, this attempt, to whatever purposes intended, proving wholly abortive by the vigilance of those in power, the Duke's arrival was without any noise or consequence; and, upon consulting with his friends, he soon fell in with their new scheme for preventing the peace. It was believed by many persons, that the Ministers might, with little difficulty, have brought him over, if they had pleased to make a trial; for, as he would probably have accepted any terms to continue in a station of such prodigious profit, so there was sufficient room to work upon his fears, of which he is seldom unprovided (I mean only in his political capacity) and his infirmity very much increased by his unmeasurable possessions, which have rendered him 'ipsum onerique timentem'; but reason, as well as the event, proved this to be a mistake: For the Ministers, being determined to bring the war to as speedy an issue as the honour and safety of their country would permit, could not possibly recompense the Duke for the mighty incomes he held by the continuance of it. Then the other party had calculated their numbers; and, by the accession of the Earl of Nottingham, whose example they hoped would have many followers, and the successful solicitations of the Duke of Somerset, found they were sure of a majority in the House of Lords: So that, in this view of circumstances, the Duke of Marlborough thought he acted with security, as well as advantage. He therefore boldly fell, with his whole weight, into the design of ruining the Ministry, at the expence of his duty to his Sovereign, and the welfare of his country, after the mighty obligations he had received from both. Whig and Tory were now no longer the dispute, but the Queen or the Duke of Marlborough: He was at the head of all the cabals and consults with Bothmar, Buys, the Dutch Envoy, and the discontented Lords. He forgot that government of his passion, for which his admirers used

used to celebrate him, fell into all the impotencies of anger and violence upon every party debate: So that the Queen found herself under a necessity either, on the one side, to sacrifice those friends, who had ventured their lives in rescuing her out of the power of some, whose former treatment she had little reason to be fond of, to put an end to the progress she had made towards a peace, and dissolve her Parliament; or, on the other side, by removing one person from so great a trust, to get clear of all her difficulties at once: Her Majesty therefore determined upon the latter, as the shorter and safer course; and, during the recess at Christmas, sent the Duke a letter, to tell him she had no farther occasion for his service.

There hath not, perhaps, in the present age, been a clearer instance to shew the instability of greatness which is not founded upon virtue; and it may be an instruction

to Princes, who are well in the hearts of their people, that the overgrown power of any particular person, although supported by exorbitant wealth, can by a little resolution be reduced, in a moment, without any dangerous consequences. This Lord, who was, beyond all comparison, the greatest subject in Christendom, found his power, credit, and influence, crumble away on a sudden; and, except a few friends or followers by inclination, the rest dropped off in course. From directing, in some manner, the affairs of Europe, he descended to be a member of a faction, and with little distinction even there: That virtue of subduing his resentments, for which he was so famed, when he had little or no occasion to exert it, having now wholly forsaken him, when he stood in most need of its assistance; and, upon trial, was found unable to bear a reverse of fortune, giving way to rage, impatience, envy, and discontent.

### To the PROPRIETORS of the UNIVERSAL MAGAZINE.

GENTLEMEN,

*Several of your Readers desire you to insert, in your Monthly Collection, the following Extracts from the Second Volume of An Estimate of the Manners and Principles of the Times, containing Remarks on the Ruling Manners, Marriage, Education of Youth, modern Travelling, Ruling Principles, &c.*

Remarks on the Ruling Manners of the Times.

**T**HOUGH the writer made his best efforts, in his first essay, towards a true likeness of the genius of the times; and though he believes he caught the ruling features; yet the world should not regard that as a complete portrait, which, in the painter's language, ought only to be stiled the dead colour. The public therefore is requested to give him a second sitting; that he may add those particular, characteristic, and finishing touches of light and shade, which escaped his eye; and, at the same time, smooth off some of those asperities which might possibly remain upon the canvas, from the rudeness of his first pencil.

'Tis again desired it may not be forgot, 'That this estimate confines itself to such consequences only, as affect the duration of the public state: So that the leading question is, How far the present ruling manners and principles of this nation may tend to its continuance or destruction \*.' This is the more necessary to be repeated, because eight readers out of ten, it is believed, forgot it before they had turned the next leaf.

'In consequence of this restriction, the manners and principles of the common people will scarce find a place in the account †.'

If the manners and principles of a common people are desperately corrupt, they may hasten the dissolution of a state. But, although they be good, they cannot preserve it, if those of the leading ranks be depraved ‡.

How far we may be from the last period of degeneracy, it were presumption to affirm: At present, it is certain, we are not arrived at it. Whenever this fatal time approaches, it will come distinguished by its proper and peculiar characters §. This, and the following part of the paragraph, will best be commented on by a quotation from Machiavel, describing the profligate period of declining Rome: 'Commotions, discord, sedition, assassinations, in peace; cruelty in war; Princes murdered; Italy afflicted; its cities destroyed; Rome burnt; the capital by its own inhabitants demolished; the ancient temples desolate; religious ceremonies profaned; the city full of adulteries; the sea covered with exiles, the rocks with blood; infinite cruelties committed daily in the city; nobility, riches, honour, and especially virtue, grown to be capital offences: Informers and calumniators rewarded; servants instigated against their masters; children against their parents; and those few who were so unhappy as to have no enemies, destroyed by their friends ||.'

\* Vol. I. p. 24.

† Ibid.

‡ Vol. I. p. 28.

§ Disc. Pol. Lib. i. c. 10.

That



That the true character of the manners of our age and country is that of 'a vain, luxurious, and selfish effeminacy,' the writer affirms will appear from a simple enumeration of acknowledged facts, 'many of them indeed, in appearance, too trite to merit notice, and too trifling for rebuke; were they not, in their tendency, as fatal to the stability of a nation, as maxims and manners more apparently flagitious \*.' On this, he understands, a sort of objection hath been raised, that a work, founded on facts so trite and trifling, must be as trite and trifling as the facts it is built on.

Now, with regard to his own work, he is willing to allow the objection to hold good, as far as any particular reader chuseth to think it ought. But, with regard to the truth of the general objection, he apprehends it will not hold good, for the following reasons:

1. Because all reasonings, on every subject, ought to be founded on evident facts; and the more evident the facts are, the more certain and conclusive the reasoning will be. Now an evident fact is, in this regard, the same as a trite one, before it can properly be applied in the way of argument; that is, it must offer itself clearly and incontestably to the observation of the writer and the reader; whether it be drawn from ancient books or modern practice.

2. A selection of leading facts once made, may appear more obvious in itself than it really is. When you see flowers or shells well disposed in a variety of festoons, the work may seem easy and obvious; and the more natural and pleasing the disposition is, the more obvious it may seem: Yet may it have required a more delicate and inventive fancy than is suspected, to have made this proper selection, from that confused mass of forms and colours, which Nature offers to the eye. To speak without a figure: There are in modern manners many appearances wholly contradictory and dissimilar: The age hath been branded, in general terms, as ignorant and profligate; it hath been applauded as knowing and virtuous. Praise and censure have been promiscuously and blindly thrown out. But it is another thing to mark the peculiar and predominant virtues and vices, and give to each that weight and influence which it hath in nature. On these distinctions, indeed, the very essence of such a work must depend: A failure in these necessary distinctions would be a defect in the first conception; and, like a false outline in a design, draw after it a multitude of errors: For, as a delicate writer hath observ-

ed, 'L'Allure principale entraine avec elle tous les accidens particuliers †.'

3. The more trite and trifling the facts may seem, the more their consequences are likely to escape notice: for attention is naturally fixed only on things of manifest importance. Now if indeed, notwithstanding this, 'they be in their tendency as fatal to the stability of a nation, as maxims and manners more apparently flagitious;' then it may be not only a task of some importance, but of some delicacy too, to trace them to their consequences and sources, to point out their mutual influence as cause and effect; and, in the very plainness and simplicity of reasoning, 'search out (as a good old-fashioned writer somewhere hath it) the verities less exposed to view, and make them so familiar, that they who perceived them not before, may come as it were to touch them.'

On the present ruling Motives to Marriage, and their Effects on Manners and Principles.

The writer observed, 'That, as the first habits of infancy and youth commonly determine the character of the man, we might trace the effeminacy of modern manners, even to the unwholesome warmth of a nursery ‡.' This, though seemingly a good aim, was falling short of the mark: Modern manners, and principles too, are not a little swayed by the present sordid and prevailing motives to marriage.

Where virtue, sense, beauty, birth, an union of amiable qualities, are the motives that determine to marriage; there domestic love and happiness are the natural concomitants. Hence a tender and generous concern for the real welfare, the manners and principles of the offspring naturally riseth and prevailth in the parents. Those qualities which they see and love in each other, they naturally endeavour to transplant into their posterity.

Now modern matrimony, in high life (and the same wretched spirit is creeping into the middle ranks) is the reverse of all this. Neither virtue, sense, beauty, birth, or the fairest union of amiable qualities, generally determine the choice of either sex. Instead of these, the most sordid views of wealth or powerful alliance; a total disregard to the person chosen; a total disregard to the domestic comforts of life: The most despicable motives of avarice, external show, dissipation, or profligacy; these do now most commonly prevail. Hence naturally arise indifference or aversion between the parties.

\* *Disc. Pol.* p. 29.

† *Grandeur des Romains*, c. 28.

‡ *Vol. I.* p. 29.

In consequence of this spirit, and other practices which follow it, separations and divorces are now more frequent than ever. In the year seventeen hundred and fifty-seven, when these tracts were written, there were at one time seventeen divorces depending in one court of judicature in this kingdom: A circumstance of infamy, unparalleled in English story.

These fatal circumstances conspire to blast our rising spring. In families thus disposed, what can we expect, but that the education of the children must be neglected, or, what is worse, perverted?

Besides, where neither mind nor person are the objects of mutual choice, but the vile consideration of wealth the leading motive; there distempered bodies, and distempered minds (being frequently the inheritors of wealth) must of course be received, and transmitted to posterity.

Another necessary consequence of this low and selfish principle of marriage, is the keeping of women, and the increase of illegitimate children. For, where the sordid views of avarice determine to marriage, when those views cannot be gratified, a cheaper way of gratification than that of marriage will take place. Now, who sees not, that this growing practice is a dreadful drawback upon manners and principles? I mean not to affirm, that illegitimate children are never virtuously brought up: But he must be bold indeed, who dares assert, that the practice of keeping women leads not, in general, to a dissolute education of the offspring.

Here then we see how fatally this sordid motive to marriage affects the rising generation, and therefore the duration of the state. When and whence this low principle had its rise, is a consideration which properly belongs to the third part of this work. But, after what hath been advanced, the original cause so naturally offers itself to the mind, that I need hardly affirm it to have been, 'the exorbitant increase of trade and wealth.' In Scotland, France, Germany, where the success of trade and wealth hath not yet corrupted manners, and honest poverty is not yet disgraceful, the sordid views of gain seldom determine the choice of either sex to marriage. This might stand as a sufficient proof of the cause here assigned: But it will appear still more evident, if we can fix the time of this principle rising among us, and shew it to be cotemporary with the exorbitant increase of trade and wealth. And this, it happens, we are able to do, upon the authority of a good writer, who, at the same time that he affirms the fact, seems to have had no suf-

ficient of the cause. 'Our marriages are made, just like other common bargains and sales, by the mere consideration of interest or gain, without any of love or esteem, of birth or of beauty itself, which ought to be the true ingredients of all happy compositions in this kind, and of all generous productions. Yet this custom is of no ancient date in England; and I think I remember, within less than fifty years, the first noble families that married into the city for downright money, and thereby introduced by degrees this public grievance, which has since ruined so many estates by the necessity of giving great portions to daughters; impaired many families by the weak or mean productions of marriages, made without any of that warmth and spirit that is given them by force of inclination and personal choice; and extinguished many great ones, by the aversion of the persons who should have continued them \*.'

Here, we see, the date of the fact is settled by clear evidence: The rise of this principle, then, was coincident with the time when our trade and wealth grew exorbitant, and may justly be ranked among their earliest apparent effects.

#### Of another Source of improper Education of Youth.

The substance of the following just and sensible remark was sent to the author from an unknown hand.

There is a mistake, in the disposal of youth, which generally prevails, and is of pernicious consequence to the public. Their genius is consulted too little, or their inclination too much, in the choice of a profession. Their genius is consulted too little, when it is determined, perhaps from their birth, what shall be their profession, without any regard had to their future talents or disposition. Their inclination is consulted too much, when they are allowed to make a choice for themselves, while their unformed opinions are swayed by the first glaring object that catches their imagination. If the boy is in the neighbourhood of some clergyman, who lives with hospitality and reputation, the ministry appears to him most desirable. If he hath had frequent opportunities of seeing the finery, power, and parade of Officers in their quarters, nothing, perhaps, appears more charming than the military life. If an eminent lawyer lives within his observation, the law will seem the ready road to wealth and honour. The fond parent looks on these as happy omens of success; hence the child is indulged in an inconsi-

\* Sir William Temple, Vol. I. p. 268.

derate choice, without any warning given of the duties and difficulties that attend every profession. When, therefore, he is possessed of his hasty wish, and finds himself among thorns, where he expected roses, he grows, at once, dissatisfied, negligent, and useless. Thus are numbers misplaced in the world; and, by this wrong position, are rendered obscure or hurtful, when they might have shone and been beneficial to the public, if fixed in their proper sphere. Many a dastardly Officer might have exerted himself with spirit at the bar; many a bashful lawyer might have appeared with credit in the pulpit; many a bold-swaggering churchman might have been a brave Admiral or General; and many an industrious Alderman is buried in a country curacy.

#### Farther Remarks on the Universities.

Is it not somewhat strange, that, the higher a young man's rank is in our Universities, and the more important those stations are; to which, by that higher rank, he is ordained, the more he is at liberty to take his full range in the fertile fields of idleness and inclination? Yet this hath long been the state of our Universities; and hath had its rise, partly, from the mistaken fondness and vanity of parents in high life, who must needs have their sons distinguished by the article of expence, even in a college; and, partly, from the temptations of gain and credit in the governors and tutors of the several colleges, who thus make their court to idle sons and weak mothers, in proportion as they suffer their wealthy pupils to live, and return, laden with ignorance and vice. However, it were not justice (to some colleges, at least, in one of our Universities) not to assure the public, that this fatal practice is wearing off, and a rational subjection to college rules expected and required from those of the highest rank and station.

The writer is informed, that much exception hath been made to what he affirmed concerning the University professorships, and the possibility of their being rendered useful to the public. What follows is a summary of his sentiments on that subject.

It was never meant to be affirmed, that the public lectures of Professors should be the only means of instruction in the academic education. This practice is well known to be very insufficient in all foreign Universities where it takes place. On the other hand, neither can the private lectures of college tutors be of sufficient power, for the reasons assigned in the first volume\*. An union of these, therefore, seems to be the true and effectual system. College tu-

tors should instruct their pupils; but college tutors themselves ought to be overseen, and, perhaps, instructed, by the Professors in their several departments; who ought to be men of singular capacity and eminence, appointed for this great purpose. The Universities, in this important circumstance, would do well to consider the state of the great schools. What a main would those of Eton and Westminster receive, should the head masters desert the duties of their station, and leave their boys to the blind direction of every pert assistant? The Heads of colleges, indeed, might stand here in the place of the Professors, or, at least, aid them in this important task: And it were much to be wished, that, instead of a perpetual attention to cards, tea, sumptuous entertainments, and parties of pleasure, these Gentlemen would now and then recollect what was the original purpose of college government.

Nothing of personal invective is here intended. The evil is so general, that it manifestly lies in the manners of the times, not in those of individuals. But this circumstance makes the evil so much the heavier, and therefore the rather to be noted, as it tends to prevent all remedy.

One remark more shall close my strictures on this subject.

To think justly, to write well, to speak agreeably, are the three great ends of academic instruction. The Universities will excuse me, if I observe, that both are, in one respect or other, defective in these three capital points of education. While, in Cambridge, the general application is turned altogether on speculative knowledge, with little regard to polite letters, taste, or style; in Oxford, the whole attention is directed towards classical correctness, without any sound foundation laid in severe reasoning and philosophy: In Cambridge and in Oxford, the art of speaking agreeably is so far from being taught, that it is hardly talked or thought of. These defects naturally produce dry unaffecting compositions in the one; superficial taste and puerile elegance in the other; ungracious or affected speech in both.

#### A Remark on modern Travelling.

There is not, perhaps, a more important political principle than this, 'That the ruling habits of young men, both in thought and action, should be thrown as much as possible into one channel in every kingdom, and formed suitable to the laws, the customs, the climate, the genius, of their own country.' I have much to say upon this subject, on a future occasion: At present I shall

shall only observe, that the pernicious practice of early travelling, so much in vogue at present, stands in direct opposition to this salutary principle. The genius of our country, above all others, is particularly distinguished from that of its neighbour nations; to this therefore the taste and habits of our rising youth ought to be severely and unalterably formed, before they be permitted to wander abroad in ignorant wonder and curiosity, in those countries where they imbibe maxims, political, moral, and religious essentially opposite to those which are the main foundations of the stability of our public state. Thus fraught with mischievous, instead of wholesome prejudices, our young men of quality return, at once the contemnners and the contempt of their own wiser countrymen.

Certainly, the Legislature could not take a more effectual step towards restoring manners and principles, than by suppressing this most pernicious practice of early travel.

#### Farther Observations on the Manners of the Times.

The writer, speaking of the ridicule of modern dress, observed, that 'yet in this, must every man of every rank and age employ his mornings, who pretends to keep good company\*.' The vulgar reader, after this observation made, may probably be at a loss to know what is meant by 'Good company.' Observe, how we have imported the idea from France: '*Les Gens qu'on dit être de bonne Compagnie, ne sont souvent que ceux, dont le vice est plus raffiné*†.'

'Thus we see gaming established on the two great pillars of self-interest and pleasure: and on these foundations seems to rest the midnight riot and dissipation of modern assemblies‡.' This false taste of interest and pleasure hath produced a great evil, which is now becoming general. Every man of fortune hath now a splendid house in town, where his forefathers were contented with a temporary lodging. Here he passeth, at least, half the year; by which means, the ancient and generous hospitality of the country is neglected and derided, and a kind of polished selfishness takes place. The honest peasant is racked to the last excess; and not only so, but the villages are immediately drained of their natural wealth, which is transported to the grand scene of dissipation, and with difficulty finds its way back again, especially to the remoter provinces.

It may be objected, perhaps, that the old hospitality, was not less expensive than modern town-entertainments. But, sup-

posing this true, there were two consequences good and salutary. First, the money was mostly expended for the useful produce of our own country; whereas the modern entertainments generally consist of such exotic articles, as no Englishman of middle rank ever heard of. Secondly, while the old taste continued, the great people of course mixed with their neighbours in the country; this generous communication naturally created or improved in them a spirit of benevolence towards their countrymen, though their inferiors. Hence, when they came to town on the business of the public, they naturally brought along with them a regard to the real interests of their friends and neighbours, whose good or social qualities they knew and loved. Now, the present prevailing system of town-effeminacy leads to the reverse of all this: The country seats are depopulated; their owners are estranged from those, with whom the true interest of their country requires them to have the closest connexions; a total forgetfulness of their provincial duty takes place: Vain and effeminate dissipation is the end; money, rapaciously sought after, is the means; no matter whence, at whose expence, or on what conditions it comes; whether from the farmer's purse, or the King's Exchequer.

'A knowledge of books, a taste in arts, a proficiency in science, was formerly regarded as a proper qualification in a man of fashion, &c.' § Yet even this taste and proficiency itself ought to be controuled and regulated: It ought to be considered as a secondary and subordinate qualification, subject to the higher views of religion, morals, and civil policy. Otherwise, even the truest taste commonly degenerates, and forms a character of illiberal conceit and affectation; drawing down the mind from higher pursuits, no less than effeminacy itself: Perhaps, thus circumstanced, it may even be styled a species of effeminacy. In proof of this remark we need only observe, that the best proficients in poetry, painting, music, literature, when they are merely such, whether their conversation lies among books or in the world, equally form useless and ridiculous characters; the difference consists but in a few externals, between the trim literary fop, and the swollen literary pedant.

'A general hash of these, served up in some monthly mess of dulness, is the meagre literary diet of town and country||.' This relates to two notorious gangs of monthly and critical book-thieves, hackneyed in the ways of wickedness, who, in the rage of

\* Vol. I. p. 35. † *Lettres Persanes*. ‡ Vol. I. p. 40. § *Ibid*. p. 41. || *Ibid*. p. 43.

hunger and malice, first plunder, and then abuse, maim, or murder, every honest Author who is possessed of aught worth their carrying off; yet, by skulking among other vermin in cellars and garrets, keep their persons tolerably out of sight, and thus escape the hands of literary Justice.

‘Our operas are disgraced with the lowest insipidity of composition, and unmeaning sing-song.’ This is a subject, as much talked of, and as little understood, as the deepest mysteries of state. At another time the writer will speak at large on this matter: At present, the full discussion of it would break the texture of his main design. He therefore contents himself with referring the reader to an Essay on musical Expression \*, as the most rational thing he hath met with on this subject. He may truly say, with his favourite author, ‘Ces matieres demandoient d’être traitées avec plus d’étendue: mais la nature de cet ouvrage ne le permet pas. Je voudrois couler sur une riviere tranquille; je suis entrainé par un torrent †.’

One remark however, on the subject of music, he desires to be indulged in, because it tends directly to mark the character of the times. The harpichord, an instrument of power and compass, is now going out of use: The guitar, a trifling instrument in itself, and generally now taught in the most ignorant and trifling manner, is adopted in its place: While the theorbo and lute, the noblest, because the most expressive and pathetic of all accompaniments, are altogether laid aside. What is the reason of this? Because the guitar is a plaything for a child; the harpichord and lute require application.

‘The manly exercise of riding is generally disused, as too coarse and indelicate for the fine Gentleman †.’ This hath been cavilled at, as being false in fact; the writer therefore explains himself. He affirms then, (and appeals—to the observation, shall he say, or to the practice, of all his polite countrymen?) that it is disused, as an exercise that can give strength and vigour. The riding, now in vogue, extends little farther than to a morning saunter in Hyde-park; where people of fashion, like puny and starved exotics, take the advantage of a south-wall, to shelter themselves from the wholesome rigours of the winter air; to rekindle the dissipated and extinguished warmth of nature, and draw new life from the powers of a reflected sun-beam. Here, it is remarkable, that the sexes have changed characters: The men capering about, on hobbies of thirteen hands; while the women are galloping full speed, on sized and fiery hunters.

‘It may probably be asked, why the ruling manners of our women have not been particularly delineated? The reason is, because they are essentially the same with those of the men, and are therefore included in this estimate.’ Besides this, there is another reason. The manners of women depend on those of the men: They will always be such, as the men chuse to make them.

‘The sexes have now little other apparent distinction, beyond that of person and dress; their peculiar and characteristic manners are confounded and lost: The one sex having advanced into boldness, as the other have sunk into effeminacy.’ The fact noted in the conclusion of the last paragraph but one, may stand, among twenty others, for a glaring proof of this.

But here a difficulty may seem to arise: For, if the manners of women be always such as the men chuse to make them, whence comes it, that such a system of manners is now taking place among our women, as is despised or detested by all men?

Now the solution of this difficulty lies in the modern manners of the men themselves. In times when courage, generosity, sense, sensibility, and other kindred qualities, form the ruling character of the men, a sincere and honourable regard to the fair sex naturally prevails: Hence in such times, modesty, gentleness, and amiable demeanour, form the character of the women. But when, as at present, the ruling character of the men is effeminacy, selfishness, folly, insensibility, and other kindred qualities; there, all sincere and honourable regard for the fair sex is of course extinguished: The consequence riseth of itself. The women, finding themselves neglected by the men, chuse that system of manners, which is most agreeable to their own views and passions.

But still it may be asked, why do they fix in a system of manners, which mankind naturally abhor? This too, with the good leave of my fair country-women, I must (in quality of censor) be so unpolite as to explain. It is a well known maxim, that necessity hath no law. Hence that male-insensibility, which modesty cannot attract, impudence (if it can) must allure or take by violence. Thus you see, how naturally the Frubbles and the Daffodils have produced the Messalina’s of our time.

Alas! how different is this applauded state, from that antiquated praise of Britain, ‘when her daughters were chaste, and her sons valiant!’

Blush, if ye can, my degenerate contemporaries!

|| Vol. I. p. 46. \* By Mr. Avison.

† L’Espirant des Loix.

‡ Vol. I. p. 49.

*The History of ENGLAND (Page 143, Vol. XXII.) continued.*

Before I proceed to the transactions of the next year, I think myself obliged to take notice of an attempt, the most extraordinary that can possibly be devised by a private man; I mean that of Blood, a famous villain, robber, and assassin, who formed the design of stealing the crown, scepter, and globe, which are kept in the Tower. With the assistance only of two or three more, he executed this design so dextrously and happily, that they were got out of the Tower with their booty, before they were seized. To give some account of Blood, I shall briefly say here, that the Duke of Ormond, when he was Lord-lieutenant of Ireland, having caused some of Blood's accomplices to be hanged, who intended to surprise the castle of Dublin, Blood swore he would revenge their deaths. For this purpose, Blood followed the Duke of Ormond into England, when he was recalled; and watched him so well, that, with the assistance of seven or eight persons on horseback, he stopped his coach in the night, as he was going to Clarendon-house, where he lived; knocked down his footmen, and forced the Duke up behind one of the horsemen, in order to carry him to Tyburn, and hang him there, with a paper pinned on his breast, to shew the cause of this execution; but the Duke, forcibly throwing himself off the horse, with the villain who had tied the Duke fast to him, defeated the design, and the authors could never be discovered till after Blood's attempt upon the crown. This attempt was very extraordinary, but the King's conduct on that occasion was still more surprising; for, having a curiosity to examine Blood himself, he ordered him to be brought to Whitehall, and put several questions to him, which the villain answered with astonishing boldness, confessing all, and unconcernedly relating the circumstances of the thing. Then the King asked him, Whether he knew the authors of the attempt upon the Duke of Ormond? Blood confessed it was himself. Not content with this, he told the King he had been engaged in a design to kill him with a carbine, from out the reeds by the Thames side above Battersea, where he often went to swim; but that, when he had taken his stand in the reeds for that purpose, his heart was checked with an awe of majesty, and he did not only relent himself, but diverted his associates from the design. He also told the King he was prepared to suffer death, as having deserved it; but must tell his Majesty, that he had hundreds of accomplices, who had bound themselves, by

a horrible oath, to revenge the death of any of the fraternity upon those who should bring them to justice; which would expose his Majesty, and all his Ministers, to the daily fear and expectation of a massacre; but, on the contrary, if he spared the lives of a few persons, his own would be secure. The King was surprised, and, probably, intimidated by Blood's discourse; and thought, doubtless, the attempt of this villain on the Duke of Ormond, to revenge the death of his accomplices, might be imitated, in revenge of his death, by his surviving comrades. However this be, the King sent the Earl of Arlington to the Duke of Ormond, to desire him not to prosecute Blood, which the Duke could not refuse. Afterwards he gave him his pardon, and, not content with saving his life, conferred on him five hundred pounds a year in land in Ireland. From this time, Blood was continually at Court, and the King treated him with such freedom and familiarity, that many persons applied to him for favours from the King. This gave occasion to the King's enemies to say, that he kept this villain about him, to intimidate those who should dare to offend him in things which were not punishable by law, as had been practised in the case of Sir John Coventry, for some railleries upon him in the House of Commons. As for Edwards, the Keeper of the crown, a man fourscore years old, who had done his utmost, though in vain, to hinder the theft, and had received so many wounds, that he was left for dead; the King contented himself with assigning him a reward of two hundred pounds, the payment of which was so long delayed, that the poor man died, before he received it.

In the course of this year, died two famous Generals, distinguished by their bravery and experience in the civil wars. The first was the Lord Fairfax, the Generalissimo; and the other Edward Montague, Earl of Manchester. I shall say no more of them, because they have been sufficiently described in the reign of Charles I; I shall only add, that both were very serviceable in the King's restoration.

The league against Holland, much like that of Cambray against the commonwealth of Venice, was still kept so secret, that the States could only suspect it, without any certainty. The design of the allies was to begin with the ruin of the Dutch, before a declaration of war; and then to attack them all together, at the same time, and in different places. The King of France, the Elector of Cologne, and the Bishop of Munster

Munster, were to invade them by land; and the English and French fleets jointly to attack them by sea. This was the project, but it met with an unforeseen difficulty. Though Charles had received two millions five hundred thousand pounds from the Parliament, and seven hundred thousand pounds from the King of France, he was still in want; indeed, he had applied part of the money received to the equipment of his fleet, which could not amount to half; and it was difficult to conceive what was become of the rest. However this be, he signified to his Ministers, that he could not begin the war without fifteen hundred thousand pounds; and, as he could not apply to the Parliament, which was prorogued, he promised the Treasurer's staff to the person who should invent the means of raising that sum. Sir Thomas Clifford proved the most happy and ingenious; he went to the King, and told him, that by shutting up the Exchequer he would be sure of that sum. The King readily understood this advice, and, resolving to follow it, performed his promise, and made Clifford Lord-treasurer. Some, however, ascribe this project to the Lord Shaftbury, and say, that Clifford, having artfully drawn it from him, gloried in it to the King.

To explain this method (which, though plain to English readers, is not so to foreigners) it is to be observed, that at the Exchequer are received, by direction from the Lord-treasurer, all the sums destined to public uses, and the interests of the money borrowed upon Parliamentary funds, which commonly cannot be raised under several months, or even years: So, when the King has a mind to have, at once, all the money that has been granted him, he borrows it of private persons at a large interest, and assigns them payment upon the Exchequer, which applies to this use the money raised from the granted funds, as it comes in. Moreover, at the time I am speaking of, all the monied men in London, not to keep large sums in their houses, put their money into the hands of bankers and goldsmiths, without interest; and, when they wanted any part, they drew upon their goldsmiths or bankers, who immediately paid it. Now, as it was morally impossible, that all the private persons who had money at a banker's should want it all at once, those who had the money in their hands kept only a sum sufficient to answer the usual demands, and lent the rest to the King, at a large interest, upon the Parliamentary funds; so that, in shutting up the Exchequer, he received all the money which came into it, without paying any

thing of what he owed: But, at the same time, the persons who had put their money into the hands of the bankers and goldsmiths were entirely ruined, since it was not in their power to dispose of their capital, especially as the bankers refused to pay even the notes drawn daily upon them, on pretence that they received nothing from the Exchequer. This caused an extreme consternation in London; but the King and his Ministers pursued their measures, and, deaf to the complaints of so many ruined families, kept the Exchequer shut up one year; and, at the expiration of that term, it continued shut up, by a new order, some months longer. But the whole misfortune did not consist in twelve or eighteen months expectation; it is easy to imagine, the King having received all the money which came into the Exchequer, during that time, the sums which were brought in, when it was opened, were not sufficient to discharge the arrears of these eighteen months. This is the true state of the affair, which caused the English to exclaim so loudly against the King and the Cabal; but the hopes the Cabal then had, to render the King absolute, made them very easy under the complaints and reproaches of the people.

But Charles had in his thoughts a project which would furnish him with still more considerable sums. This was to surprise the Dutch fleet returning from Smyrna richly laden, before any declaration of war. He had practised the same thing the last war, with regard to the Bourdeaux fleet, and received a great advantage from it; this fleet, being much richer, inspired him with great expectations. To this end, he put to sea thirty-six men of war under the command of Holms, who had orders to cruise in the channel, and intercept this fleet. Holms, being informed that the Dutch fleet approached, divided his own into three squadrons. That of Holland consisted of seventy-two sail of merchantships, many of which had no guns, under the convoy of five men of war, commanded by experienced Officers. These drew up the merchantmen in three squadrons in good order, and put themselves between them and the English fleet, after having joined them to pursue their course, without breaking their line. Holms attacked this fleet, the 13th of March; and fought the whole day, without gaining the least advantage. The next day, at nine in the morning, the fight was renewed, and lasted all the day; though, on the side of the Dutch, Captain De Haes, who acted as Admiral, had been killed about noon; on the side of the English, the Vice-admiral's ship

ship was disabled. On the morrow, at eight in the morning, Holms, who had been reinforced by some frigates, renewed the engagement, and at last took one man of war, the Captain and most of the sailors being slain, and three merchant-ships, which were brought into the Thames. This was all the advantage the English received from an action, which highly reflected on the King; it was carefully published at London, that this engagement was but an effect of chance, because the Dutch refused to strike. Though every one openly spoke against so dishonourable an action, the King was not affected with the sentiments of the vulgar, and, instead of repairing the injury done to the States, in seizing their ships before the war was declared, sent out a squadron to meet four Dutch Indiamen, which were immediately taken and condemned; at the same time, he ordered all the Dutch ships in his ports to be seized, though, by an express article of the treaty of Breda, no merchant-ships were to be taken till six months after a declaration of war. The States, seduced by so ill an example, seized also the English ships; but, upon the strong representation of some of the Deputies, how much the honour of Princes and States was wounded by these depredations, and that the King of England's acting against the faith of treaties was not a sufficient reason to engage the States to imitate so blameable a conduct, the English ships were discharged, and sent into England. The King could not then help releasing some of the Dutch ships, but did not restore all.

One of the branches of the project formed by the Cabal was, as I said, to render the King absolute; and under this branch was comprised the extirpation of the Protestant, or, at least, the introduction of the Popish religion; though Father Orleans, and the writers on the King's side, when speaking of this project, say nothing of this article. Father Orleans, however, could not forbear owning it, in the course of his History; I shall transcribe a passage from him, which, though extremely softened, with respect to the end, clearly shews it was one of the branches of the project. After speaking of what had passed concerning the Papists and other Non-conformists, he adds, 'The King, who was no good Christian in his actions, though a Catholic in his heart, did all that could be expected from his indolent temper, to preserve the common liberty, that the Catholics might partake of it; but the Church of England prevailed, and Chancellor Hyde was so warm upon this occasion, that the King

was obliged to yield rather to his importunities than his reasons. It was therefore the re-establishment of this liberty of conscience, that the Lord Ashley believed necessary to the execution of the projected design: He communicated his thoughts to his colleagues of the Cabal, who were of the same opinion, not only on account of the reason he alledged, which was, the gaining of the Non-conformists who were justly feared; but also upon another, which he readily approved, namely, the favouring of the Catholics, whom most of them loved, and the rest esteemed. Arlington and Clifford were secretly Catholics, and both died in the communion of the church; Buckingham had no occasion to be converted, could he only have prevailed with himself, as to libertinism; Ashley was not averse to the Catholic religion, till interest and malice threw him into the contrary party. It will easily be conceived, that the King readily consented to it, since he was a Catholic, and continued so to his death, though policy caused him to pretend the contrary. As for the Duke of York, he supported the design with all his power. All the difficulty lay in the extent of this liberty, and the two Kings of France and England, acting in concert, debated this affair in the negociation of their treaty. Several proposals were made, some more, some less advantageous to the Catholics; France was for the most moderate, safest, and most seasonable methods; at last, it was agreed, that Charles should grant liberty of conscience to all his subjects in general.'

It appears from hence, that religion was concerned in the projects of the Cabal; but, probably, some were for having the progress of the Popish religion subservient to render the King absolute; and others were for rendering the King absolute, to favour the progress of Popery: Wherefore these two articles were never separated, nor, indeed, could be, since they intirely depended on each other. The King plainly shewed it, when he published his declaration for liberty of conscience, since he could not grant this liberty, without assuming a power to abrogate acts of Parliament, or, at least, suspend the execution thereof so long as he pleased. This declaration, dated the 15th of March, 1672, consisted of various articles, of which I shall here give the substance:

1. His Majesty publishes it in virtue of his supreme power in ecclesiastical matters, which is a right inherent in his person, and declared to be so by several acts of Parliament.

A a

2. He



2. He declares his exprefs resolution to be, that the Church of England be preferred and remain intire in her doctrine, discipline, and government, as now it stands established by law.

3. That no person shall be capable of holding any ecclesiastical benefice or preferment of any kind, who is not exactly conformable.

4. That the execution of all penal laws, in matters ecclesiastical, against whatsoever sort of Non-conformists or Recufants, be immediately suspended.

5. He declares, that he will, from time to time, allow a sufficient number of places, as shall be desired, in all parts of his kingdom, for the use of such as do not conform to the Church of England, to meet and assemble in, in order to their public worship and devotion.

6. That none of his subjects do presume to meet in any place, until such place be allowed, and the teacher of that congregation be approved by him.

7. He declares, that this indulgence, as to the allowance of public places of worship, and approbation of teachers, shall extend to all sorts of Non-conformists and Recufants, except the Recufants of the Roman-catholic religion, to whom he will no ways allow public places of worship, but only indulge them their share in the common exemption from the executing the penal laws, and the exercise of their worship in their private houses only.

Two days after, the King published his declaration of war against the States, dated the 17th of March. This declaration, as that of the former war, was founded upon generals and affected pretences. This is always the case, when war is first resolved, and reasons or pretences are afterwards sought. 'The King historically introduced his just reasons to begin the first war upon the States, though it was ended by the treaty of Breda. He added, that peace was no sooner concluded, than violated by the States, in not sending Commissioners to London to settle the trade of the two nations in the East Indies; and, when he sent over his Ambassador to put them in mind of it, he could not, in three years, get any satisfaction from them in the material points, nor a forbearance of the wrongs which his subjects received in those parts.'

It is easy to see to what great discussions these generals are liable.

'2. He said, that, having restored Surinam to them, they were obliged by the treaty of Breda to permit the English in that colony to remove with their effects, but that this permission was refused.'

The Dutch maintained, on the contrary, that the English inhabitants of Surinam remained there, upon their own choice.

'3. He complained of abusive pictures and medals dispersed over Holland, reflecting on his honour.'

The States said, they knew but of one abusive medal, the stamp of which they had ordered to be broke.

'4. He complained, that, in Holland, his right of the flag had been represented as ridiculous.'

It is easy to perceive, whether his pretension, concerning the yacht which brought over the Lady Temple, was just or not.

This was the substance of what was most plausibly alledged for undertaking the war. He ended with this declaration:—'And, whereas we are engaged by a treaty to support the peace made at Aix la Chapelle, we do finally declare, that, notwithstanding the prosecution of this war, we will maintain the true intent and scope of the said treaty; and that, in all the alliances which we have or shall make in the progress of this war, we have and will take care to preserve the ends thereof inviolable, unless provoked to the contrary.' He took but little care of his honour, in pretending to shew, that his design, in breaking with the States and uniting with France, was to maintain the treaty of Aix la Chapelle; but there was nothing so absurd which the Cabal did not think they could impose on the public, wherein they were much mistaken, as will appear in the sequel.

This war was so contrary to the interests of England and all Europe, the defence of which Charles had so often boasted to undertake by means of the triple league; it was so directly opposite to justice, equity, faith, and the religion of the English, publicly professed by the King, that no man could believe it, till the blow was struck. The Hollanders imagined he only intended to exact some money from them, or, at most, to intimidate them, in order to oblige them to restore the Prince of Orange, his nephew, to the posts enjoyed by his ancestors; France herself could hardly believe but that he intended to deceive her, till he had fallen upon the Smyrna fleet; but all were mistaken, in ascribing to the King any affection for his people. His sole aim was to render himself absolute, in order to enjoy all the riches of England without controul, and without any obligations to his Parliament. The Duke of York, his presumptive heir, found his account in so fine a scheme, and, besides, thought of establishing his religion, for which he was excessively zealous. As for the Cabal, they

were

were men intirely destitute of all principles of honour, justice, or religion, each of whom was solely intent upon making his fortune by sacrificing the interest of the public; for it cannot be thought, that persons of their abilities could be ignorant, that what they were acting was directly contrary to the interests of England. They did not believe they could execute their grand project without a strict alliance with the King of France, who artfully persuaded them, that, after the republic of Holland should be destroyed, the two Crowns would jointly labour to render the King absolute in England, and establish the Catholic religion: But they had too much cause afterwards to see, that they were deceived by France. Indeed, it was not Lewis's interest to render the King of England absolute in his dominions, but rather to sow and cherish division between the King and his subjects, in which, by seeming to enter into the views of the Cabal, he was but too successful; but there occurred in the execution of the project an obstacle, which the secret Counsellors should have foreseen, and, perhaps, did foresee, without being able to help it. This was the King's immense profuseness, which was the reason that all the sums, received from France and the Parliament, were insufficient to support the war two years; so that he was obliged to have recourse to the Parliament, who, at last, broke measures so well concerted. On the other hand, this project alarming all Europe, the Dutch found protectors, who rendered the execution very difficult.

The same day that the declaration of war against the States was published at London, the like was published at Paris, founded upon no juster grounds; for the King of France gave no other reason of the war, than his displeasure at the conduct of the States. This union between France and England (which then appeared openly, whatever care had been hitherto taken to conceal it) shewed the ridiculousness of what the King ordered the Lord-keeper to tell the Parliament, 'That common prudence required, that his Majesty should make suitable preparations, when France had such forces, both at land and sea. It appeared by this, that the King scrupled not to tell his Parliament the contrary of what he thought, which could not but make him lose the confidence of his people, as it happened accordingly.

About a month after, the Bishop of

Munster also proclaimed war against the Dutch, on pretence that they had endeavoured to corrupt the Governors of his frontier places. As for the Elector of Cologne, he had already introduced French troops into his dominions; to provide, as he pretended, for his security; but, though he protested an intention to observe an exact neutrality, the States were perfectly informed of his treaty with France. Thus these four Princes were united for the utter destruction of the republic of the United Provinces, without mentioning several Princes of Germany engaged by the King of France to stand neutral, that they might not assist Holland.

The States, having, some time, foreseen this impending storm, had endeavoured to divert it, by giving the King of England all the satisfaction he could reasonably expect: They had offered to agree to whatever he desired concerning the flag, and, besides, they had, on the 24th of February, made the Prince of Orange Captain-general and Admiral, though he was then but twenty-two years of age: They believed this would suffice to content the King, his uncle; for they were yet ignorant that his design was to overturn their republic, without any regard to the interests of the Prince of Orange. This change, in favour of the young Prince, would, perhaps, have never been made, had it not been deemed necessary to appease the King of England. There were three parties in Holland. That of the Pensionary, which was the more powerful, and called the Louvestein party, from the name of the castle where the Prince's father had confined the leading men of this faction; that of the Prince of Orange; and a third which affected a neutrality, and had hitherto joined with neither of the two first, but, on this occasion, believed it necessary to join with the second, in hopes of satisfying the King of England. The States, therefore, sent a deputation to the Prince, to offer him the dignities of Captain-general and Admiral; and the Pensionary De Wit, to his mortification, was appointed head of this deputation. Thus the Prince of Orange saw himself Captain-general, but without an army, or, at least, with an army so inconsiderable, and filled, for the most part, with unexperienced Officers, chosen more for their attachment to the Pensionary, than their personal merit.

[To be continued.]

*The Life of Sir Richard Greenville, Vice-Admiral of the English Fleet, in the glorious Reign of Queen Elizabeth; a most gallant Commander, as well as fortunate Discoverer; who, having, by a Series of astonishing military Exploits, acquired immortal Renown, and highly exalted the Reputation of the Arms of England, bravely fell a Sacrifice, in the Defence of his Queen and his Country.*

THE family of Greenville, or, as it is otherwise written, Grenvil, Grenvil, Grenneville, Greinvil, Groynville, Greenfield, Grenefeldt, Grainville, Graynville, Granevil, or Granville, in Latin Grandisvilla, is one of the oldest and most noble in this kingdom; for it is not to be doubted, that Richardus de Grana Villa, or Ricardus de Grenvile, the founder of it, was nearly related to William the Conqueror, and lineally descended from Rollo the Norman, whom Charles the Simple, King of France, not only invested with the duchy of Normandy, but also gave him in marriage Gisela, or Gileta, his daughter. This Ricardus or Richard de Grenvile, with two of his brothers, attended the Conqueror in his expedition into England; they were all present with him at the battle of Hastings, and, marching with him afterwards to the siege of Exeter, Richard had bestowed upon him the lordships of Biddeford and Kilkhampton; the former in Devonshire, and the latter in Cornwall. In the reign of William Rufus, he was one of the twelve Knights whom his brother Robert Fitzhamon, Earl of Gloucester, made choice of to accompany him in his famous enterprise against Rees ap Tewdor, Prince of South Wales, who had invaded the lordship of Glamorgan, belonging to Jestyn, the son of Gungant; and, for his gallant behaviour in this successful undertaking, which makes such a shining figure in history, he was intitled to a very honourable reward amongst the rest of the Knights. In the conflict on this occasion, the said Jestyn was slain, as well as the invader of his lands; and, the lordship of Glamorgan, by this means, coming into the peaceable possession of Robert Fitzhamon, he gave certain castles and manors to the abovementioned persons and other Gentlemen; in which division, the castle and lordship of Neth fell to Sir Richard's share, who, from this time, but never before, had the surname of Greneville. It does not however appear, that either he, or his descendants, ever settled in those parts; but, on the contrary, it is highly probable, that, by the advice of his wife Constance, he gave a great part of his Welch lands to the founding of a religious house for White monks of the Cistercian order. He began to build this abbey, which was dedicated to the

Holy Trinity, in 1129; and, the next year, he placed twelve monks therein, and then completed his intended grant, which was confirmed by the Countess Mabel, his brother Robert's widow, and William, her son, Earl of Gloucester. This charter of confirmation is a strong presumptive proof of the near affinity between these families; which is farther evident from the arms borne by William, Earl of Gloucester, in right of his mother, the daughter of Robert Fitzhamon, being the same with those of Richard de Greneville, the grandson of Sir Richard, as they are found affixed in a succeeding charter; and, as to the abbey, it continued to be one of the fairest in Wales to the time of the general dissolution of such houses, in the reign of Henry VIII. Sir Richard, its founder, resided in the west of England, where he had large possessions, until, according to the turn of military devotion, which greatly prevailed in those times, he took the cross, when he was of an advanced age; but he expired, before he could execute his design of going to Jerusalem, in 1147. It is not undeniably certain, whether the abovementioned Constance, or Isabel, his second wife, was the daughter of Walter Gifford, Earl of Longueville in Normandy, and of Buckingham in England; but, whichever of these Ladies was the daughter of this great Peer, who was possessed of no less than forty-eight manors, granted him by the Conqueror, he had a younger son, Gerard de Grenvil, and, perhaps, another, Robert de Grenvil, who settled in that county, and enjoyed ample fortunes, by means of their grandfather's bounty. It is extremely remarkable, that both these families, for above 600 years, greatly flourished, both in honour and affluence, allying themselves to the best houses in the west, and the middle of the kingdom; and arriving at the dignities of being Sheriffs and Representatives of their respective counties, which are rather the reward of conspicuous merit than of Royal favour. William de Greenfield, indeed, of the Devonshire family, in the beginning of the 14th century, was Archbishop of York, and High Chancellor of England; a man distinguished for his eloquence, probity, and learning, and a special favourite of Edward I. He was plundered, by Pope Clement V, of between 9 and 10,000 marks, before

before he could get him to confirm his election; and, being present in the Council of Vienne, he, to his immortal honour, with vigour and steadiness, opposed the oppression of the Knights Templars, which had been concerted between his Holiness and the King of France. This generous spirit, together with an unwearied zeal for the good of the public, without any selfish views, very conspicuously appeared in many excellent persons of this illustrious line, which, at length, for its loyalty or patriotism, of which it gave as signal proofs as were ever exhibited, was advanced to the peerage. The elder branch of this family is since extinct, but without the least diminution of its honour; and, on this account, his late Majesty, George I, was graciously pleased to create Grace, Lady Carteret, the surviving daughter of John, Earl of Bath, Countess of Granville; which derives additional lustre from its present possessor, who is President of his Majesty's most honourable Privy-council: The other branch of the family has been likewise lately raised to the like degree of honour, in the person of the right honourable Hester Greenville, Countess Temple.

Sir Richard Greenville, or Greenvil, a gallant Officer, fortunate discoverer, and Vice-admiral of the English fleet, in the reign of Queen Elisabeth, was the son of Sir Roger Greenville, one of the Esquires of the body to Henry VIII, by Thomafine, daughter of Thomas Cole, of Shute, Esq; and it is probable, that he was born, in the west of England, about the year 1540. He, while a child, had the misfortune to lose his father by a sudden and untimely death; for he, being on board the Mary Rose, one of the finest ships in the navy, which suddenly sunk in Portsmouth harbour, was drowned, as were also Sir George Carew, her Commander, and many other persons of distinction, to the number of 400; and, though nothing was omitted that could be done for their assistance, not above forty of the whole crew escaped with their lives. His mother, who by this unfortunate accident, became a widow, married Thomas Arundel, of Leigh, Esq; so that, in all probability, the education of Sir Richard was under the inspection of his grandfather, Sir Richard Greenville; an ancient Gentleman of great honour and high reputation: But, after he had surmounted the dangers of foreign wars, and, as a Magistrate, done eminent service to his country, he and his Lady were seized and imprisoned by the Cornish rebels; and such were the vexation, hardship, and fatigue, they both then endured in an advanced age, as soon put a period to their

lives. Sir Richard was heir to best part of his grandfather's estate; but, after this, we have no distinct account either of the place or manner of his breeding, which, however, we may be sure, were, in all respects, suitable to his family and fortune, which were, to the full, as great as any Gentleman could pretend to, in the west of England. He was of an active, enterprising, and martial genius; and he was, therefore, no sooner his own master, than he procured a license from Queen Elisabeth, in the 8th year of her reign, to accompany several other persons of distinction, as volunteers, in the service of Maximilian II, Emperor of Germany, against Solymán the Magnificent, of the line of Ottoman, who then occupied the Turkish throne. It is also said by some, that, not contented with giving glorious proofs of his valour, by land, as a soldier, in Hungary, he likewise, by sea, had a share in the glory of that celebrated victory obtained, over the Infidels at Lepanto, by the combined Christian fleet under the command of Don John of Austria; but this fact has been disputed by others, and not without substantial grounds. His ardent desire of military renown was so far from being satisfied by the fatigues he had undergone, or the fame he had acquired, that, not long after his revisiting his native country, he embarked his person and fortune in that part of the public service, which demanded the attention of all the brave and active spirits of that time, the reduction of Ireland; and Sir Henry Sydney, chief Governor of that kingdom, acknowledges, that a general insurrection was prevented by the vigilant and prudent behaviour of her Majesty's English Officers, among whom he particularly mentions Captain Greenville; and it was, doubtless, to empower him to do more effectual service there, that the Queen constituted him Sheriff of Cork, in the 11th year of her reign. It is no less certain, that this young Hero did all that was possible to merit the notice and favour of his royal Mistress; and, in this glorious course, he had many competitors. Upon his return to England, he was, together with William Mohun, Esq; elected to represent the county of Cornwall, in the Parliament that was summoned to meet, at Westminster, April 2, 1571; he was also High-sheriff of the same county, in the 18th year of that reign, though his name is mistaken by Fuller, or rather by his printer; and was again chosen, with Sir William Mohun, as Knight for that shire, in the Parliament summoned to meet, November 23, 1584, in which he was a very active Member. It does not evidently appear, when he first received the honour

honour of knighthood; but, as he was returned for this Parliament by the name of Richard Greenville, Esq; and, in the journals, he is styled Sir Richard Greenfield, it is probable, that he was knighted in the interval between his election and the meeting thereof. At this juncture, he was very deeply engaged with his friend and kinsman Sir Walter Raleigh, in his project for planting; and was one of the Committee in the House of Commons to whom the bill was referred for confirming Sir Walter's patent for making discoveries, which passed in a few days; and then Sir Richard made diligent preparations for the expedition, of which he was to have the chief command, with the title of General, as was the custom of those times. The fleet, or rather squadron, which he commanded, consisted of only ten ships, of which the Tyger was the largest, as well as the strongest, being of the burthen of about 120 tons; the Roebuck, a fly-boat, of near the same size; the Lion, of 100 tons; the Elisabeth, of fifty; the Dorothy, a small barque; and two little pinnaces. There went, however, with this inconsiderable force, several Gentlemen of fortune, and of worthy families; and they sailed from Plymouth, April 9, 1595. On the 12th of May, they came to an anchor in the bay of Mosquito, in the island of St. John de Porto Rico, where they landed, built a fort, and set up a new pinnace, which they launched on the 23d, in spite of the Spaniards; and, before the end of the month, they took two ships that were pretty good prizes. On the first of June, they anchored before the town of Izabella, on the north side of Hispaniola, where the Spanish Governor inviting them on shore, the General landed on the fifth, and every thing, during the whole interview, was conducted with all imaginable decency, splendor, and honour; and, mutual presents being exchanged, and all sorts of refreshment freely furnished, they sailed, on the 7th for the coast of Florida, which they arrived at on the 20th; where they were to leave a colony of 100 men under the direction of Mr. Lane, the first Englishman that ever had the title of Governor in that country. Having taken all the necessary precautions for this purpose, to the satisfaction of those that were to remain behind, Sir Richard Greenville, on the 25th of August, weighed anchor in the Tyger, and set sail for England, being fully resolved, as he promised the people, to return to this place, the following year; and, in his passage home, he chased a Spanish ship, of 300 tons, which he could take no other way than by boarding; which, as they unfor-

tunately were without any boat, was judged to be an impracticable undertaking. The General, however, caused something like a boat to be clapped up with the boards of broken chests, in which he went himself, with as many men as it would hold, and boarded the Spanish ship; and this was no sooner done, than the half wrought vehicle fell to pieces, and sunk at the side of the ship. Sir Richard, in the vessel so taken, on the 10th of September, found himself separated from the Tyger, which he did not see again, during his voyage; for that ship anchored at Falmouth, on the 6th of October; whereas he did not arrive, in his prize, at Plymouth, till the 18th, where he was congratulated, on shore, by a great concourse of people, as well as by some of his friends and relations. It is said, in the journal of this voyage, that the Spanish prize was richly laden; but no notice was therein taken of its value, nor of any other circumstance, from whence it might be concluded to be so prodigiously valuable, as was afterwards, and, perhaps, unjustly, not only privately suggested, but publicly affirmed by Sir Lewis Stukeley. In a short time after his return, Sir Richard, having this new colony extremely at heart, resolved upon another voyage to Florida, at the proper season; and, finding he could not get all things ready so soon as he expected, he engaged his cousin Raleigh to send away a ship with provisions, that he might be, at least, virtually as good as his word. This vessel was accordingly sent, and, within fourteen days after her arrival in Virginia, Sir Richard himself arrived there, with his small squadron of three ships; such was his zeal for the preservation of those whom he supposed to stand in need of his assistance. All his care was, however, to no purpose; for the colony, at their own request, had been taken on board his squadron by Sir Francis Drake, who touched there in his return from the West-Indies, but a few days before the advice ship's arrival. Sir Richard, having no intelligence of this, travelled himself up into the country, in quest of them; and, being fully convinced, that the possession of such a country would be highly advantageous to this kingdom, he, with their own consent, left fifteen of his men in the island of Roanok, to secure, at least, the proprietor's title and that of the Crown. He furnished them plentifully with all sorts of provisions for two years, and then returned to England; and, in his return home, landing on the Azores, he plundered several villages, and afterwards picked up some prizes; so that, though the end of this expedition was defeated, it was by his prudent conduct

conduct so ordered, as to bear, in a great measure, its own expence. There is not so much as a single date in the relation of this voyage, that is still preserved; but it from thence evidently appears, that he must have returned about the close of the year 1586. He spent the following summer in providing, under the patent, and at the charges of Sir Walter Raleigh, another squadron to reinforce the colony at Virginia; but he was called by his Sovereign to cares of a higher nature, the preservation of her person, the support of her government, and the protection of her subjects. The Queen had received repeated intelligence, that the Spaniards designed to invade England, with the whole force of their monarchy; and, as this was a case of a very extraordinary nature, she judged it expedient to refer the matter and manner of her defence to a standing Council of war, consisting of nine members, of which Sir Richard was one; and the other eight were the Lord Grey, Sir Francis Knowles, Sir Thomas Leighton, Sir Walter Raleigh, Sir John Norris, Sir Richard Bingham, Sir Roger Williams, and Ralph Lane, Esq. These wise and experienced persons resolved on the points referred to them, and pointed out what they apprehended to be the best method of providing against any danger from the enemy, whatever steps they might take, wherever they might direct their force, or whatsoever attempts the English malcontents might make in their favour; and their disposition on this occasion has met with general approbation. In order to the proper execution of the measures concerted in this Council, most of its members, as the danger became more imminent, were dispatched where it was thought they might contribute most to her Majesty's service; and, for this reason, Sir Richard Greenville received the Queen's commands not to leave the county of Cornwall; which prevented his making a third voyage to Virginia, and possibly this might have an untoward influence upon the expedition, which proved unsuccessful, the ships returning without ever visiting the coast of Florida. This command is probably the cause of our finding no particular account of his behaviour on that memorable occasion, as, otherwise, from his natural activity, and constant desire to signalise his courage, more especially against the enemies of his country, might have been expected. In 1591, the Queen's Ministry being informed, that the rich fleet, which had remained in the Indies all the preceding year, through the dread of falling into the hands of Sir John Hawkins and Sir Martin Frobisher, must of ne-

cessity return home; it was resolved that a strong squadron should be sent to intercept them at the Western Islands. This fleet consisted of seven sail of her Majesty's ships, viz. the *Defiance*, of 500 tons, and 250 men, in which was the Admiral, Lord Thomas Howard, son to the Duke of Norfolk; the *Revenge*, Sir Richard Greenville, Vice-admiral; the *Nonpareil*, of 500 tons, and 250 men, commanded by Sir Edward Denny; the *Bonaventure*, of 600 tons, and 250 men, under Captain Cross; the *Lion*, of 500 tons, and 250 men, Captain George Fenner; the *Fore-sight*, of 300 tons, and 160 men; Captain Thomas Vavasor; the *Crane*, of 200 tons, and 100 men, Captain Duffield; the barque, *Raleigh*, Captain Thynne; and some small vessels and tenders. His Catholic Majesty had so early an account of this squadron, and their force, that he dispatched orders into the Indies for the galleons to return very late in the year, and at the same time ordered a prodigious armament into his own ports. These precautions were the utmost efforts of his refined policy; for he concluded that, the galleons staying so long, the English fleet would be constrained to return home, for want of provisions; from whence it clearly appeared, that he would rather risk his subjects' ships and silver, in that perilous season, than run the hazard of a naval engagement, if that could be prevented: But, if this project miscarried, as it did, by the care taken in sending store-ships from London, then his second must succeed; for, by this delay, he had time enough to provide a fleet of ten times the force of the English, which was to meet and escort the galleons. On the last day of August, in the afternoon, Captain Middleton, who had kept the Spanish armada company three days, the more effectually to discover their force, gave intelligence of it to the English Admiral, who was riding at anchor under the island of Flores; and, before his message was well heard, the fleet was in sight. The English were in a bad situation, a great part of their respective crews being on shore, some getting ballast, others filling water, and not a few employed in collecting fresh provisions and fruits; the ships also were several of them light, for want of ballast, all things in disorder, and, which was still worse, near half of their men disabled by scurvy and other disorders. The Admiral however, considering the disproportion and danger, immediately weighed anchor, and put to sea; and the rest of the squadron followed his example. The *Revenge* weighed last, Sir Richard Greenville staying to recover the men who were on shore, having no

no less than 90 sick on board. The Admiral, and the rest, with difficulty recovered the wind; which Sir Richard not being able to do, his master and some others advised him to cut his main-sail, and cast about, trusting to the sailing of his ship, because the Seville squadrons were already on his weather bow. Sir Richard peremptorily refused to fly from the enemy, declaring, 'That he would much rather die, than leave such a mark of dishonour on himself, his country, and the Queen's ship;' encouraging them to hope, that he would pierce through the squadrons, and oblige those of Seville to give him way: But the Spanish Admiral, called the St. Philip, being in the wind, and bearing down upon him, becalmed the *Revenge* in such a manner, that she could neither advance nor feel her helm; and, being in this situation, the ships under his lee luffed up, in order to lay him on board. The St. Philip boarded first, and, presently after, four other ships; two on the larboard and two on the starboard: However, the reception which the Spanish Admiral met with from the lower tier of guns of the *Revenge*, laden with cross-bar shot, was so little liked, that she quickly fell off; and the rest, continuing longer, were treated in the same manner. Some time after the fight began, the George Noble, of London, a small victualler, fell under the lee of the *Revenge*, and asked Sir Richard what he would command him; to which, with his usual greatness of mind, he replied, 'Save yourself, and leave me to my fate.' From the time the fight began, which was about three in the afternoon, Sir Richard repulsed the enemy no less than 15 times, though they continually shifted their vessels, and boarded with fresh men: He was himself wounded in the beginning of the action, but remained upon deck till about eleven at night, when, receiving a shot in the body, he was carried down to be dressed; which while his surgeon was doing, Sir Richard received a dangerous wound in the head, and the poor man was killed by his side. By this time, the English began to want powder; all their small arms were broken; forty of their best men, which were only 103 at the beginning, killed, and almost all the rest wounded; their masts beat overboard, tackle cut to pieces, and nothing but a hulk left, unable to move, but as the sea directed; and the enemy surrounding them. In this wretched situation, Sir Richard invited the ship's crew to yield themselves to the mercy of God, rather than to that of the Spaniards; and not to tarnish their high reputation by seeking to preserve their lives for a few

hours, or days, at most: To which the Master-gunner, and many of the seamen, assented; and the former, being a most resolute man, seemed ready to execute the General's orders, which were to split and sink the ship. But the Captain and Master, who were of another opinion, interposing, alledged that there were several gallant men whose wounds were not mortal, and whose lives were not to be thrown away; that they had already done enough to secure their honour; that it was now time to consult their safety; and that, as to the loss of her Majesty's ship, it was out of the question, since she had six feet water in her hold, and three shot between wind and water, the leaks made by which were so poorly stopped, that they would certainly open with the working of the sea, and the ship sink. While the Captain thus argued the case with Sir Richard, who was not in the least moved by this reasoning, the Master went on board the Spanish Admiral, Don Alphonso Bacan, who immediately offered, finding none of his fleet inclinable to board the *Revenge* any more, for fear of being blown up, that all their lives should be spared, the whole ship's crew sent home to England, and no ransom expected but from such as were in circumstances. When the Master brought this news on board the *Revenge*, most of those who had sided with Sir Richard and the Master-gunner, were easily persuaded to accept those conditions; but the Master-gunner would have thrown himself upon his sword, if those who were near him had not seized and locked him in his cabin. Don Alphonso Bacan, as soon as the ship was in his power, sent to remove Sir Richard out of a place that resembled a ship less than a slaughter-house; which when it was mentioned to the General, he said, they might do what they pleased with his body, for that he esteemed it not. As they carried him out of his ship, he swooned; but, coming to himself, he desired the company to pray for him. Sir Richard was very kindly treated on board the Spanish vessel, into which he was carried; but he did not survive beyond the third day, and the last words he spoke were, in the Spanish language, to this effect: 'Here die I, Richard Greenville, with a joyful and quiet mind, for that I have ended my life, as a true soldier ought to do, fighting for his Country, Queen, Religion, and Honour; my soul willingly departing from this body, leaving behind the lasting fame of having behaved as every valiant soldier is in duty bound to do.' This behaviour gained him love and admiration among his enemies; so that his death was sincerely lamented,

lamented, even among those by whom it was inflicted. However, the Spaniards had no great cause to rejoice in their victory; for the Admiral of the fly-boats, and the Ascension of Seville, sunk by the side of the Revenge; a third vessel, returning to the road of St. Michael to refit, sunk there; and a fourth was voluntarily run on shore by the crew, in order to save themselves. Besides, in their several attacks, the Spaniards lost, at least, 1000 men; and, if their loss had been less, yet, as they had 53 sail of ships, most of them larger than this of the Queen's, and in them, at least, 10,000 soldiers and mariners, they could acquire no great honour from such a conquest. But the consequences were still more fatal than the action itself, the sea being covered with the wrecks of the Spanish navy; and the Revenge proved more unfortunate to the Spaniards than to the English, which, a few days after the abovementioned fight, with 200 of them on board her, who were all of them drowned, was cast away on the isle of St. Michael. Thus fell the gallant Sir Richard Greenville, in the support of his country's cause, and the defence of the English flag; for which, in the opinion of most, his memory merits immortal praise; though others consider him as a martyr to his own obstinacy, who sacrificed the Queen's ship and subjects to that fantastic appearance of honour which so often misleads Heroes. Sir Walter Raleigh and Mr. Camden allow, that Sir Richard Greenville did not stay behind the rest of the fleet out of obstinacy, but because many of his men were on shore; and that, if he weighed anchor last, it was his duty, as Vice-admiral. Sir Richard Hawkins highly extols Sir Richard Greenville's behaviour, at the Isle of Flores, in the following terms: 'In this point, he got eternal honour and reputation, of great valour as well of an experimented soldier, chusing rather to sacrifice his life, and to pass all danger whatsoever, than to fail in his obligation, by gathering together those which remained ashore in that place, though with the hazard of his ship and company. For we ought rather to embrace an honourable death, than to live with infamy and dishonour, by failing in duty; and I account, that he and his country obtained much credit on that occasion: For one ship,

and of the second sort, [rate] of her Majesty's, sustained the force of all the fleet of Spain, and gave them to understand that they were impregnable; for, having bought dearly the boarding of her divers and sundry times, and with many jointly, and with a continual fight of fourteen or sixteen hours, at length, leaving her without any mast standing, and like a log in the seas, she made, notwithstanding, a most honourable composition of life and liberty for above 260 men, as by the pay-book appeareth, which her Majesty, of her free grace, commanded, in recompence of their service, to be given to every one his six months wages. All which may worthily be written in our chronicles in letters of gold, in memory for all posterities, some to beware, and others, by their example, on the like occasions, to imitate the true valour of our nation in these ages.' It is certain, that Sir Richard Greenville, by his contemporaries, was loudly applauded; and that the fame of this action did not a little contribute to that high respect with which the English were everywhere treated abroad, and which produced them real advantages at home. This great and gallant person espoused Mary, eldest daughter and coheir to Sir John St. Leger, of Aumery in the county of Devon, by Catharine, his wife, daughter to George Lord Abergavenny; and was son and heir to Sir George St. Leger, son and heir to Sir James St. Leger, by Anne, his wife, eldest daughter and coheir to Thomas Earl of Ormond, lineally descended from James Earl of Ormond and Eleanor, his wife, daughter to Humphrey de Bohun, Earl of Hereford, by Elisabeth, his wife, daughter to Edward I. The foresaid Sir James St. Leger was also son and heir to Sir Thomas St. Leger, by Anne, his wife, sister to Edward IV. So that the descendants of this Sir Richard Greenville, by Mary, his wife, beforementioned, were very nobly allied, having issue by her three sons, Bernard, John, and Roger; but the two last died without issue. Also five daughters; Mary, married to Arthur Tremaine, of Collacombe, Esq; Catharine to Justinian Abbot, Esq; Ursula, who died unmarried; Bridget, married to John Weeks, Prebendary of Bristol; and Rebecca, who died unmarried.

### To the PROPRIETORS of the UNIVERSAL MAGAZINE.

GENTLEMEN,

*In your Magazine for last Month, Page 147, are some very good Hints, with Regard to Boys designed for Trade or Business; but, in the Recital of their Accomplishments, one is omitted, viz. the Knowledge of the military Exercise, of Importance at all Times, and especially in the present critical Situation of our public Affairs; a Knowledge highly necessary*



*cessary to all Lads, as well as School-boys, whether abroad in the World, or at Home with their Friends, in Town and Country; as I shall endeavour to make appear in the Sequel, which I desire you to publish in your useful Collection. I am*

*Yours, &c. G.*

**T**HE military or Prussian exercise (which, as being the best method, is adopted in all his Majesty's guards and garrisons) is, at once, an agreeable and useful amusement, and extremely well suited to young persons; for, as youth is the best season for instruction in any art, it is peculiarly adapted to bodily exercises, the body being then supple and active, and all its members so pliant, as to be easily disposed, as occasion may require; and, over all these exercises, that under consideration, in many respects, has the advantage.

It is, in the first place, a most wholesome exercise. Bodily exercise, in general, if not immoderate, as well as air, is allowed to be conducive to health; but this I am speaking of has a direct tendency to brace the nerves, open the chest, strengthen the limbs, and to give to the whole body a free, easy, and graceful deportment. It is not so violent as some exercises are, and yet is brisker and more lively than others; and, since it is recommended as a diversion, there is no need of its being made slavish or fatiguing, by being too long, or too often, engaged in it.

The military exercise is, moreover, an honourable amusement. Some bodily exercises are become mean and contemptible, as boxing, cudgelling, &c. but an expert handling of arms has never been thought an ignominious or ignoble attainment. There is not any name at all that has a greater sound in the world, than that of a brave and victorious Commander; but it would be impossible for him to conquer his enemy's forces, without men; and men would be to him a mere incumbrance, unless they knew how, in all cases, to obey the word of command.

This exercise is likewise easily learned by young and vigorous persons; and, when thoroughly known, it is not soon forgotten. In all parts of the kingdom are to be found those who are able to teach it, and would be willing to undertake it for a reasonable gratuity; and, when once a number of youths have attained the mastery of it, they will readily undertake the instruction of others. It does not require a seven years apprenticeship to acquire this knowledge; but school-boys, and even apprentices, have leisure enough to get acquaintance with it, without any prejudice or interruption to their other affairs. Besides, when they have arrived at a good degree of skill in this

art, there is no doubt to be made of their taking care to retain it, by reducing it to practice on all proper occasions; and it would be the wisdom of their parents and masters to encourage them to act in this manner.

It is farther to be considered, that the military exercise is a pleasant amusement, and, on that account, agreeable to young persons who are fond of pleasure; for there is not only a pleasing variety in its several parts, but, if practised in company with others, it affords scope sufficient for a laudable emulation, which yields so great delight to generous minds. Many private persons, at present, both in town and country, frequently use this exercise, as a diversion; and they find so much satisfaction therein, that they give it the preference to any other. I am credibly informed, that in some boarding-schools, wherein it has already got a footing, the young Gentlemen are so charmed with it, that they are never better pleased than when they handle their arms; which, as it is their principal amusement, they perform with such dexterity as excites the admiration of the beholders.

Another very considerable advantage, attending the military exercise, is, that it is intirely innocent: It does not, like most of the fashionable amusements of these degenerate times, dissipate the understanding, as well as impair the vigour of the body; from whence, in a great measure, proceeds that effeminate and dastardly spirit so greatly and so justly lamented; but it naturally tends to give a manly turn to the minds and manners of our youth, and prevent their having any relish for the vain, idle, and unmanly pastimes and diversions, which have had such a fatal influence in corrupting the morals of the people in general.

There is yet another benefit, consequent upon the training up of youth in the knowledge of the military exercise, of the last importance in the present critical situation of our public affairs, viz. it enables them to defend their King and their country. The foregoing advantages, though they are very considerable, are only personal and particular; but this is a general and national advantage. It is however requisite, that our youth be otherwise instructed, as well as how to handle their arms, in order to render them capable of fully answering this excellent purpose; it is not sufficient, that their hands are taught to war, and their sin-

gers to fight; they should also be made fully acquainted with the reasonableness and necessity of fighting, and every motive that has a tendency to raise their spirits. It is essential to the education of a free Briton, that he be thoroughly informed of whatever relates to the freedom of the British constitution and government, that his heart may be inflamed with an ardent zeal for its defence and security; and, as to the bloody and expensive war in which we are at present engaged with France, he should be given to understand, that the cause we contend for is that of truth, justice, and liberty, the very same glorious cause that was so warmly espoused and defended by our valiant forefathers, and which highly deserves our utmost attention and regard. He should be farther told, that the French, both by interest and inclination, are our avowed enemies, and that nothing but the sword can reduce them to reasonable terms; for experience has abundantly shewn that they are not to be bound by any treaties, nor obliged by any concessions. It is likewise expedient, that they should be informed of their cruelties, of which they have lately exhibited shocking instances; and that, if we should ever be so unhappy as to lie at their mercy, they would not only enslave our persons, but otherwise treat us with the utmost rigour and severity. These are some of those principles that should be deeply impressed upon the minds of our youth, which could not fail of inkindling in their breasts a glowing affection to the liberties of their country, an extreme abhorrence of all attempts to invade them, and an ardent inclination to oppose them in a vigorous manner; for these are, for substance, the very same sentiments that produced such astonishing effects in the days of Queen Elizabeth, when so bright a constellation of young Heroes, animated thereby, made such an illustrious appearance, and performed such wonders in the vindication of the rights and liberties of their country.

Now, if the youths I have been speaking

of, trained up in the knowledge of the military exercise, are withal well grounded in the principles that have been described; if they thoroughly understand the value of British liberty, and are able and willing, on all occasions, to stand up in its defence and preservation; of what signal service must they, of course, prove to the community? In this case they may be considered as an excellent nursery for the occasions of the state, a choice reserved body, ready to serve their King and their country on any pressing emergency; and, if the French should invade this island, which they have long threatened, and only wait for an opportunity of doing it to advantage, who are more likely to withstand and even defeat their attempts than the persons under consideration? The wisdom of the nation established a militia on a new footing and under such regulations as might have rendered it very useful, when called out for the public service; but the act, passed for this purpose, met with great difficulties in the execution thereof. However, even this militia, had it been raised, would not have been more numerous than that consisting of the youth of the nation; nor would all its members have been so young and vigorous, nor, consequently, so fit to handle their arms; and, besides, it is not to be supposed, that they would have been all so well principled as the other body. As to the martial spirit or valour of the nation, formerly its distinguishing characteristic, it is, confessedly, at a very low ebb; and I cannot think of a better way to revive it than that here recommended; and, if it was once well begun in a few places, it would soon become fashionable, and, of course, be brought to maturity and perfection. It would, moreover, when advanced to the height it is capable of, render us respectable abroad; and our inveterate enemies themselves would be confounded to find, that we, at length, were so wise as to copy after their own policy; and, perhaps, be deterred from the thoughts of giving us any domestic disturbance.

### *To the PROPRIETORS of the UNIVERSAL MAGAZINE.*

GENTLEMEN,

*I have sent you the Characters of Charles I. and Oliver Cromwell (extracted from Dr. Smollett's complete History of England) which I hope to see inserted in your useful Collection. I am*

*Your's, &c. A. G.*

**C**HARLES I, (whose head we gave, Vol. XI, Page 11) was a Prince of a middling stature, robust and well proportioned. His hair was of a dark colour, his forehead high, his complexion pale, his visage long, and his aspect melancholy. He excelled in riding and other manly exer-

cises: He inherited a good understanding from nature, and had cultivated it with great assiduity. His perception was clear and acute, his judgment solid and decisive; he possessed a refined taste for the liberal arts, and was a munificent patron to those who excelled in painting, sculpture, music, and archi-

architecture. He was very liberal to the celebrated Flemish painter, Sir Peter-Paul Rubens, by whose advice he purchased the cartoons of Raphael, which are now in the Palace of Hampton-court; together with many excellent pieces of painting from foreign countries. He likewise caressed Vandike, who was the pupil of Rubens, and even bestowed upon him his own kinswoman in marriage. His architect was the famous Inigo Jones, an artist who far surpassed all his cotemporaries, and left many monuments of his inimitable genius, that still remain in England. Laws, the musician, was a particular favourite with Charles, who used to call him the father of music. He bestowed particular marks of favour upon the renowned Harvey, (whose head and life were given, Vol. XII, Page 289) who, to the eternal honour of the English nation, discovered the circulation of the blood, from his own sagacity assisted by experiments. It must be allowed, that this Prince was a judge of literary merit; and yet he seems to have been void of taste for poetry and the drama. Sir John Suckling was the only poet that enjoyed any degree of countenance in the Court of Charles; and that he owed not so much to his political talents, as to his family and connexions. In his private morals, he was altogether unblemished and exemplary. He was merciful, modest, chaste, temperate, religious, personally brave; and we may join the noble historian in saying, 'He was the worthiest Gentleman, the best master, the best friend, the best husband, the best father, and the best Christian of the age in which he lived. He had the misfortune to be bred up in high notions of the prerogative, which he thought his honour and his duty obliged him to maintain. He lived at a time when the spirit of the people became too mighty for those restraints which the regal power derived from the constitution; and when the tide of fanaticism began to overbear the religion of his country, to which he was conscientiously devoted. He suffered himself to be guided by Counsellors who were not only inferior to himself in knowledge and judgment, but generally proud, partial, and inflexible; and, from an excess of conjugal affection that bordered upon weakness, he paid too much deference to the advice and desires of his consort, who was superstitiously attached to the errors of Popery, and importuned him incessantly in favour of the Roman Catholics. Such were the sources of all that misgovernment which was imputed to him, during the fifteen years of his reign. From the beginning of the civil war to his fatal catastrophe, his

conduct seems to have been unexceptionable. He was not very liberal to his dependents; his conversation was not easy, nor his address pleasing; yet the probity of his heart, and the innocence of his manners, won the affection of all who attended his person, not even excepting those who had the charge of his confinement. In a word, he certainly deserved the epithet of a virtuous Prince, though he wanted some of those shining qualities which constitute the character of a great Monarch.

Oliver Cromwell (whose head and life were given, Vol. VI, page 241) was born, at Huntingdon, of a good family, though he inherited but a small estate from his father. Far from making any proficiency in his studies at the university, he distinguished himself by his dissolute course of life, consuming his time and fortune in gaming, riot, and debauchery. At length, he was suddenly seized with a spirit of religious enthusiasm. He professed a reformation of manners; his deportment became serious and sedate; he chose for himself a sober helpmate; and seemed to vie, in holiness, with the wildest zealots of the Puritanical party. His house was converted into a conventicle; and his fortune was soon wasted by his hospitality to the brethren. Then he commenced farmer at St. Ives; but neglected his temporal affairs, by indulging his religious reveries and illuminations. Inspired by these visions, and prompted by the necessity of his affairs, he resolved to transport himself into New-England with his friend John Hampden, that they might, in that land of revelation, enjoy, unmolested, their spiritual transports; but, after they had actually embarked, they were obliged to land again, by an order of Council. His father died, while he was young; but his mother survived his elevation to the protectorship. She was a virtuous woman, of the name of Stuart, and said to be related to the Royal family. Oliver was of a robust make and constitution, and his aspect was manly, though clownish. His education extended no farther than a superficial knowledge of the Latin tongue: But he inherited great talents from nature; though they were such as he could not have exerted, to advantage, at any other juncture than that of a civil war inflamed by religious contests. His character was formed from an amazing conjunction of enthusiasm, hypocrisy, and ambition. He was possessed of courage and resolution that overlooked all danger, and saw no difficulty. He dived into the characters of mankind with wonderful sagacity, while he concealed his own purposes



Engraved for the Universal Magazine;



The Right Honourable  
*William Pitt Esq.<sup>r</sup>*  
one of His Majesty's principal  
**SECRETARIES of STATE.**

*For J. Hinton at the King's Arms in Newgate Street.*

purposes under the impenetrable shield of dissimulation. He reconciled the most atrocious crimes to the most rigid notions of religious obligation. From the severest exercise of devotion he relaxed into the most ludicrous and idle buffoonery. He preserved the dignity and distance of his character in the midst of the coarsest familiarity. There was no splendor or magnificence in his Court, which the Nobility disdained to honour with their presence: But his oeconomy was well regulated: All the persons he employed, at home and abroad, were men of uncommon ability, and acted, with surprising spirit, for the honour of the nation. He interposed so effectually in favour of the Protestants in the valley of Lucerne, and those of Nismes and Languedoc, who were in actual rebellion against their Princes, and in imminent danger of being extirpated, at the instigation of the Pope, that they were pardoned and restored to all their privileges; while his Holiness trembled at the menaces of the Protector, who gave him to understand, that his fleet should

visit Civita Vecchia, in such a manner that Rome would resound with the noise of the British cannon. Cromwell was not altogether insensible to literary merit. He granted a pension to Archbishop Usher, though of the opposite party: He retained Andrew Marvel in his service; he caressed Waller, to whom he was related. He gave 100 l. a year to the Professor of divinity at Oxford; and the celebrated John Milton was his Secretary for the Latin tongue, though his immense genius was but little known even to his employers; for he is mentioned by Whitlocke as an obscure blind man, very unfit for his office. He was cruel and tyrannical from policy; just and temperate from inclination; perplexed and despicable in his discourse; clear and consummate in his designs; ridiculous in his reveries; respectable in his conduct; in a word, the strangest compound of villainy and virtue, baseness and magnanimity, absurdity and good sense, that we find upon record in the annals of mankind.

*The Characteristics of a great Minister, extracted from the Second Volume of An Estimate of the Manners and Principles of the Times; which we think proper to be inserted, on the present Occasion, as being extremely applicable to a celebrated great Minister, now happily placed at the Head of Affairs:*

*With the Head of the Right Honourable William Pitt, Esq; one of his Majesty's principal Secretaries of State, curiously engraved.*

**H**E will not only have honest intentions of mind, but wisdom to plan, and courage to execute.

He will regard the interests of the Prince and people, as inseparably and invariably united.

He will, to the utmost of his power, abolish ministerial influence on Parliaments, and discourage parliamentary influence among the great.

He will endeavour to destroy party distinctions; and to unite all men, in the support of the common and national welfare.

In consequence of this, he will be hated by the corrupt part of the kingdom, high and low; because their expectations of advantage can only arise from those distinctions and that influence which he labours to abolish.

The honest and unprejudiced part of the nation will adore him, for the contrary reason,

He will be remarkable, rather for his knowledge in the great principles of wisdom and virtue, than in the oblique ways and mysteries of selfish cunning.

He may be displaced once, or more than once, by the power of faction: But the u-

nited voice of an uncorrupt people will restore him to the favour of the Sovereign; especially in a time of danger. And the oftener he is cut down by corrupt power, the deeper root he will take in the affections of the Prince and people, and rise and flourish with renewed vigour.

His private life will be consistent with his public conduct: He will not adopt, but scorn the degenerate manners of the times. Above luxury and parade, he will be modest and temperate; and his contempt of wealth will be as signal as his contempt of luxury.

He will be distinguished by his regard to religion, honour, and his country.

He will not despise, but honour the people, and listen to their united voice.

If his measures are not always clear to the people in their means, they will always be so in their ends. In this, he will imitate a great Queen, or her great Minister, whose policy was deep, and the means she employed were often very secret; but the ends to which this policy and these means were directed, were never equivocal.

As a natural and happy consequence of this



this conduct, should he happen either to err in a design, or fail in its execution, an uncorrupt people will still confide in him. They will continue to repose on his general wisdom and integrity; will regard him as a kind and watchful father; yet, though wise, not infallible.

He will look forward, rather than to what is past; and be more zealous to select and reward those who may do well, than to prosecute those whom, in his own opinion, he may think delinquents.

His principles and conduct, as they will be hated by vile, so they will be derided by narrow minds, which cannot enlarge their conceptions beyond the beaten track of present practice. Prince Maurice was ridiculed in his first attempts, for those very expedients, by which he drove the Spaniards out of his country \*.

If his little or no influence in Parliament be objected to him, he will answer as Henry the Great did with regard to Rochelle, 'I do all I desire to do there, in doing nothing but what I ought.'

He will practise 'that double œconomy, which is so rarely found, or even understood. I mean, not only that inferior œconomy, which consists in the management of the receipts and issues of the public revenue; but that superior œconomy, which consists in contriving the great schemes of negotiation and action.'

The laws he frames, will be generous and comprehensive; that is, in Lord Verulam's nervous expression, 'Deep, not vulgar: Not made upon the spur of a particular occasion for the present, but out of providence of the future; to make the estate

of the people still more and more happy, after the manner of the Legislators in ancient and heroic times.'

Above all, he will study to restore and secure upright manners and principles; knowing these to be the very strength and vitals of every State.

As by all these means he will put the natural and internal springs of government into action; so he will keep up that action in its full vigour, by employing ability and merit: And hence men of genius, capacity, and virtue, will of course fill the most important and public stations, in every department of the State.

To fulfil this great purpose, he will search for men, capable of serving the public, without regard to wealth, family, parliamentary interest, or connexion.

He will despise those idle claims of priority of rank, or seniority in station, when they are unsupported by services performed in that rank and station: He will search for those, wherever they are to be found, whose active spirits and superior capacity promise advantage to the public.

He will not abuse this power indulged to him, of superseding superior rank, by preferring his own favourites. If he finds the appearance of ability and worth among the friends or dependents of his enemies, he will trust them with the execution of his most important designs, on the success of which, even his own character may depend.

Having no motive, but the welfare of his country; if he cannot accomplish that, by such measures as his heart approves, he will not struggle for a continuance in power, but bravely and peaceably resign.

## To the PUBLIC.

Strand, April 5, 1758.

*The Society for the Encouragement of Arts, Manufactures, and Commerce propose, in Pursuance of their Plan, to bestow the following Premiums, viz.*

Premiums relating to Agriculture, Husbandry, Planting, &c.

### Acorns.

**A** Continual supply of useful timber being absolutely necessary, as well for the ornament and conveniency, as for the security of these kingdoms, the Society will give, for sowing the greatest quantity of land with acorns alone, before the first day of May 1759 (five acres at the least) with not less than four bushels on each acre; and for fencing and preserving the same effectually, for raising timber, a gold medal.

For the second greatest quantity, in the same manner, a silver medal.

For the third ditto, a silver medal.

### Chestnuts.

For sowing the greatest quantity of land with Spanish chestnuts (for raising timber) before the first day of May 1759, and for effectually fencing and preserving the same, a gold medal.

For the second greatest quantity ditto, a silver medal.

For the third ditto, a silver medal.

### Elm.

For properly planting the greatest number, either of the witch elm, or of the small-leaved English elm (for raising timber) before the first day of May 1759, and for effectually fencing and preserving the same, a gold medal.

For the second greatest number, in like manner, a silver medal.

For the third ditto, a silver medal.

**Fir.**

For planting out, in the year 1759, at proper distances, the greatest number of that pine, commonly called the Scotch fir, being the tree which produces the best red or yellow deal; to be two years old at least when planted out, and for effectually fencing and preserving the same, a gold medal.

For the third greatest number ditto, a silver medal.

For the third greatest number, a silver medal.

**N. B.** The like premiums will be also given for planting out the greatest number of Scotch firs, at the same age and after the same manner, in the year 1760.

**Fly in Turneps.**

For an effectual method to prevent or destroy the fly which takes the turnep in the leaf, to be produced on or before the first Wednesday in December 1759, 20 l.

Ditto, to be produced on or before the third Wednesday in December 1759, 20 l.

**Madder.**

Madder being of great use in dying, and now imported from abroad at a very large expence, though it may be cultivated successfully in England, as the goodness of what has been produced (by the encouragement of this Society) in the two last years, proves beyond all doubt: There will be given for planting and raising the largest and best roots of madder, 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, 20 l.

For the second largest and best ditto, 20 l.

For the same quantity as above, of one year's growth, the largest and best, 16 l.

For the second largest and best ditto, 8 l.

**Manures.**

For the best set of experiments, with a dissertation, on the nature and operation of manures, to be produced on or before the first Wednesday in December 1758, a gold medal, if really deserving.

For a set of experiments and dissertation, as above, to be produced on or before the third Wednesday in December 1759, a gold medal, if deserving.

**Soils.**

For the best set of experiments, with a dissertation, on soils and their different natures, to be produced on or before the first Wednesday in December 1758, a gold medal, if really deserving.

Ditto, to be produced on or before the

third Wednesday in December 1759, a gold medal, if deserving.

**Sheep Rot.**

For an effectual method to prevent or cure the rot in sheep, to be produced on or before the first Wednesday in December 1758, 20 l.

Ditto, to be produced on or before the third Wednesday in December 1759, 20 l.

**Lord Weymouth's Pine.**

For planting out, in the year 1761, at proper distances, the greatest number of the white pine, commonly called 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.

For the second greatest number, ditto, a silver medal.

For the third, ditto, a silver medal.

**N. B.** The like premiums will be given for planting out Lord Weymouth's pine, as above, in the year 1762.

**Premiums for Discoveries and Improvements in Chymistry, Dying, Mineralogy, &c.**

**Bismuth.**

For the greatest quantity of bismuth, made from minerals or materials the produce of England, not less than one hundred pounds weight, to be produced on or before the third Wednesday in January 1759, 15 l.

**Borax.**

Borax being of great use in all nitrifications, in the fusion of ores, and absolutely necessary in soldering; and there being reason to believe it may be discovered or made in England; it is proposed to give for ten pounds weight of borax, discovered or made in this kingdom, having the properties of that which is imported, to be produced on or before the third Wednesday in January 1759, 25 l.

**Crucibles.**

For making a nest of the largest and best crucibles, of British materials, and equal to the crucibles imported, for melting metals and salts, to be produced on or before the third Wednesday in January 1759, 30 l.

**Black Chalk.**

Black chalk, whose use in drawing is well known, coming from abroad, and being often very scarce, it is proposed to give to the person who shall discover a workable vein of black chalk, equal in goodness to what is imported from abroad; a sample of which, not less than twenty pounds weight, to be produced on or before the third Wednesday in February 1759, 20 l.

**Dying**



**Dying Black.**

For the best jet black, dyed in England, in a piece of superfine broad cloth, not less than 25 yards, superior in colour to any now dyed in England, and the nearest to the finest foreign dyed black cloth, with condition to declare how much the dying cost per yard, to be produced to the Society on or before the first Wednesday in March 1759, 20 l.

**Dying Green.**

As dying yarn red and green, to keep the colour in washing, has been found difficult, it is proposed to give for dying flaxen yarn of a lasting and firm green colour, not less than two pounds weight, to be produced on or before the last Wednesday in May 1759, 10 l.

**Dying Scarlet.**

For dying flaxen yarn scarlet in grain, of the best holding or fast colour, two pounds weight at least, to be produced at the same time as above, 20 l.

**Grain Colours.**

For the best method of improving grain colours, and rendering them cheaper, to be produced on or before the second Wednesday in December 1758, 10 l.

**Dying Scarlet in Grain.**

For the best scarlet in grain dyed in England, in a piece of superfine broad cloth, not less than 25 yards, superior in colour to any now dyed in England, and the nearest to the foreign dyed scarlet in grain cloth, with condition to declare how much the dying cost per yard, to be produced on or before the third Wednesday in December 1759, 20 l.

**Sheep Marking.**

For the discovery of any cheap composition, of a very strong and lasting colour, for marking of sheep, which will endure and bear the weather a proper time, and not damage the wool, as pitch, tar, &c. do, to be produced on or before the first Wednesday in February 1759, 20 l.

**Ships Bottoms.**

As a cheap and effectual composition for securing ships bottoms from worms and other external injuries, would be of great advantage to the public, in regard to the preservation both of merchant-ships and of ships of war; it is proposed to give for the best and cheapest composition, which, on sufficient trials made by the inventor, shall appear most effectual for securing ships bottoms from worms and other injuries, to be produced on or before the first Wednesday in February 1760, 50 l.

For ditto, to be produced on or before the first Wednesday in February 1761, 50 l.

**Retorts.**

Retorts being necessary in the distillation of acid spirits and for other chymical purposes, it is proposed to give for making the best earthen retorts of several sizes, not less than twelve, from one quart to three gallons; to be 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 1759, 20 l.

**Salt-petre.**

Salt-petre, a principal ingredient in gunpowder, being purchased by us in foreign parts, at the expence of large sums of money annually, whilst great quantities are made in France and other countries in Europe; and there being no doubt that this most useful commodity may also be made in England; the Society, in the year 1756, proposed to give 100 l. to the person or persons who should make the best ten thousand pounds weight of salt-petre, fit for gunpowder, at one manufactory, (by some method different from Mr. Paul Nightingale's patent and specification, copies whereof may be seen at the Society's office) within three years, from materials the produce of England or Wales. One hundred pounds weight thereof to be produced by way of sample, for proper trials to be made thereon.

For the second best like quantity, within the same time, 50 l.

But, lest waiting so long a time might discourage an immediate application to the making of salt-petre, it was, last year, and is now again proposed, to give 100 l. to the person or persons who shall make the first ten thousand pounds weight of salt-petre fit for gunpowder, in manner and on the terms before described.

Also for the second best like quantity, by a different person at some other manufactory, 50 l.

Hereby the person who shall produce the first and best ten thousand pounds weight of salt-petre, before April 1759, will be entitled to 200 l.—And some other person for the second like quantity within the same time may gain 100 l.

N. B. The procés of making salt-petre is given in the *Mémoires d'Artillerie* by Mr. De St. Remy, in Hoffman's *Observationes Physico-Chemicæ* in Stalk's *Fundamenta Chemicæ*, and in several other books.

**Train Oil.**

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

produced on or before the second Wednesday in December 1758, 10 l.

For ditto, to be produced on or before the 3d Wednesday in December 1759, 20 l. Varnish.

White or transparent varnish being of great use in many trades, and for many purposes, there will be given for making one gallon at least of the best, most transparent and colourless varnish, equal in all respects to Martin's at Paris, commonly called copal varnish; the properties whereof are great hardness, perfect transparency without discolouring any painting it is laid over, being capable of the finest polish, and not liable to crack, 20 l. The varnish that gains the premium must be better than any before produced, and each candidate, when his varnish is produced, must produce also a pannel (large enough for a coach-door) painted with the finest ground of white, blue, green, pampadour, carmine, or red, finished with the same varnish, the most perfectly secured and polished, so as to be proof against a hot sun, frost, or wet, to be left with the Society for six months at least, in order to ascertain its merit. Specimens of the varnish and pannels, so finished, are to be delivered on or before the first Wednesday in March 1759, and to be determined on the last Wednesday in September 1759.

#### Verdigris.

The uses of verdigris in dying, painting, and many other branches of trade, occasioning a large importation of it from abroad, though it may certainly be made in England; the Society will give for making the most and best verdigris, equal in goodness to the French, not less than one hundred pounds weight, to be produced on or before the third Wednesday in January 1759, 30 l.

#### Zaffre.

Zaffre 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 in very considerable quantities, and at a great expence; there will be given as a premium for making the most and best zaffre and smalt from English cobalt (not less than five pounds weight of zaffre, and fifteen pounds weight of smalt) to be produced on or before the third Wednesday in January 1759, together with one pound of the ore they were produced from, in order to a counter proof, 30 l.

Premiums for improving arts, &c.

#### Drawings.

Fancy, design, and taste, being greatly

assisted by the art of drawing, and absolutely necessary to all persons concerned in building, furniture, dress, toys, or any other matters where elegance and ornament are required, it is judged proper to encourage the same, by giving for the best drawings of an human figure after life, drawn at the Academy for painting, &c. in St. Martin's-lane, by youths under the age of twenty-four, to be produced on or before the first Wednesday in March 1759, and determined in proportion to their merit, thirty guineas.

These drawings are to be made during the Academy's meetings next winter, according to rules laid down by the Society, which will be hung up at the Academy.

For the best drawings of any statue, at the candidates own election, in his Grace the Duke of Richmond's collection, by youths under the age of twenty-one, to be produced and determined as above, twenty-five guineas.

The drawings must be left with the person who takes care of the statues, until they are delivered to the Society.

For the best drawings of an human figure or figures, or basso-relievo's, from models or casts in plaister, the principal figure not under twelve inches, by youths under the age of twenty-two, to be produced on or before the second Wednesday in January 1759, and determined as above, fifteen guineas.

For the best drawings of landscapes after nature, by youths under the age of nineteen; to be produced on or before the first Wednesday in March 1759, and determined as above, twenty guineas.

For the best drawings or compositions after nature, of beasts, birds, fruits, or flowers, by youths under the age of twenty-one; to be produced on or before the second Wednesday in January, 1759, and determined as above, fifteen guineas.

For the best drawings or compositions, as above, by youths under the age of seventeen; to be produced at the same time and determined in the same manner, fifteen guineas.

For the best drawings or compositions, as above, by girls under the age of twenty; to be produced at the same time and determined in the same manner, fifteen guineas.

For the best drawings or compositions of ornaments consisting of birds, beasts, flowers, and foliage, fit for weavers, embroiderers, or any art or manufactory, by girls under the age of eighteen; to be produced and determined as above, fifteen guineas.

For the best drawings or compositions of  
C c ornaments

ornaments, being original designs, fit for weavers, callico-printers, or any art or manufactory, by youths under the age of eighteen; to be produced and determined as above, fifteen guineas.

For the best drawings of an human figure after a print or drawing, by youths under the age of eighteen, to be produced and determined as above, fifteen guineas.

For the best drawings of any kind, by boys under the age of fourteen; to be produced and determined as above, fifteen guineas.

For the best drawings fit for cabinet-makers, coach makers, manufacturers of iron, brass, china, or earthen ware, or any other mechanic trade that requires taste, by youths under the age of twenty-two; to be produced and determined as above; twenty-one guineas.

In order to encourage a love of the polite arts, and excite an emulation among persons of rank and condition, one gold and one silver medal will be given for the best drawings of any kind, by young Gentlemen or Ladies under the age of twenty, to be produced on or before the first Wednesday in March, 1759, and determined according to their merit.

Also two medals, one gold and the other silver, for the best drawings of any kind by young Gentlemen or Ladies under the age of sixteen, to be produced and determined as the last.

#### Medal.

The medallic art being capable of great improvement in this nation, it is proposed to give for a copper medal, the size of an English crown, which shall be executed the best, in point of workmanship, and boldness of relief, by persons under the age of twenty-five, after a model first produced by the candidate, and approved by the Society, the medals to be produced on or before the third Wednesday in March 1759, twenty guineas.

#### Models.

For the best models in clay, (not less than twenty inches high) from Michael Angelo's Bacchus, in the Duke of Richmond's collection, by youths under the age of twenty-two, to be produced on or before the second Wednesday in March 1759, and determined in proportion to their merit, fifteen guineas.

For the best models in clay of figures, busts, or basso-relievo's, by youths under the age of twenty-two, being their own invention, to be produced and determined as the last, fifteen guineas.

For the best models in clay, of figures, busts, or basso-relievo's, by youths under

the age of nineteen, to be produced and determined as the last, ten guineas.

For the best models or compositions of ornaments in clay, consisting of birds, beasts, fruits, flowers, or foliage, by youths under the age of twenty-two, being their own invention, to be produced and determined as the last, fifteen guineas.

For the best models or compositions of ornaments in clay, consisting of birds, beasts, fruits, flowers, or foliage, by youths under the age of nineteen, to be produced and determined as the last, ten guineas.

N. B. The clay in all these models must be left of its natural colour.

For the best models in wax (fit for curious artists in gold, silver, or other metals) by youths under the age of nineteen, to be produced on or before the second Wednesday in March 1759, and determined in proportion to their merit, ten guineas.

For the best model of the face and reverse of a medallion, (the subject to be given by the Society) its diameter not less than three inches, by youths under the age of twenty-two, to be produced and determined as the above, ten guineas.

N. B. All candidates for drawing or modelling (except those who draw from the Duke of Richmond's collection, or at the Academy) may draw or model at their respective dwellings; but the persons to whom premiums shall be adjudged, will be expected to give satisfactory proofs, that the drawings or models, by them produced, were entirely their own performances, without the assistance of any person; and the drawings and models for which premiums are given, shall become the property of the Society; excepting however such as gain honorary premiums, which shall remain with the Society two months, and be then returned, if desired by their owners.

Premiums to encourage and improve manufactures, machines, &c.

#### Carpets.

The reputation of Turkey carpets, on account of their strength and wear, occasions such a great demand, that vast quantities of them are annually imported; but, could carpets equally serviceable and handsome be manufactured here, it would cause a great consumption of our wool, a considerable increase of the dying trade, and employ a number of men, women, and children; and in order to produce all this, there will be given 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 fifteen feet by twelve feet, and to be produced

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.

N. B. No person who has gained 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.

#### Crapes.

To the manufacturer who shall make the largest quantity of crapes commonly used for mourning hatbands, scarves, &c. nearly equal in goodness to the best foreign crapes, not less than one hundred yards, to be produced on or before the first Wednesday in March 1759, 30 l.

#### Drugget.

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 delivered 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.

#### Grinding in Work-houses.

A premium of twenty pounds will be given to any parish, wherein the greatest quantity of wheat shall be ground into meal by hand-mills, worked by the poor, (in any work-house within the bills of mortality) in proportion to the number of poor in the said work-house, 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 February 1759.

For the second greatest quantity in like manner, 15 l.

For the third ditto, 10 l.

#### Hand-mills.

There being still great room for invention and improvement in the making of hand-mills, there will be given to the person who shall make for the Society, on or before the first Wednesday in November 1758, an 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.

#### Mill-stones.

The price of mills for grinding corn being greatly increased by the use of French or other foreign mill-stones, and it seeming probable that stones of the same or at least as good a kind may be found in this kingdom, the Society propose to give, for making and producing, on or before the first Wednesday in April 1759, the best and

cheapest pair of mill-stones, not less than twenty-five inches diameter, of English stones or burrs, that shall be nearest in goodness to the mill-stones made of French burrs for grinding wheat and other grain, 15 l.

For the second best, 10 l.

For the third ditto, 5 l.

#### Paper Silk.

As it appears by trials already made, that a very valuable paper may be manufactured from silk rags alone, without the mixture or addition of any other rags, there will be given 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 the second greatest quantity, and best in quality, not less than a ream, 10 l.

For the third ditto, not less than a ream, 5 l.

#### Paper, French.

Notwithstanding the art of paper-making is brought to great perfection in England, yet as considerable quantities of a particular sort are annually imported, it is thought proper to give for making one ream of paper, which upon trial shall be judged equal in all its qualities to the French paper, proper for receiving the best impressions of copper-plates, to be produced on or before the second Wednesday in April 1759, 20 l.

Specimens of French paper will be delivered at the Society's Office to any paper-maker.

#### Spinning.

For the finest spun yarn from flax of English growth, not less than six pounds weight, to be produced on or before the second Wednesday in February 1759, 10 l.

#### Work-houses.

Good order and regulation in parochial work-houses must greatly conduce to amend the morals of the poor, to incite industry, and promote our manufactures; it is thought fit to give to the Masters, or those who under any denomination superintend the labour of the poor in work-houses, the following premiums, viz.

#### Worsted Yarn.

For spinning the best worsted yarn in any work-house wherein the poor are not let to farm, not less than five hundred pounds 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, 15 l.

**Linen Yarn.**

For spinning not less than one thousand pounds weight of linen yarn from hemp or flax (fit for any handicraft trade in the lower branches of weaving) in any work-house, and such by poor persons as above, within the time aforesaid, sufficient samples to be produced, 10 l. to the best deserving.

**Linen Yarn, fine.**

For spinning not less than two hundred pounds weight of the finest linen 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 abovementioned, 15 l.

**Cotton Yarn.**

For spinning not less than five hundred pounds weight of cotton yarn, nearest to the sort called Surat, or Turkey cotton yarn, in any work-house as above, within the same time, and on the same conditions, 10 l.

**Knitting Hose.**

For causing to be knit within the time abovementioned, by women and children relieved in the work-house of any parish whose poor is not farmed out (and provided twenty women and children, or upwards, have been employed) the largest quantity, in proportion to the number so employed, of white low-priced slight worsted hose for women, from yarn spun in the said work-house, such hose to weigh about three pounds per dozen, and each stocking to measure full twenty-three inches in the leg, and nine 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, 15 l.

For the second parcel in quantity and quality of the like hose, on the same conditions, 10 l.

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, the long wheel spinning, 15 l.

For the second parcel ditto, in quantity and goodness, 10 l.

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 the samples of each sort, which will be delivered by the register to any person who shall apply by a subscriber.

N. B. Certificates will be required from the Masters, Mistresses, or Superintendents of such work-houses as are candidates for spinning or knitting, specifying the number, sex, and ages of the poor employed therein, how many days they were so employed, 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 work-house 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.

**Premiums for the Advantage of the British Colonies.**

**Logwood.**

For planting the greatest quantity of logwood, in any of our plantations, before the 25th of December, 1759, 20 l.

For planting, fencing, and securing the greatest number of logwood trees, not less than five hundred, in any of our plantations, before the third Wednesday in December 1760, 40 l.

**Olives.**

For planting, cultivating, and properly securing, within four years from the date hereof, in any of our colonies southward of the Delaware river, the greatest number of olive-trees, not less than one thousand, for the production of oil, 50 l.

For the second greatest number, not less than eight hundred, 40 l.

For the third greatest number, not less than six hundred, 30 l.

Each claimant for these premiums will be required to produce a certificate, under the hand of the Governor of the province, that a sufficient proof had been made before him, that the number of trees mentioned in the said certificate are under actual improvement and cultivation.

**Pot-ash.**

The money paid to foreigners, for large quantities of pot-ash, used in our manufactures, being very considerable, the Society promises to give to the person who shall, on or before the second Wednesday in December 1760, import into England, from any of his Majesty's colonies in North America, the greatest quantity of pot-ash, not less than fifty tons, nearest in goodness to the best foreign pot-ash, at any one port. The quantity lauded to be ascertained by certificates, under the hands of the Collector and

Comptroller

Comptroller of the Customs; and the quality to be ascertained in such manner as the Society shall direct, 100 l.

#### Safflower.

Safflower being used in dying, &c. it is proposed to give, for sowing, raising, and curing the greatest quantity of safflower, in any of our plantations (not less than five hundred pounds weight) before the twenty-fifth of December 1759, 15 l.

For the second greatest quantity, 10 l.

N. B. The same two premiums will be given again, on the same conditions, for sowing, raising, and curing safflower, before the third Wednesday in December 1760.

#### Silk in Georgia.

The production of silk, in the American colonies, being undoubtedly a proper object of encouragement, as it must tend greatly to the advantage of those colonies, and prove highly beneficial to the mother country, by promoting a very valuable branch of its manufactures; in order to forward the same, by such bounties as may operate in equal proportion to the benefit of the poorest as well as of the richest planter, the Society propose to give, for every pound weight of cocoons, produced in the province of Georgia, in the year 1758, of a hard, weighty, and good substance, wherein one worm only has spun, three pence.

For every pound of cocoons produced in the same year, of a weaker, lighter, spotted, or bruised quality, though one worm has only spun in them, two pence.

For every pound of cocoons produced in the same year, wherein two worms have interwoven themselves, one penny.

N. B. The premiums will be paid, under the direction of Mr. Ostellenghe, Superintendent of the silk culture in Georgia, to every person who shall bring his balls or cocoons to the public filature at Savannah, according to notice already sent to Georgia.

#### Silk in Connecticut.

For every pound of cocoons produced in the province of Connecticut, in the year 1759, of an hard, weighty, and good substance, and wherein one worm only has spun, three pence.

For every pound of cocoons produced in the same year, of a weaker, lighter, spotted, or bruised quality, though only one worm has spun in them, two pence.

For every pound of cocoons produced in the same year, wherein two worms are interwoven, one penny.

N. B. These premiums will be paid, under the direction of the Rev. Mr. Thomas Clapp and Dr. Gerard Elliot of Connecticut, on condition that a public filature be established at Connecticut, under the di-

rection of the said Gentlemen; and that each person bring his or her balls or cocoons to such public filature.

#### Silk in Pennsylvania.

For every pound of cocoons produced in the province of Pennsylvania, in the year 1759, of an hard, weighty, and good substance; and wherein one worm only has spun, three pence.

For every pound of cocoons produced in the same year, of a weaker, lighter, spotted, or bruised quality, though only one worm has spun in them, two pence.

For every pound of cocoons produced in the same year, wherein two worms are interwoven, one penny.

These premiums will be paid, under the direction of John Hughes and Benjamin Franklin, of Philadelphia, Esqrs, on condition that a public filature be established in Pennsylvania, under the direction of those Gentlemen; and that the balls or cocoons are brought to such public filature.

#### Wine.

As producing wines, in our American colonies, will be of great advantage to those colonies, and also to this kingdom, it is proposed to give to that planter, in any of our said colonies, who shall first produce (within seven years from the date hereof) from his own plantation, five tons of white or red wine, made of grapes, the produce of the colonies only, and such as, in the opinion of competent Judges appointed by the Society in London, shall be deemed deserving the reward, not less than one ton thereof to be imported at London, 100 l.

Certificates, under the hands of two or more Justices of the peace residing in the county, or of the Minister and Churchwardens of the parish where such wine was made; setting forth that the wine was grown, or made, at the place mentioned therein, and that the remainder of the wine is equally good with that imported; and such certificate, backed or countersigned by the Governor, or chief Magistrate of the colony, will be accepted by the Society.

#### Premiums for Treatises and Plans.

##### Arts of Peace.

A gold medal will be given for the best treatise on the arts of peace, containing an historical account of the progressive improvements of agriculture, manufactures, and commerce, in that part of Great Britain called England, with the effects of those improvements on the morals and manners of the people, and pointing out the most practicable means of their future advancement.

All treatises are to be sent to the Society

on or before the second Wednesday in December 1761. Each writer is desired to mark his treatise with some sentence or verse, and to send a paper, sealed up, containing his name and address, and inscribed on the outside with the same sentence or verse as the treatise is marked with; which paper, in case his treatise is intitled to the medal, will be opened; or else destroyed unopened, or delivered back, if it be so desired; and the medal will be delivered to the author, or any person producing a letter signed by him, and distinguished by his token, empowering such person to receive the medal.

As common prostitutes are the apparent cause of idleness and vice of the most pernicious kind, the Society for the Encouragement of Arts, Manufactures, and Commerce, being ambitious of promoting the welfare of their fellow-subjects, offer 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.

All plans are to be sent to the Society, on or before the third Wednesday in May next. Each writer is desired to mark his plan with some sentence or verse, and to

send a paper sealed up, containing his name and address, and inscribed on the outside with the same sentence or verse as the plan is marked with; which paper, in case his plan is intitled to the medal, will be opened; or else destroyed unopened, or delivered back, if it be so required; and the medals will be delivered to the author, or any person producing a letter signed by him, and distinguished by his token, empowering such person to receive the 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, Secretary.

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.

*The BRITISH Muse, containing original Poems, Songs, &c.*

## STRAWBERRY HILL.

*Moderato.* *For the German Flute.*

Some cry up Gun--nerf—bu—ry; for Si—on some

de—clare : Some fay, with Chif—wick house no

vil—la can com—pare : But ask the beaux of

Mid—dle—sex, who know the country well, if

Straw—b'rry hill, if Straw--b'rry hill don't bear

a--way the bell. For the German Flute,

2.  
Some love to roll down Greenwich hill,  
For this thing and for that ;  
And some prefer sweet Marble hill,  
Tho' sure 'tis somewhat flat :  
Yet Marble hill and Greenwich hill,  
If Kt—ty Cl—e can tell,  
From Strawb'rry hill  
Will never bear the bell.

3.  
Tho' Surry boasts its Oak-lands,  
And Claremont kept so jim ;  
And some prefer sweet Southcoats,  
'Tis but a dainty whim :

But ask the gallant Bristol,  
Who doth in taste excel,  
If Strawb'rry hill  
Don't bear away the bell.

4.  
Since Denham sung of Cooper's,  
There's scarce a hill around,  
But what, in song or ditty,  
Is turn'd to fairy ground :  
Ah, peace, be with their memory,  
I wish them wond'rous well ;  
But Strawb'rry hill  
Will ever bear the bell.



Great William dwells at Windsor,  
As Edward did of old;  
And many a Gaul, and many a Scot,  
Have found him full as bold:

On lofty hills, like Windsor,  
Such Heroes ought to dwell;  
Yet the little folks on Strawb'rry hill  
Like Strawb'rry hill as well.

## A New COUNTRY DANCE.

### *The PRUSSIAN's Dance.*



Four hands across  $\text{---}$ , and back again  $\text{---}$ ; cast off one couple, and lead through the bottom  $\text{---}$ ; lead through the top and cast off  $\text{---}$ ; man whole figure at bottom, and woman at top at the same time  $\text{---}$ ; then the man at top and woman at bottom  $\text{---}$ ; fix hands round  $\text{---}$ ; right and left at top  $\text{---}$ .

## REFLECTIONS *in a* CHURCH-YARD.

Hail! thou Goddess sage and holy,  
Hail! divinest Melancholy,  
Whose faintly Vifage is too bright  
To hit the Sense of human Sight.

MILTON'S *Penseroso*.

**A** Midst these tombs, where even Envy sleeps,  
And Malice an eternal silence keeps;  
Where base detracting tongues are heard no more;  
Where Love, Ambition, Avarice are o'er:  
Here let me wander, and a while survey  
The wrecks of Nature-death's promiscuous prey;  
Then shed one tear to think that all is vain,—  
The world a bauble and fantastic scene:  
Here friends and enemies all rest in peace;  
The public quarrels, and the private, cease:—  
Brutus and Cæsar are no longer foes,  
And various states their various quarrels close:  
The mighty warrior, by no bounds confin'd,  
(Who triumph'd over more than half mankind)  
Pent up within the limits of a grave,  
No longer's fear'd, nor able to enslave;  
Enslav'd himself, he sinks to common dust,  
And Time consumes his monumental bust:  
The titled Lord no more with splendor shines;  
And Death his pamper'd corpse to worms consigns;  
The mournful trophies, o'er his ashes seen,  
Can only tell us what he once has been;  
Shew us, like him, (shall mightiest Monarchs fall,  
And one extended ruin sweep us all,  
The fordid wretch, whose Deity was gold,  
And riches every other thought controul'd,

Now hoards no more, nor counts his profits here;  
Nor plunder'd orphans the sad harpy fear;—  
Bare as his soul he moulders into clay,  
Nor weeping eyes or hearts one tribute pay:—  
E'en eloquence itself must here expire,  
And all the charms of sweet poetic fire:  
E'en Murray's tongue, like Tully's, cease to flow,  
And Young meet Pope and Addison below:  
The fairest face shall lose its power to charm,  
Nor the fond lover's breast with raptures warm,  
Share with the plain and coarse one common lot,  
And all my Chloe's beauties be forgot;—  
Her mental virtues, here no more admir'd,  
To endless shades of night all, all retir'd:—  
Well may such thoughts call forth one tender sigh,  
And plead for pardon for the weeping eye:  
Youth, strength, and age their daily offerings  
bring,  
Nor pray'rs or tears can move the lawless King—  
Proud and remorseless see the tyrant stand,  
And spread, unchecked, his triumphs o'er the land.  
Vain, Æsculapius, vain was all thy art,  
To stop his progress and to blunt his dart;  
Thy fav'rite sons, Friend, Boerhaave, Sydenham,  
Mead,  
Their knowledge could not (or all med'cine) aid;  
These

These serve, like others, only to proclaim  
His arm resistless, and to spread his fame :  
Vain human objects, then henceforth adieu,  
What madness is it when we doat on you !

FINIS.

## AN EPILOGUE,

*Intended to be spoken by Mr. Shuter, in the Character of a Schoolmaster, with a Rod in his Hand.*

**W**hen vice and folly are a nation's bane ;  
When poets write, and parsons preach  
in vain ;

When Satire's sting and moral precepts fail,  
Then threats and rougher methods must prevail.  
Behold a schoolmaster—Ticklebreech by name,  
Who comes a headstrong people to reclaim ;  
To lash those foibles now so common grown,  
And once more place fair Virtue on her throne :  
This magic rod, though nought but simple wood,  
With wonders (strange to mention !) is endu'd ;  
If to that part of man we all deride,  
'Tis rightly handled, and with skill apply'd,  
'Twill make a lawyer honest 'gainst his will,  
The doctor save the patient he would kill ;  
The Statesman, too, that Atlas of the state,  
Who toils and sweats and bends beneath the weight

Of places, pensions, sine-cures, and fees,  
At the first stroke will find immediate ease ;  
With joy he'll cast the pond'rous load aside,  
And at the helm take Honour for his guide ;  
Relieve the indigent without a bribe,  
And spurn at sycophants, that fawning tribe :  
The modern Bobadil, who in taverns boasts,  
The feats he did when on proud Gallia's coasts ;  
How twenty Frenchmen at a time he slew,  
'Twenty more—kill 'em—twenty more—kill them too !'

When in the field his looks his fears betray,  
And his own shadow makes him run away ;  
But, if the force of this same twig he feels,  
His courage strait will leave his friendly heels,  
Mount to the heart, his martial bosom warm,  
And, like brave Prussia, the whole world alarm.

Next to the male-coquet I mean to speak,  
Whose head, and heart, and nerves alike are weak ;

Who, like that curious mask which Æsop feigns,  
The fox admir'd, yet mourn'd the want of brains ;  
Who plies his glass, and grinning cries, 'Sir Peter,  
'There's a fine girl, Gad's curse ! a charming creature !'

'What eyes, what lips ! and then her shape and gait !'

'She must be mine, by Gad, at any rate.'  
This wand, if once it touch the coxcomb's tail,  
I do assure him ne'er was known to fail ;  
He'll own its charms surpass his salts and drops ;  
For into men it changes fools and fops ;  
Makes 'em look wise, say little, and do more,  
All which, I'm sure, they never did before.

In good Queen Bess's happy golden reign  
The British fair their virtues did maintain ;  
But, shame to tell, how dreadful the reflection !  
The sex is now so bad to want correction —

But hold, methinks from yonder box I hear  
My Lady Dainty thus express her fear :  
'Lard, sure the filthy fellow does not mean  
'To turn us up, he won't be so obscene ;  
'I'll go this instant, and ask Mr. Rich,  
'How he dare suffer this rude Ticklebreech.'  
Ladies, be calm, this needless rage suspend,  
And take good counsel as from friend to friend :  
If you would shun acquaintance with the birch,  
Shun cards on Sabbath-day and go to church ;  
This vicious appetite no longer feed,  
Be virtuous all, be British dames indeed.

And now, my pupils, what you've learnt this night,

Go teach to others ; and you'll then do right ;  
Be you to them the same indulgent tutor,  
And come next year to see my friend Ned Shuter.

## THE PRUDE.

An Epigram.

**C**HLOE, at church, with looks devout,  
Was overheard to say,  
My morning glass is almost out,  
A husband, Lord, I pray.  
A drollish spark, that near her sat,  
Determin'd for a joke,  
Reply'd, with voice effeminate,  
As if an angel spoke ;  
Thou shalt no longer be a maid ;  
Thou hast neglected been :  
Thank ye, good spirit, Chloe said,  
And loudly cry'd Amen.

M. Applin.

*Made by Lady GOOCH, on taking the Bark.*

**H**A I L, sov'reign bark ! Disease's bitter foe,  
Sure of success when Heav'n assists the blow !

Before I of thy virtues did partake,  
Nature was languid, spiritless, and weak ;  
But by thy timely aid my strength's renew'd,  
And my disorders more than half subdu'd ;  
Blood easier flows, the heart more calmly beat,  
The conqueror cries, Disease, retreat, retreat.

## THE MAIDEN'S CHOICE.

**I**f e'er I'm doom'd the marriage bands to wear,  
(Kind Heav'n, propitious, hear a virgin's pray'r)

May the bless'd man I'm destin'd to obey,  
Still kindly govern by his gentle sway ;  
May his good sense improve my better thoughts ;  
May his good nature smile on all my faults ;  
May he take vice to be his mortal foe ;  
May ev'ry virtue his best friendship know :  
Still let me find possess'd of the dear youth,  
The best of manners and sincerest truth ;  
Unblemish'd be his honour and his fame,  
And let his actions merit his good name ;  
I'd have his fortune easy, but not great,  
For troubles often on the wealthy wait :  
Be this my fate if e'er I'm made a wife,  
Or keep me happy in a single life.

Norwich, Feb. 20, 1758.

J. W——s.

D d

An'twa

*Answer to the RIDDLE in last Magazine.*

**O**LD Rustic came home, told Virago his wife,  
He was seiz'd with the PLAGUE, and  
't'would end with his life :  
His head and his back ach'd, his bones were all  
broke,  
He cring'd to the fire and call'd for his cloke ;  
He totter'd and trembled and look'd very pale,  
And guzzled small-beer, which he chose before ale.

On observing these symptoms, at last cry'd Virago,  
If it first was the PLAGUE, it is turn'd to an  
AGUE. T. G.

### A R E B U S.

**S**YLVIA's age, and Sylvia's cheek,  
A flower of the spring will make. M.

*A Solution of J. Yaddiloh's Arithmetical Paradox and Question, in our Magazine for last Month, Page 147.*

$15 \times 13 = 195$  the total required.

### DEMONSTRATION.

To multiply 19 by 12, and add 19 to the product, is the same as to multiply 19 by 13 : And, as four times 13 is 52, the unnecessary circuitry of multiplying 19 by 13, and afterwards deducting 52, is avoided, as above, by the multiplication of 15 by 13.

April 15, 1758.

J. N.

### To the PROPRIETORS of the UNIVERSAL MAGAZINE.

GENTLEMEN,

*I desire you to insert, in your useful Collection, the following Abstract of Dr. Crine's Management of the Gout, from his own Case, with the Virtues of the English Plant *Ber-dana* ; which cannot fail of being acceptable to the Generality of your Readers. I am  
Yours, &c. Y.*

**T**HE gout, offspring of luxury, has increased among us with the poisonous arts which feed its parent ; medicine does, and I am afraid will do little ; and even this remedy, which I have found so useful, is but palliative. Three things are essential to the softening of the symptoms, a good digestion, free circulation, and open perspiration. Diet and exercise will do more in these than the compositions of the apothecary ; and the highest praise I give the simple medicine I shall propose is, that it assists in all those operations.

The earliest writers name the gout as a common, an inveterate, and an incurable disease ; and, in all countries, it has made its appearance with luxury, and increased with it ; for, in the most civilised nations, and most voluptuous, even in Britain, those who live by labour, and cannot purchase delicacies, are exempt from the disease. Now, if luxury and indulgence be its parents, abstemiousness will prove a remedy ; but they, who attempt the cure thereof by vegetable and milk diets, often perish by worse diseases ; if they can bear the meagre regimen, the first return to better food destroys them. If the Romans suffered less by this disease, even when they were abandoned to the most fordid luxury, it was, because they used more exercise ; which assisted at once digestion, circulation, and perspiration.

We see by what means the gout is to be

acquired ; whether, or not, it be hereditary, though the appearances are strong, is less certain. Children naturally lead the lives of their fathers ; and that may be the effect of high food, and too much ease, which we suppose to have been transmitted from the parent. Even those who allow hereditary gout do not all suppose the disease descends from father to son, in its own proper form ; the celebrated Englishman, who establishes this distinction, supposes the hereditary taint to be a mixture of scurvy, pox, and stone. That the gout and stone are greatly allied appears, indeed, most certain ; and the medicine, from which I have received such benefit, is equally useful against both, though a cure for neither. Possibly, it may prevent both in those subject to them, if taken early and for a length of time ; at work, no danger can attend it ; and, if this should be the case, the advantage will be inestimable. Although rich food and little exercise naturally, in time, bring on the gout, they have not this effect universally ; colds bring on fevers, but not always ; and, even in the most contagious diseases, some are free. The body is framed differently in various people ; and to this it is owing, that the same cause has various effects on different persons. Experience shews, and the greatest names confirm, that men most subject to the gout are those who have the solids firm and the extreme vessels of the body small. This is a construction

construction of the human frame that gives the most perfect natural vigour; and it is therefore those who have the gout are (if it may be permitted one of them to say so) otherwise, the most perfect of their species; sharp, discerning, and delicately sensible; of strong understandings, and a ready wit; but too much subjected to the empire of the passions, because they possess a quick sense of whatsoever is great or good, affecting or pleasing.

Our food, and most of all the richest, abounds in solid parts, which pass the smallest vessels of our bodies difficultly; and yet they must pass, or bring on disorders. In men whose solids are soft and easily distended, these smallest vessels, whose coats are made up of those solids, are easily stretched so far as is necessary to give those hard parts of our food their passage; thus debauchees, in every sense, may escape the gout. In those who have these smallest vessels naturally of due dimension to let the hard parts pass, there needs not any thing of that stretching here named. In both these kinds of constitutions, excesses of living, and even laziness withal, may be indulged, without danger of the gout; but let not such persons, therefore, give a loose to luxury, for it has other attendants as terrible, or more so. On the other hand, in men whose smallest vessels are naturally narrower than usual, the hard parts of the food are stopped in them; and all know that obstruction is the cause of inflammation. This is the gout; and it happens most naturally in the feet or hands, because the bones and ligaments there compress the vessels, and, being most remote from the heart, the force of the blood is least in those parts. It has been a custom to call these solid or hard parts in our foods salts, and our countryman Cheyne, who adopts nearly this system, calls them so; but it is an error, and it leads to errors. Salts dissolve clear in water; it is their character; but chalk-stones of the gout do not. Indeed, they resemble the pebbles of our earth, which we know once were suspended in a fluid, because sea-shells are bedded in them; but which, having now concreted into lumps, no human art can disunite. In general, hard meats, high-seasoned sauces, and salted provisions, abound most with those particles which cause the gout; and the tartar in wines is of the same nature; therefore he who abstains from these will rob the disease of its strength, and render the other means of relief more effectual. Exercise, which gives strength to the circulation, will tend greatly to prevent the obstructions in the smaller vessels; and any medicine will

be useful, which, without heat or irritation, tends to soften the too firm texture of the coats of the small vessels, and give an easy passage to their contents. All know cold hardens and contracts, and that heat softens and dilates the parts of bodies; a bar of iron is smaller when cold, and thicker when hot; the thickness increasing in proportion to the degree of heat: And, certainly, what can affect a solid metal has much more power upon our bodies. The cold air, therefore, is to be feared by all who have the gout; and the feet should be guarded always from it; and, for this reason, they do well who reject the cold bath in the intervals, though the greatest names stand forth to recommend it. Dryness of the skin hardens also the coats of the extreme vessels, and therefore hinders their dilatation; whereas moisture and warmth encourage both, and are, for that reason, useful. Perspiration is essential to ease in the gout, and to the lengthening of the intervals; therefore whatever stops the pores is hurtful. All foulness does this, in some degree; and, consequently, one requisite more is cleanliness.

On these principles I manage my feet in the following manner: I wash them frequently with water just as warm as the flesh; bran softens it, and, by keeping a small quantity of water on the fire, it is easy to continue the same warmth in it, which the plain sense of feeling first shewed to be right. I wear shoes always so large, that the foot moves freely in them; and they are made of the softest leather, lined throughout with flannel. I wear yarn stockings next the skin, and lie in them; and never walk or ride, when the air is either cold or damp. By this means, perspiration is kept up constantly and uniformly in my feet; and my hands, when I am in the air, being defended by woollen gloves, have sufficiently the same advantage.

Mine is a degree of gout not of the most extreme kind, but such as men in the middle stage of life usually have; for many years, I have been accustomed to a fit in autumn, and another in spring, and sometimes the autumn fit has lasted through the winter. Before I used the regimen and medicine I am about to name, fits of five, six, or seven months have sometimes held me in the most horrible agony; though, going off, they left no swelling. This being a common state of the gout, and the relief I have found in it very great, I therefore offer the method to the public; nor is it peculiarly to this degree of gout it may be applied; it will be useful in all.

D d 2

I drink

I drink no wine; my medicine is my breakfast and my supper; and my dinner is that of other moderate people. I avoid beef and pork; I prefer lamb, veal, pig, and chickens to other foods; but I am not so strict as to avoid the rest dressed plainly. My drink is malt liquor, strong and small; and, from this course of life, I receive the full benefit of abstemiousness. Fish, in general, I have found to be innocent; but the sauce is often mischievous. About half a pound of meat is generally my dinner; this serves nature the four-and-twenty hours, without loading her; and he, who is careful to accustom his stomach constantly to nearly the same quantity of food, will obtain and preserve that great article in the cure of this disease, a good digestion. My exercise, regulated by the weather, is of four kinds: Walking in my chamber, when it is worst; a coach, when it is something better; when tolerably fine, I go on horseback; and, in the finest of all, I walk, not on the uneven stones of London, but on smooth ground.

My medicine is the root of the bardana, or burdoc; and the method, wherein I have taken it, is a light infusion. We have, in England, six species of bardana, or burdoc; they all possess the same general virtues, but the kind which I have found best, and always have used, is the fourth species mentioned by Ray \*, the woolly-headed burdoc. This is called *lappa major montana capitulis tomentosis* by Caspar Bauhine, and *arctium* by the Greek writers. This plant, common by way-sides, and in waste places, very much resembles the common burdoc in form and stature; but may be known from it, when young, by the redness of its stalks, and, when full grown, by its woolly heads. Linnæus supposes it only a variety of the common kind; however that be, I have found it possesses greater virtue, and, as it is nearly as frequent, and is easily distinguished, no other should be used. This plant, which grows every-where at our doors, has a perennial root, fit for service at all seasons; it should be gathered fresh every time for use; for I have found, that, when fresh taken up, it is a cordial, diaphoretic, and diuretic medicine; and, when it has been kept some time, a diuretic only. Cut an ounce of this root, clean washed, into thin slices; pour on it a pint and an half of water in a stone jar; cover the vessel, and, as soon as the liquor is cold, pour it off through a sieve, without pressing. This quantity is two doses; warm half of it moderately, and mix with this half a pint of new milk and half an ounce of honey.

Drink this alone, or eat it with bread for breakfast; and the remaining half, in the same manner, for supper. It is not disagreeable; the flavour is like that of the pea or bean kind, and the infusion, thus mixed with milk, tastes like asparagus or young-pea soup; it sits well upon the stomach, and promotes gentle perspiration; it is lubricating and deobstruent; its principal operation is by urine, but not violent; and it, at once, is serviceable against the disease for which it is given, and against that certain concomitant of it, the stone or gravel; perhaps, in this respect, it excels all other remedies. In regard to the gout, it does all we can expect or require of a medicine, unless we knew an absolute or specific remedy; it softens the too firm texture of the coats of the vessels; it separates the solid parts swallowed in our food to a due distance, if drank regularly in this manner; and, while it keeps them out of those clusters, which would prevent their passage in the smallest vessels, it lubricates and softens those vessels on the inside, and gives them a due distention: At the same time, it refreshes and invigorates the whole frame, promotes circulation as evidently as it does perspiration, and, in a secondary manner, assists the digestive faculties; for the stomach, being charged but once in the twenty-four hours with solid or coarse food, according to this regimen, and that not in too large quantity, is able to act properly upon it, and is not a little assisted primarily by this medicine. There is also this farther advantage, that, in taking it in the regular manner here directed, the patient has the benefit of the best milk course withal; for cow's milk, with this addition, is brought nearly to the state of asses; and this is the moderate way of taking it, which alone is safe. The absolute good effect of milk none can dispute; but the danger is in the absolute change from a common course of life to one so poor. This is a middle method; and there is neither the danger attending on the entering upon such a course, nor on the leaving it for a common diet. I feel what I write of the great effect of this medicine. Mine, though not the most terrible state of the gout, was as bad as usually men suffer, at my time of life; and it is now reduced to a very slight degree. I have, some seasons, escaped with two fits in the year, and these only of three weeks each; one in autumn, and another in spring. And if the peculiar unfavourable nature of the season make it worse; if one fit follow another through the winter; still they are the slighter for their number, and there are intervals of health.

\* *Synopsis Plantar,*

In the fits, I find the bed the only proper place; sweats are there easiest procured, and the limb may be most conveniently wrapped up in flannels. I always take to my bed, immediately on the attack; and eat nothing solid, for several days. The medicine with less milk is my usual drink, and I find from it the double advantage of promoting perspiration, and clearing, the urinary passages; in which, otherwise from the posture, and the diminished quantity of urine, in consequence of the increased perspiration, gravel and small stones are naturally formed. Let it be understood, that I speak here of the gout alone; for this, though vulgarly said to banish all other diseases, is often joined with very bad ones. This is always known by the complication of their symptoms; and, in that case, let no man, who has not been bred to physic, trust his own opinion.

I shall now give a general account of the appearance of this disease, under the different degrees; the occasions of regular fits, and its treatment in all circumstances. As the persons, most liable to the gout, are the ingenious, active, and rich, their natural course of life contributes also to bring it on; they feed high, and give a loose to the passions; and often a fit of the gout terminates symptoms which threaten something worse, and the head and stomach are relieved by it, instantly, after long oppressions. When a man feels himself uneasy after meals; his stomach disturbed with wind, his head dull and giddy, and the palms of his hands hot and dry; if his cheeks burn, his breath be short, and he have twitchings and slight convulsions; let him, if he be subject to the gout, or have reason to expect he may be so, desire and use all means to bring on a fit. Nature is oppressed with the gouty matter, and is labouring, in all this, to throw it to the joints; the severest fit is not to be dreaded on this occasion; for it prevents, perhaps, an apoplexy.

The labours of nature, in all this time, bring on a fever, which continues with the fit; the pain and inflammation joining to keep it up; it is a necessary symptom, and need give the patient no concern.

All this time the nights are most painful; the pain, the inflammation, and the fever increase towards evening, and naturally all abate a little at the approach of morning. In persons who have been long subject to the gout, it takes a fortnight to make these changes, which in others happen in four and twenty hours; and hence arises the different length of fits. A fortnight is the most natural and regular continuance of a fit of the gout in an unbroken constitution; when it

regularly increases at evening, and abates in the morning, this may be expected to be the period; and, with the due use of the medicine here recommended, in the fit, and during the intervals, the patient usually may promise himself this regular period for relief. After the sweating regimen we have directed, the pores are open, colds are caught most easily, and the consequence is a relapse; for, though the gouty matter has been in a great degree discharged during the course of a regular fit, I never knew the body so perfectly cleared of it, but that enough remained to furnish out a second attack, if the carelessness of the patient exposed him to the danger. The recovered person should be no less careful in the first use of the restored limb; I have often, for the pride and pleasure of walking across a room, suffered a relapse; and many a man, by going out one day too soon, has been laid up again for twenty. When the feet are able to tread upon the ground, let the utmost care be taken to set them down slowly and evenly; for even a twist of the foot by a rough stone will bring on a fit, when it was otherwise not to be expected. Men, subject to the gout, ought also to wish for fits at due times, on account of their peace of mind; for the gout, labouring ineffectually to a fit, gives the very worst hypochondriacal symptoms: A fit, in this case, is a relief to himself, and to his friends. Nature is loaded and oppressed; let him not load and oppress her more by intemperance. Full meals are more to be dreaded than any other excess. Once I have, in these circumstances, brought on a fit by carefully bathing my feet in warm water, and increasing the dose of the medicine: The right foot continued in the same degree of heat in the water; the other grew, every instant, more inflamed; and the gout possessed it fully by midnight. Towards morning it remitted a little, and the fit was a regular and moderate one of sixteen days. The medicine brought on sweats, which abated the fever and the inflammation; and little more than the three first days could be called exquisitely painful. The sharper the pain is at first, the shorter will be the fit, if no error, or neglect of care, prolong it; and the perfect health which follows, till another fit, is the natural attendant on the same extremity. The more exquisite is the pain, the more perfect is the fit; and, the more perfect that has been, the more healthful will be the succeeding interval. I have always found after a perfect fit, though it have been a short one, appetite return, and with it good digestion; strength soon recruited; spirits free and lively; and no return of any complaint

complaint whatsoever, till, in spite of all the effects of burdoc and temperance, nature has collected matter for another fit, which, being managed as the former, has given the same healthy interval afterwards. They complain who have frequent fits of the gout, but without just reason; for, the more frequent they are, the less violent. The quantity of gouty matter after a long interval is great; and the vessels, in so long a time of rest, have contracted themselves more, and are less fit for letting it pass. On the contrary, in frequent fits the quantity of the matter to be discharged is small; and the passages are more open for its free course out of the body.

The great effort by which these regular fits of the gout are brought on is a powerful circulation, which is natural to gouty constitutions, but not universal: When this strength is deficient, all the previous symptoms of the gout will appear; shivering, fever, loss of appetite, numbness, and, at last, a gnawing pain in the parts where the gout might naturally be expected, but nothing more; which is a very unhappy case. Age often causes these imperfect fits, and sometimes a too low diet; often also the temperature of the air. In all these cases, I have found the medicine here recommended very effectual; for this purpose it will be best to increase the quantity of that root in the infusion, without increasing the milk or honey.

The effect of an ill-managed gout in any state, and perhaps of every gout, in time, is to load the joints with chalk-stones; which is a very deplorable circumstance, though the pains are less. The causes of the concretions are a weakened circulation, and an induration of the coats of the vessels; the first of these may happen, at any period, from accidental causes; but both are certain attendants on old age. The power of the heart grows less, and the great artery near it always has its coat hardened by age; and sometimes it is turned to a kind of bone. But there is comfort yet for those whom the gout has preserved to know this period; though the load is greater on the parts, the pains are less; for the organs have lost something of their delicate sensibility. The occasion of the concretions is plain: The matter which causes the gout is thrown upon the parts from whence it has been used to be discharged; but neither the nature of the vessels, nor the power of circulation, any longer favour or support that consequence. The quantity which should have been thrown off is left upon the part, and, at every fit, more and more is added; for the powers of nature are weak-

er, and the first lodged quantity is an additional obstruction to all the rest. Particular constitutions, and peculiar frames of body, will shew this sooner; a weak circulation, and very firm coats of the extreme vessels, may put youth so far on the level with old age; and, in that case, the same effects must follow. A languid circulation is discovered in the pulse; and, although the too great firmness of the coats of the extreme vessels be not so immediately the object of sense, yet it may be, in some measure, discovered in the general habit of the body. A young man in this state should be doubly careful, in the intervals; and, perhaps, by the single medicine here recommended, what is so early lamented in some, may be obviated in others; and many years of misery prevented in valuable lives.

The fits in old men, who have arrived at this stage of the disease, are more frequent, and of longer continuance, than in others; but the extremity of the pain is over. The chalk-stones are very long in forming, and they appear in other joints beside those which the gout originally, most naturally, and most painfully attacks; but the patient feels less pain for this, for the divided force of the disease is weaker. This is the extreme state of the disease in which the patient can be intrusted with the care of his own health; the last and worst stage of all, and which is most frequent in those who have gone through all the others, is the gout's leaving the extreme parts, and falling upon the head, the stomach, or other of the nobler organs. In this case, the best power of the physician is necessary for the service; and let the patient esteem him a master of his profession, who is able to procure but a little relief.

From the earliest time, all intemperance and debauchery have been forbidden in the gout; and, under that general denomination, venery has been understood to be included. The old physicians were against all indulgence of this kind for gouty people; and stern Dolæus makes it an article of his milk regimen, that men abstain from women, most strictly, for a year. All things in excess are bad; and he who should give a loose to ridiculous and immoderate desires of this kind, would, doubtless, do himself injury, whether he had the gout or not. As for the moderate and natural commerce with the other sex, far from infeebling nature, it preserves her in a good state; it was intended in our construction, and is required by our constitution. Every man, subject to the gout, should marry, and all that will naturally happen of this kind is for his benefit; and here, and in every

every thing else, he who truly understands what is natural, will find it is right. Let him observe the absolute demands of nature: If he urge these upon his mind, he deceives himself; if, when they are real, he rejects them, the mischief is as great.

High feeding is too common among gouty people; but, if any will indulge in it, let such remember high sauces are cantharides in a lower degree; and, their powers on the constitution being the same, the like effects must be expected from them.

In the critical and dangerous case of nature's labouring to bring on a fit of the gout in the extreme parts, and, from a heedless or vicious course of life, being unable to effect it; all violence is dangerous: But I have found that, doubling the doses, the bardana root has performed great things; no ill can attend it, and the hope of advantage is rational and just. All outward applications to the feet and hands, when the gout is in those parts, are wrong; because nothing can be so dangerous as driving it from these parts, or preventing its perspiring through them; and there is great reason to fear, that all the compositions which have been devised for external use, tend to one or other of these mischiefs.

Let the patient first consider that he cannot be cured, and be as easy as possible under what he must endure. Temperance and a quiet mind are the two great articles; therefore the patient is to be his own physician; and the best medicine for the gout is a true philosophy.

It has been observed before, that certain seasons are unfriendly to the gout; which should lead persons afflicted with the gout to consider the air, at all times, as a very essential point; and they will, on more examination, find it truly is so. The air of London, clogged with sea-coal smoke, and tainted with a multitude of foul, unpleasant, and unwholesome exhalations, cannot be proper for men whose ease, and perhaps life itself, depend upon a good digestion and free course of the blood. But, if business, or unconquerable fancy, fix them in this city, let them chuse a part near the air, and high; and let them, on every occasion, get into the country, if only for a few hours.

An absolute country life is most healthful; but let the situation be chosen with care. The best situation would be the gentle slope of a lightly rising ground, where the autumnal blue-bells and wild thyme paint and perfume the ground, and where the soil is gravel; where there are few trees, and some running water. Let him here use moderate exercise; and avoid damps and cold; allow himself but one solid meal a

day; and, when he grows towards the decline of life, have his physician not too far off. He will thus disarm an enemy he cannot conquer, and lead a happier life than those who, fancying they are out of one danger, expose themselves idly to a thousand. When a fit comes on, let him be abstemious; yet let him not deny nature her support. They err who advise strong wines in their natural condition, under pretence of freeing the stomach, which is free already; but they mistake as much, who, avoiding this, keep themselves too low.

The gout in its fit is already where it should be; and what can be desired more? The stomach is well, therefore it requires no medicine; and what is given vainly; for that end, inflames the other symptoms. Let the wine which is used be strong and good in its kind; but, till the decline of the fit, let it be given only in form of whey. Unless particular accidents determine otherwise, white wine is preferable to red; but, when a purging comes on during the fit, it should be changed for red port. Some have ventured to give, and to recommend, in the gout, liquors stronger than wine; but they are never necessary, and may often be hurtful. When the fit is going off, the most advisable conduct is to abate of the quantity of wine, and make up the difference in boiled chicken, chicken-broth, &c. for spirits will follow.

Late hours at night, though accompanied with no other kind of irregularity, are in themselves hurtful. The night air is always cold, and often damp withal; in any condition, it is dangerous to those subject to this disorder; but, where there is dampness with the chilling blast, it is worst of all. They were healthy times in which our ancestors rose with the sun, and went to bed at his setting; and let nothing tempt the gouty to accompany those who are exempt from disorder, in midnight entertainments. It is essential to the health of many to rise soon; and this single caution would remove the complaints of half the vapoured people in the kingdom. In the course of life here advised, there is nothing severe; nor does the prescribed diet deserve the name of abstemiousness. The person who observes it will always find himself in the better health, ease, and better spirits for it; and he will be doing all that can be done for his relief in the disease. Thus he who begins the due course, in time, will arrive probably at old age under very moderate torments of the disease; and those who enter on it later will not fail to obtain a proportioned advantage. This method is proper for the gouty, at all times; though it can, under all circumstances, afford equal advantage.

From



## From the DUBLIN SOCIETY.

*A Method of having a full Crop of Corn from any good Land with a good Depth of Soil, be it ever so long under Grass, without Fallowing, and the many Ploughings generally used.*

**H**AVE two ploughs, and fix a wing to the share of one of them, ten inches broad; let that plough skin the land as thin as it can: The other plough must follow it in the same track, and turn up as much of the earth as it can, and lay it on the skin which the first plough turned up, and so to proceed; you must then sow your corn, and run a light harrow along the ridge, which you must draw by the hinder part; for the pins, if the points went forwards, would

raise the skin first ploughed, and spoil all. Let the ridges be about six feet broad, and the deep-going plough must go up and down each furrow to loosen the mould, which must be shovelled over each bed to give the corn the more covering.

Note, That, the year following, the sods turned up will be rotten, and as good as dung for the next crop. This method does extremely well for small barley.

*The following Account, will serve to shew with what Punctuality and Exactness the King of Prussia attends to the most minute Affairs, and how open he is to Application from all Persons.*

**A**N English Lady, being possessed of actions [shares] in the Embden company, and having occasion to raise money on them, repaired to Antwerp, and made application for that purpose to a Director of the company, established there by the King of Prussia, for the managing all affairs relative thereto. This person very willingly entered into treaty with her; but the sum he offered to lend, being far short of what the actions would bear, and also insisting on forfeiture of her right in them, if not redeemed in twelve months, she broke off with him, and had recourse to some merchants at Antwerp, who were inclinable to treat with her on much more equitable terms. The proceeding necessarily brought the parties before this Director, for receiving his sanction, which was essential to the solidity of the agreement; and he, finding he was like to lose the advantage he had flattered himself with, disputed the authenticity of the actions, and thereby threw her into such discredit, as to render all attempts to raise money on them ineffectual. Upon this the Lady wrote a letter, by the common post, to his Majesty of Prussia, accompanied with a memorial, complaining of the treatment she had received from the Director; and likewise inclosed the actions themselves, in another letter to a friend at Berlin. By the return of the post, his Majesty condescended to answer her letter; and the actions were returned authenticated, which so restored her credit, that, in a few hours, all difficulties were removed relating to the transactions she had in hand; and it is more than probable the Director has felt his Majesty's resentment for his ill behaviour.

The Lady's Letter was as follows:

SIRE,

Having had the happiness to pay my court to your Majesty, during a pretty long residence at Berlin, and to receive such marks of favour from their Majesties the Queens, as I shall ever retain a grateful sense of; I presume to flatter myself, that your Majesty will not be offended at the respectful liberty I take in laying before you my complaints against one Van Ertborn, a Director of the Embden China company, whose bad behaviour to me, as set forth in my memorial, hath forced me to make a very long and expensive stay at this place: And, as the considerable interest I have in that company may further subject me to his caprices, I cannot forbear laying my grievances at the foot of your Majesty's throne; most respectfully supplicating your Majesty, that you would be graciously pleased to give orders, that this Director shall not act towards me for the future, as he hath done hitherto.

I hope for this favour from your Majesty's sovereign equity; and I shall never cease offering up my ardent prayers for the prosperity of your glorious reign; having the honour to be, with the most respectful zeal, Sire, your Majesty's most humble, most obedient, and most devoted servant.

The King of Prussia's Answer.

MADAM,

I received the letter of the 19th instant, which you thought proper to write me, and was not a little displeased to hear of the bad behaviour of one of the Directors of the Asiatic company of Embden towards you, of which

which you were forced to complain. I shall direct your grievances to be examined, and have just now dispatched my orders, for that purpose, to Lentz, my President of the chamber of East Friesland. You may assure

yourself, the strictest justice shall be done you, that the case will admit. God keep you in his holy protection.

Potsdam, FREDERICK.  
Feb. 26, 1756.

### *The Political State of EUROPE, &c.*

From the GAZETTE. April 1.

Admiralty-office, March 30.

**H**IS Majesty's ship the Windsor, commanded by Captain Samuel Faulkner, arrived in Plymouth sound on the 26th instant, and has brought in the *Pacificque*, a French East India ship, from the Isle of France, bound for Port l'Orient, loaded with coffee, &c. which he took on the 14th instant.

Hague, March 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.

April 4.

Extract of a Letter from the Hague, March 31.

Letters of the 28th instant, from Prince Ferdinand's head quarters at Vreckenhorst in the country of Munster, bring the following accounts: That the enemy had been forced, by his Highness's march to Sassenberg, 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.

Admiralty-office, April 8.

Captain Parker, of his Majesty's ship the *Brilliant*, is arrived at Plymouth, and has brought in with him two ships he took in his late cruise, one called *La Nympe*, of Grandville, commanded by Jacques de la Forterie, and has 20 six pounder guns and 160 men; the other *La Vengeur*, of Dunkirk, commanded by Gaspard Lyon, mounts 12 six pounder guns, and had 90 men.

His Majesty's *Shoops* the *Walf*, Captain Crickeitt, and *Grampus*, Captain Allen, have taken and brought into Lowestoffe roads a privateer *Snaw* of Dunkirk, commanded by Peter Bedaurt, mounting 3 three pounder guns, and had 54 men.

Admiralty-office, April 11.

Extract of a Letter from Admiral Osborn 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 Carthagena, I fell in with M. De Quefne, in the *Foudroyant* of 80, the *Orpheus* of 64, the *Oriflame* of 50, and the *Plejade* of 24 guns, which were the four ships sent from Toulon to reinforce M. De Clue at Carthagena. 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 Carthagena, 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. Hervey, in the *Hampton Court* of 64 guns, about one in the morning, took the *Foudroyant*, on board which was the Marquis de Quefne, Chief d'Escadre, with 800 men. Captain Rowley, in the *Montague* of 60, and Captain Montagu, in the *Monarch* of 74 guns, run the *Oriflame* ashore, under the castle of Aiglos; and, had it not been for violating the neutrality of the coast of Spain, they would have intirely destroyed her. The *Plejade*, of 24 guns, got away, by mere out-failing our ships.

In this action we have had the great misfortune to lose Capt. Gardiner; and Captain Storr has lost the calf of one of his legs. And 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 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.

April 18.

Constantinople, March 2. The laws for the suppression of luxury in dress are in full force, and seem to portend a continuance. The Ministers have been constantly occupied in providing corn and other provisions for the use of this capital. Bread is bad, and all necessaries dear, which occasions great misery among the common people; however, as the rigour of the winter is almost at an end, we hope soon to see plenty restored. M. Gheker, the Danish Envoy Extraordinary, has had his audiences of the Grand Seigneur and Vizir, and delivered the presents from his court, which were of great value. The two Danish men of war, of 60 guns, which brought them, still continue here.

April 22.

Admiralty-office, April 20. His Majesty's ship Gibraltar is arrived at Spithead from Gibraltar, with the Marquis de Quéne, Chief de l'Escadre of the French King, who was taken in the Foudroyant, by the Squadron of his Majesty's ships under the command of Admiral Osborn, with the two Captains of the said ship, and two Captains of the Orphée, taken at the same time, who are landed at Southampton, in order to go to Northampton, where they are to reside.

Admiralty-office, April 22.

Extract of a Letter from Sir Edward Hawke, to Mr. Cleveland, dated the 11th of April.

On the 2d of April the Squadron, consisting of seven ships of the line and three frigates, made the light of the Baleines, on the Isle of Rhé, 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 too and prepared for action: At three 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 three frigates that escorted it, got into St. Martin's, on the Isle of Rhé, 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, Sphinx 64, Hardi 64, Dragon 64, and the Warwick of 60 guns, and six or seven frigates, with about 40 merchant-ships, which, I have been since informed, 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 gnade 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 merchant, and several of the ships of war, were on their broadsides: 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 Rochefort, &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 overboard their guns, stores, and 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 the Charente. The merchant-ships were a-ground towards Isle Madame. Our frigates boats cut away about 80

buoys laid on their anchors, and what they had thrown overboard.

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.

On the 7th instant, the Essex of 64 guns, with the Pluto and Proserpine fireships, which sailed the 24th of last month, in order to join Sir Edward Hawke, fell in with 12 sail of the enemy's merchant-ships, escorted by a frigate of 22 guns, from Bourdeaux, bound to Quebec, and took the frigate, called the Galathée, a letter of marque of 20 guns, and one merchant-ship. Captain Hume, of the Pluto, was unfortunately killed engaging the letter of marque.

The Antelope, and Speedwell sloop have taken two more of the abovementioned merchant-ships.

From other Papers. April 4.

This day came on the election for Governor and Deputy-governor of the Bank of England, when Merrick Burrell, Esq; was chosen Governor, and Bartholomew Burton, Esq; Deputy-governor; for the year ensuing.

And the next day came on the election for Directors, when the following Gentlemen were chosen:

Bryan Benson, Matthew Clarmont, William Cooper, Philip Delahaize, Robert Dingley, William Hunt, Benjamin Longuet, Benjamin Lethicullier, Robert Marsh, Charles Palmer, Theophilus Salwey, Richard Stratton, Charles Savage, Alexander Sheafe, James Sperling, Harry Thompson, Matthews Beachcroft, Thomas Chitty, Alderman, Peter Du Cane, Robert Salusbury, James Spilman, Peter Thomas, Thomas Whately, and John Weyland, Esquires.

April 6.

It is said that Sir Charles Hardy, who went in the beginning of February, in the Captain man of war, for New York, carried orders for 15,000 men to invest Louisbourg as soon as the season would permit; by which time it was supposed Admiral Boscawen would be arrived to assist with his fleet, which, when joined, would be 24 ships of the line, and five frigates.

On Monday came on, to be tried at Kingston upon Thames, before the Hon. Sir Michael Foster, Knt. and a Special Jury of Gentlemen of the county of Surry, the trial of the indictment against Martha Grey, for obstructing certain foot-ways, leading from East-Sheene through Richmond park. The defendant declined entering into the merits, but rested her defence on an objection to the indictment, That East-Sheene, which, in the indictment, was said to be in the parish of Wimbeldon, was in the parish of

of Mortlake; but it appearing, to the satisfaction of the Judge and Jury, that Mortlake was not a parish, but a chapelry in Wimbledon, the Jury found the defendant guilty. The Council for the prosecution were Mr. Knowler, Mr. Harvey, the Hon. Mr. Howard, and Mr. Clarke; and the Council for the defendant, Martha Grey, were Sir Richard Lloyd, Mr. Parrot, Mr. Robinson, Mr. Bishop, and Mr. Cox.

April 8.

Wednesday came on the election of Directors of the Hon. East-India Company, when the following Gentlemen were chosen, being the Proprietors list, excepting Sir James Creed, Messieurs Hadley, Manship, and Newnham. The numbers each Gentleman had upon the examination of the ballot, were:

William Barwel	442	* George Dudley	233
Christopher Bur-		John Manship	230
row	439	Sir James Creed	229
John Brown	438	Nath. Newnham,	
John Boyd	435	junior	226
John Dorrien	435	* John Harrison	225
John Raymond	433		
George Stevens	429	The following Gentle-	
Frederick Pigou	426	men were not chosen.	
Laurence Sullivan	423	* Samuel Harrison	224
Roger Drake	417	* Thomas Waters	224
Henry Crab Boul-		Thomas Saunders	223
ton	385	* Benjamin Booth	222
Giles Rooke	249	Michael Impey	221
The above Gentlemen		Edward Darell	220
were in both lists.		* Richard Warner	219
* Thomas Rous	266	Charles Chambers	219
* Charles Cutts	249	Maximilian Wef-	
* Thomas Phips	245	tern	213
* Henry Savage	244	Thomas Burdet	212
* Henry Plant	240	Sir John Torriano	208
Henry Hadley	236	George Udney	202
* Timothy Tullie	234	William Loney	67

N. B. Those marked \* were in the Proprietors, and not it the House list.

There were 444 persons who ballotted at the above election, of which 149 voted for every Gentleman mentioned in the Proprietors list, and 42 for every Gentleman in the House list.

At a meeting yesterday of the Directors of the East-India Company, Laurence Sullivan, Esq; was elected Chairman, and Roger Drake, Esq; Deputy-chairman.

April 13.

Tuesday night, 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 yesterday noon, when the wood work of the draw-bridge fell in, and the whole temporary bridge, with all the scaffolding, is burnt down to the water's edge. The watchmen of the Custom-house keys, on the east side, and those at the Steelyard, on the west side, besides many others, between ten and eleven o'clock on Tuesday 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. None of the houses at either end are burnt.

At a Common council called yesterday, by the Right Hon. the Lord-Mayor, to consider what was immediately necessary to be done, for the safety and accommodation of the public, on the unhappy burning of the temporary bridge, and thereby so far destroying London bridge as to render it impassable, it was resolved and ordered, that a reward of two hundred pounds should be offered for discovering and bringing to justice the authors of that execrable villainy; and, that the utmost dispatch may be used, the persons employed are to work day and night in repairing the same.

Besides the reward of 200 l. yesterday 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.

April 15.

The following are the Gentlemen who were yesterday chosen a Committee for carrying into execution an act of Parliament for building a bridge over the river Thames, from Blackfriars to the opposite shore in the county of Surry.

Sir Robert Ladbroke	Mr. Dep. Underwood
Sir William Calvert	Mr. Edward Barwicke
Mr. Alderman Alfop	George Bellas, Esq;
Sir Crisp Gascoyne	Mr. Richard Blunt
Mr. Ald. Dickinson	Mr. Thomas Burfoot
Sir Richard Glynn	Mr. John Cartwright
Mr. Alderman Chitty	Mr. Josiah Colebrook
Sir Samuel Fludyer	Mr. John Ellis
Mr. Ald. Alexander	Mr. Christ. Fullager
Mr. Alderman Bridgen	Mr. Robert Gemon
Mr. Sheriff Nelson	Mr. Stephen Hunt
Mr. Sheriff Gosling	Mr. John Paterfon
Mr. Deputy Abington	Mr. Stephen Preacher
Mr. Deputy Coles	Mr. John Price
Mr. Dep. Martindale	Mr. William Prowting
Mr. Deputy Moorey	Mr. Roger Staples
Mr. Deputy Nash	Mr. Boyce Tree
Mr. Deputy Skynner	Mr. William Tyser

And the said Committee were empowered 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.

April 18.

On Saturday last the life-insurance cause, between Sir Crisp Gascoyne, Knt. and Mr. Benjamin Cleeve, insurer, was determined, by the the Lord Keeper, in favour of Mr. Cleeve.

April 21.

This day foot passengers went over London bridge; and on the Sunday afterwards it was passable for carriages.

E & A

Yesterday

Yesterday was held the anniversary meeting of the Sons of the Clergy, at which were present his Grace the Lord Archbishop elect of Canterbury, President, and the Lord Chief Justice Willes, Vice-president of the Corporation; the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor, the Bishops of Ely, Lincoln, Carlisle, Salisbury, Rochester, Litchfield, Chester, Gloucester, and St. David's, and most of the Aldermen. The sermon was preached by the Rev. Dr. Ibbetson, Archdeacon of St. Alban's; and the collection in the whole (including a bank note of 100 l. given by Samuel Gideon, Esq; amounted to 1066 l. 14 s. which is above 150 l. more than last year.

	l.	s.	d.
The money collected on Tuesday	306	18	0
Yesterday at St. Paul's	207	3	6
at Merchant-taylors hall	552	14	6

1066 14 0

April 25.

Books are now opened at the Bank, to take in subscriptions, agreeable to the following resolution of the Honourable House of Commons of Saturday last:

Resolved,

That, towards raising the supply granted to his Majesty, the sum of 4,500,000 l. be raised by annuities, at 3 l. 10 s. per cent. per annum; and the sum of 500,000 l. by a lottery, to be attended with annuities, redeemable by Parliament, after the rate of 3 l. per cent. per annum, the said several annuities to be transferrable at the Bank of England, and charged upon a fund to be established in this session of Parliament for payment thereof, and for which the sinking fund shall be a collateral security; and that every person subscribing for 500 l. shall be intitled to 450 l. in annuities, and 50 l. in lottery tickets, and so in proportion for a greater or lesser sum; that the said lottery shall consist of tickets of the value of 10 l. each, in a proportion not exceeding eight blanks to a prize, the blanks to be of the value of 6 l. each; the blanks and prizes to bear an interest after the rate of 3 l. per cent. per annum, to commence from the 5th day of January 1759; and that the sum of 4,500,000 l. to be raised by annuities, bear an interest after the rate of 3 l. 10 s. per cent. per annum, from the 5th day of July, 1758; which said annuities shall stand reduced to 3 l. per cent. per ann. after the expiration of 24 years, to be computed from the said 5th day of July 1758; and shall afterwards be redeemable, in the whole or in part, by sums not less than 500,000 l. at one time; six months notice having been first given of such payment or payments respectively; that any subscriber may, on or before the 29th day of this instant April, at five o'clock in the afternoon, make a deposit of 10 l. per cent. on such sum as he shall chuse to subscribe towards raising the said sum of 5,000,000 l. with the Cashiers of the Bank of England, as a security for his making the future payments on the days hereafter appointed:

On the 3,000,000 l.

10 l. per centum deposit, on or before the 29th day of April instant, on the whole five millions,

On 4,500,000 l. in annuities.

15 per cent. on or before the 30th of May next.  
15 per cent. on or before the 28th of June next.  
15 per cent. on or before the 27th of July next.  
15 per cent. on or before the 30th of Aug. next.  
15 per cent. on or before the 27th of Sep. next.  
15 per cent. on or before the 26th of Oct. next.

On the lottery for 500,000 l.

20 per cent. on or before the 10th of June next.  
15 per cent. on or before the 10th of July next.  
15 per cent. on or before the 19th of Aug. next.  
20 per cent. on or before the 9th of Sept. next.  
20 per cent. on or before the 9th of Oct. next.

Which several sums, so received, shall, by the said Cashiers, be paid into the receipt of the Exchequer, to be applied, from time to time, to such services as shall then have been voted by this House, in this session of Parliament, and not otherwise: That any subscriber paying in the whole, or any part of his subscription, previous to the days appointed for the respective payments, shall be allowed a discount, after the rate of 3 l. per centum per annum, from the days of such respective payments to the respective times on which such payments are directed to be made; and that all such persons, as shall make their full payments on the said lottery, shall have their tickets delivered as soon as they can conveniently be made out.

Yesterday Sir William Moreton, Knt. Recorder of the city of London, made the report to his Majesty of the following prisoners under sentence of death in Newgate, viz. William Stevens, James Coter, William Boodger, Richard-William Vaughan, George Smith, and Henry Strickland, when his Majesty was pleased to order the four first for execution on Monday next, and to respite the two latter during pleasure.

April 26.

The famous Prince of Bevern is exchanged, and was expected at Breslau the 8th. After the exchange is finished, there will remain 15,000 Austrian soldiers, and 700 Officers, in the hands of the Prussians.

It is said that Lord London is coming home in the Hampshire man of war.

April 27.

Extract from Governor de Lancey's Speech to the General Assembly of New York, on Friday, March 10, 1758.

Gentlemen of the Council and General Assembly,

— His Majesty's pleasure hath been signified to me, by letter from the Right Hon. William Pitt, Esq; one of his principal Secretaries of State, that I should recommend to you, in the most earnest manner, to enable me to raise, with all possible dispatch, as large a body of men within this government, as the number of its inhabitants may allow, to be formed into regiments, as far as shall be found convenient, to hold themselves in readiness, as early as may be, to march to the rendezvous, at such place as Major-general Abercrombie, who succeeds the Right Hon. the Earl of Loudon as Commander in chief of the King's forces in North America, shall appoint, in order to proceed from thence, in conjunction with a body of the King's British forces, and under the supreme command of his

Majesty's

Majesty's Commander in chief in America, so as to be in a situation to begin the operations of the campaign, as soon as shall be any way practicable, by attempting to make an irruption into Canada.

The King is pleased to furnish all the men, so raised, with arms, ammunition, &c. as is done to the rest of the King's forces; a sufficient train of artillery will also be provided at his Majesty's expence, for the operations of the campaign. The whole, therefore, that his Majesty expects and requires from the several provinces, is the levying, cloathing, and pay of the men; and on these heads, also, that no encouragement may be wanting to this great and salutary attempt, the King is further most graciously pleased to permit his Secretary of state to acquaint me, that strong recommendations will be made to Parliament, in their session next year, to grant a proper compensation for the above.

Similar orders are sent to Massachusetts Bay, New Hampshire, Connecticut, Rhode Island, and New-Jersey; and the southern governments are also directed to raise men in the same manner, to be employed in such offensive operations, as the circumstances and situation of the enemy's posts in those parts may point out.

Gentlemen of the General Assembly,

When you consider the great expence the Crown is at in supporting and preserving these countries, I persuade myself you cannot hesitate a moment in providing ample and sufficient supplies, for levying, cloathing, and paying as large a body of men, as the number of our inhabitants will allow; especially as these supplies are so essential to your own immediate safety, and future security.

Gentlemen of the Council and General Assembly,

These provinces, if they exert themselves with vigour, are able to send into the field such a body of men, as, by the blessing of God, may give us well-grounded expectations of success. I hope a number of brave men, who have at heart the honour of a brave, and the best of Kings, will voluntarily and cheerfully engage in a service, on the success of which their properties, their civil and religious liberties depend.

The nature of the service laid before you requires the greatest dispatch: We have no time to lose, as the troops ought soon to be in readiness. I therefore expect, that, in case a sufficient number do not offer voluntarily, you will forthwith enable me, by an effectual law, to complete the levies in due time. I see no other method of doing this, than that of draughting men from the militia.

Gentlemen,

I can add nothing more to animate your zeal. The dangers impending on North America; the extraordinary succours supplied by the Crown; the losses we have sustained; the proximity and accessibility of this province, more immediately obnoxious to the main irruptions of the enemy from Canada, are the most powerful and cogent motives that can be suggested, to induce you to

exert your most vigorous efforts, on this truly important and critical occasion.

JAMES DE LANCEY.

*Births, Marriages, Deaths, Preferences, Promotions, Bankrupts, &c.*

#### B I R T H S.

**A** Son to the Lady of George Onslow, Esq.  
A daughter to the Lady of the Right Hon. William Pitt, Esq; in St. James's-square.

#### M A R R I A G E S.

**H**IS Grace the Duke of Douglas, to the Hon. Miss Douglas, in Scotland.

Rev. Mr. James Samber, rector of St. Martin's in Salisbury, to Miss Eyres, eldest daughter of the late John Eyres, Esq; of Landford.

Capt. Williams, of the second battalion of Bockland's regiment, to Miss Moseley, of Gateshead near Newcastle.

Rev. Mr. Johnson, of Easton in Kent, to Miss Hales, of the said place.

Charles Jackson, Esq; of the general post-office, to Miss Martin, daughter of Edward Martin, Esq; Accountant-general of the post-office in Dublin.

William Woodley, Esq; of Hill-street, to Miss Payne, of Hanover-square.

James Blundell, Esq; of Reading in Berkshire, to Miss Molly Holmes, daughter of Andrew Holmes, Esq; of Conduit-street.

#### D E A T H S.

**G**EORGE Trenchard, Esq; in Dorsetshire, many years Member in Parliament for Pool.

Francis Cottington, Esq; in Dorsetshire.

— Gilbert, Esq; in Great Queen-street, Westminster.

Sir Humphry Howarth, Knt. at Nailslough in Radnorshire.

Nathaniel Marsh, Esq; at Canterbury.

Rev. Mr. William Beare, Fellow of Corpus Christi college, Oxford.

Thomas Foljame, Esq; near Rotherham, Yorkshire.

Ralph Thrale, Esq; in Southwark.

Nicholas Hardinge, Esq; Member in Parliament for Eye in Suffolk.

Lady Dowager Pole, at Colyton in Devonshire.

Right Hon. the Countess of Kildare, in Albemarle-street.

John Jolliffe, Esq; at Coston hall, near Bromsgrove, in Worcestershire.

Rev. Mr. Hamilton, rector of Outwell, and of a mediety of the rectory of West Walton, in the county of Norfolk.

Mrs. Mary Sydal, relict of the Right Rev. Dr. Elias Sydal, late Bishop of Gloucester.

Samuel Gellibrand Esq; at Mitcham, Deputy-secretary to the Lords Commissioners of Trade and Plantations.

— Lomax, Esq; at the Bank-side, Southwark.

William Brooke, Esq; near Bowes in Yorkshire.

Henry Lowther, Esq; in Suffolk.

The

The Lady of Henry Fane, Esq; of the Treasury.

Rev. Mr. John Haines, rector of Cattistock, Dorsetshire.

Samuel Norton, Esq; at Kew green.

#### P R E F E R M E N T S.

**R**EV. Mr. Melwyer Reynolds, to the rectory of Gisleham in Suffolk.

Right Rev. Father in God Dr. John Garnet, Bishop of Leighlin and Fernes, in the kingdom of Ireland, to the bishopric of Clogher in the said kingdom.

Right Rev. Father in God Dr. William Carmichael, Bishop of Clonfert and Kilmacdagh, in the kingdom of Ireland, to the united bishopric of Leighlin and Fernes, in the said kingdom.

Rev. William Gore, Clerk, Dean of the metropolitan church of St. Patrick Cashell, in the kingdom of Ireland, to the bishopric of Clonfert and Kilmacdagh, in the said kingdom.

Rev. Thomas Paul, Clerk, M. A. to the deanery of St. Patrick Cashell, in the kingdom of Ireland.

Rev. Mr. John Sawyer, to the rectory of Winslay, in the county of Cumberland.

Rev. Mr. Baker, to the vicarage of Biddeley, in the county of Gloucester.

Rev. Mr. Hazeland, to be lecturer of St. Mary Whitechapel.

Rev. Dr. Spire, to the living of Creke in Northamptonshire.

Rev. Mr. Foster, Fellow of King's-college Cambridge, to the rectory of Shrawardine, and vicarage of Montfort, in the county of Salop.

Rev. Mr. Matthias Jackson, to the rectory of Carleton St. Peter in Norfolk.

Rev. Mr. Burman, of Ringwood, to the rectory of Dibden, in the county of Hants.

Rev. Mr. John Englis, to the rectory of Euston Magna, in the county of Norfolk.

Rev. Mr. William Withers, to the vicarage of Bodley, in the county of Bedford.

Rev. Mr. Smelt, Fellow of Trinity-college Cambridge, to the living of Endfield, in the county of Middlesex.

#### P R O M O T I O N S.

**D**ANIEL Webb, Esq; to be Treasurer of Christ's hospital.

Mr. Thomas Dixon, of Newcastle upon Tyne, Attorney at Law, to be a Master Extraordinary of the High Court of Chancery.

Sir William Evans Morris, of the county of Kilkenny, in the kingdom of Ireland, Knt. to the dignity of a Baronet of the said kingdom.

B-K-TS. From the GAZETTE.

**J**OHAN Battison, late of Ruffel court, in the parish of St. Martin in the Fields, within the liberty of Westminster, hatter, hosier, dealer, and chapman.

Thomas Garrett, of Bishopsgate-street, London, glass-seller, dealer, and chapman.

Thomas Green, of Mark-lane, London, broker, dealer, and chapman.

John Dyson, of Snow-hill, London, wool-stapler, dealer, and chapman.

Robert Saxby, of, Dartford, in the county of Kent, tanner, dealer, and chapman.

John Cardell, of Mile End old town, in the

parish of Stebonheath otherwise Stepney, in the county of Middlesex, clothworker, setter, dealer, and chapman.

William Geere, late of Croydon, in the county of Surry, tanner, dealer, and chapman.

Thomas Adams, of Stradbroke, in the county of Suffolk, draper.

Robert Overman, now or late of Burnham Deepdale, in the county of Norfolk, merchant.

Thomas Richards, late of the parish of St. Clement Danes, in the county of Middlesex, woollen-draper, dealer, and chapman.

John Margat, of the parish of St. Martin in the Fields, in the county of Middlesex, optician, dealer, and chapman.

Matthew Maslen, late of Howden, in the county of York, dealer and chapman.

George Hitchcock, now or late of the Strand, in the county of Middlesex, mercer, dealer, and chapman.

William Grant, of Rumsey Extra, in the county of Southampton, miller, mealman, dealer, and chapman.

Mary Jones, of the parish of St. Mary le Bone, in the county of Middlesex, widow, victualler, and chapwoman.

Thomas Humphreys, of Princes-street, Lothbury, in the city of London, warehousman and factor.

Richard l'Ans, now or late of Eagle-court, in the Strand, in the city of Westminster, merchant.

Barnabas Tomkins, now or late of Tewkesbury, in the county of Gloucester, malster.

Thomas Collingwood, of Air-street, Piccadilly, within the city and liberty of Westminster, merchant, dealer, and chapman.

Joseph Hall, of Barnsley, in the county of York, ironmonger and whitel 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.

Robert Sellar, late of New Malton, in the county of York, grocer and chapman.

Joseph Brice, of the city of Bristol, scrivener, dealer, and chapman.

John Burton, late of Laurence-Pountney-hill, London, packer, dealer, and chapman.

John Peck, of Whitechapel, in the county of Middlesex, linen-draper and chapman.

James Palethorpe, John Grammer, and Daniel Titterton, of Breadstreet, London, hosiers, dealers, chapmen, and partners.

#### L O N D O N. April 28.

France is now confessedly in a most deplorable situation. Her finances are so much exhausted, that money is raised with the greatest reluctance; her levies to recruit the army go on but slowly; her Councils are greatly divided; murmurings are every-where heard of; mal-administration at home and misconduct abroad; the merchants complain

complain loudly of want of protection of their trade, the clergy of oppression, and private people of the hardships they suffer, to support a ruinous German war: Dispatches after dispatches from Westphalia, from Vienna, from America, from the Indies, all full of demands for succours, for money, for powerful protection against the danger that every-where threatens, and an utter incapacity to satisfy any of these pressing demands; the subsidies to the Empress-queen are unpaid; the stipulated succours cannot be spared; and the levies necessary for her colonies abroad are now wanted for her own defence at home: Thus the tables are turned upon this perfidious people; they are now down, and it is hoped, as a worthy Patriot said, on a late occasion, the opportunity will not be let slip, of tumbling them over and over.

On the other hand, England was never greater nor better provided; fifty thousand as fine troops as any in Europe are at home unemployed; a navy equal to the maritime force of the whole world, in the present condition of it, well manned and well supplied; money granted cheerfully; a Ministry in whom the confidence of the King and people is united; allies that do wonders; and a spirit in our colonies not to be surpassed. Our trade in the most flourishing condition, while that

of our grand enemy is dwindling daily; exposed on all sides to the captures of our men of war, our cruisers, and privateers; while the squadrons destined for its protection skulk in bays and harbours, afraid of coming out. The condition of the French is no better in America than in Europe; where we have now an army of 30,000 regulars, well provided with all kinds of provisions and stores; and a naval force, to carry and support that army wherever it can distress the enemy, most. This is no partial representation of things, but the naked fact, as set forth in the most august Assembly of the nation, and which should be published throughout Europe, to the honour of the present M——y, who, by pursuing true British measures, have restored the honour, the power, and the credit of their country, when all these seemed to be expiring.

Notwithstanding the great number of troops now in England, it has been publicly declared, that very few of them shall be idle this summer; but that all that can be spared shall be employed in distressing the common enemy.

It has actually been hinted, that the German troops design this year to repay the visit they received from the French the last year; if then the Russians can be quieted, the French may rue their new alliance.

\* \* A List of the Books published in April will be inserted in our next.

*A Meteorological Journal of the Weather, from March 25, to April 24, 1758, inclusive,*

Opposite Salisbury-court, Fleet-street, March 24, 1758.

John Cuff.

Days	Barom.	Ther.	Ther.	Wind.	WEATHER.
Mar.	Inch.	low.	high.		
25	30.	43	45	W.	A fine day, afternoon wind N. W. rain in the night.
26	30.12	45	48	W.	Ditto, afternoon Ditto.
27	30.28	44	46	W.	A foggy morning, a fine afternoon, wind S. W.
28	30.38	44	49	S. W.	A fine day.
29	30.29	45	52	E.	Ditto, afternoon wind S. E.
30	30.	46	48	S. E.	Ditto.
31	29.82	48	50	E.	Ditto, afternoon wind S.
Apr.					
1	29.7	48	51	E.	Ditto, afternoon wind S. E.
2	29.88	45	46	N. E.	A cloudy morning with small rain, a fine afternoon.
3	29.6	44	47	N. E.	A cloudy day with small rain, sunshine between whiles.
4	29.45	42	42	N. W.	Snow in the morning early, afterwards fine; afternoon snow.
5	29.4	35	41	W.	A fine morn. aftern. cloudy with snow; snow in the night.
6	29.5	36	42	W.	A snowy day sunshine between whiles.
7	29.78	38	43	W.	A fine morning, rain about 2 o'clock, afterwards fine.
8	29.88	39	46	E.	A fine day.
9	30.	42	48	E.	Ditto.
10	29.75	43	48	S.	Ditto.
11	29.75	46	51	S.	Ditto, afternoon wind S. E.
12	29.7	48	54	E.	Ditto.
13	29.98	38	48	E.	A windy day, high wind in the night.
14	30.	34	40	N. E.	A cloudy day with snow.
15	29.55	33	38	N.	Ditto, afternoon wind E.
16	29.75	33	38	W.	A fine day.
17	29.6	38	43	S.	A fine morning, a cloudy afternoon with rain.
18	29.5	42	44	S.	A fine day; rain in the evening.
19	29.6	45	46	S.	A shower of rain about 9 o'clock, afterwards a fine day.
20	29.68	44	46	S. E.	A fine morning, a rainy afternoon wind S. W.
21	29.65	48	52	N. W.	A fine day, afternoon wind N. E.
22	29.68	50	58	N. E.	Ditto, afternoon wind E.
23	29.65	54	58	E.	Ditto.
24	29.98	50	58	N. E.	Ditto.



# PRICES of STOCKS from March 28 to April 25, inclusive, 1758.

Day	BANK Stock.	INDIA Stock.	South Sea Stock.	South Sea old Ann.	South Sea new Ann.	3 per Cent. B. Ann.	3 per Cent. B. 1751.	India Ann.	3 per Cent. prem.	Ind. Bonds.	B. Ctr. pr. L. d. d.
28	125					94½	94½		31 01s	31 01s	3 17 6
29		148½	107		94½	94½	94½		31 01s	31 01s	4 00 0
30			106½		94½	94½	94½		31 01s	31 01s	4 00 0
31					93½	94	93½		31 00s	31 00s	4 00 0
1					94	94	93½		31 00s	31 00s	4 2 6
2	Sunday.										
3		148½	106½		93½	94	94		31 00s	31 00s	4 00 0
4			106½		93½	93½	94		31 00s	31 00s	4 5 0
5	123	147	105½		93½	93½	93½		31 00s	31 00s	4 2 6
6			105½		93	93½	94		31 00s	31 00s	4 2 0
7		147½	105½		93	93½	93½	91½	31 19s	31 19s	4 7 6
8		148			93	93½	93½	91½	31 17s	31 17s	4 10 0
9	Sunday.										
10		148½	105½		93½	93½	93½	91½	31 17s	31 17s	4 7 6
11		148½	105½		93½	93½	93½	91½	31 14s	31 14s	4 7 6
12		147	105½		93½	93½	93½	91½	31 16s	31 16s	4 7 6
13		147	105½		93½	93½	93½	91½	31 16s	31 16s	4 7 6
14	119½	147	105½		93½	93½	93½	91½	31 16s	31 16s	4 7 6
15	119½	147½	105½		93½	93½	93½	91½	31 16s	31 16s	4 7 6
16	Sunday.										
17		147	105½		93½	93½	93½	91½	31 16s	31 16s	4 10 0
18	119½	147	105½		93½	93½	93½	91½	31 15s	31 15s	4 10 0
19		147	105½		93½	93½	93½	91½	31 15s	31 15s	4 10 0
20		147	105½		93½	93½	93½	91½	31 16s	31 16s	4 10 0
21	119½	147	105½		93½	93½	93½	91½	31 16s	31 16s	4 10 0
22	119½	147	105½		93½	93½	93½	91½	31 14s	31 14s	4 10 0
23	Sunday.										
24		147	105½		93½	93½	93½	91½	31 14s	31 14s	4 10 0
25		147	105½		93½	93½	93½	91½	31 14s	31 14s	4 10 0

**BILL of Mortality from**  
 March 28 to April 18, 1758.  
 Christ. Males 596 } 1109  
 Buried Femal. 513 }  
 Buried Males 692 } 1414  
 Buried Femal. 722 }  
 Died under 2 Years old 415  
 Between 2 and 5 — 115  
 5 and 10 — 47  
 10 and 20 — 47  
 20 and 30 — 123  
 30 and 40 — 131  
 40 and 50 — 141  
 50 and 60 — 132  
 60 and 70 — 124  
 70 and 80 — 95  
 80 and 90 — 31  
 90 and 100 — 7  
 1414  
 133  
 334  
 665  
 284  
 1414  
 367  
 365  
 297  
 18.  
 385  
 1414  
 { Within the walls 133  
 { Without the walls 334  
 { In Mid. and Surrey 665  
 { City & Sub. W<sup>g</sup>. 284  
 Weekly, Mar. 28. — 367  
 April 4. — 365  
 11. — 297  
 18. — 385  
 Wheat peck loaf 2 s. 3 d.  
 2 s. } Bags from 4 s. to 75 s.  
 11 } Pockets from 45 s. to 105 s.  
 per C.  
 Lottery Tickets 11 l. 17 s.  
 New Sub. 1758, 101 s.

	Bear Key.	Abingdon.	Watm. after.	The Devises.	Glocester.	Oxford.
Wheat	34 s. to 42 s. qr.	13 l. to 15 l. 5 s. load.	44 s. to 61 s. qr.	48 s. to 60 s. qr.	7 s. to 8 s. 2 d.	13 l. 10 s. to 15 l.
Barley	18 l. to 24 s. o.d.	26 s. 6 d. to 30 s. qr.	27 s. to 29 s. qr.	27 s. to 31 s. 6 d.	3 s. 3 d. to 3 l. 10 d.	27 s. to 29 s. 6 d. qr.
Oats	25 s. to 29 s. 6 d.	17 s. to 22 s. 6 d.	18 s. to 29 s.	19 s. to 22 s. o.d.	2 s. 6 d. to 2 s. 8 d.	17 s. to 24 s. o.d.
Beans	12 l. to 26 l. o.d. qr.	32 s. to 35 s. o.d.	34 s. to 50 s. o.d.	33 s. to 42 s.	3 s. 10 d. to 4 s. 6 d.	30 s. to 36 s.



Old.

account of the City, Harbour, and Fortifications of Louisburg, in the end of Cape Breton; and of the Taking of it by the British Forces in 1745: Together with some remarkable Particulars relating to, its Trade, and, especially, its Cod-berry; and the Advantages of its being annexed to the Crown of Great Britain.

*Illustrated with a new and accurate Sheet Plan, curiously engraved.*

The said Plan are contained, 1. A View of the City and Harbour of Louisburg, with French Batteries and those of the English, representing that Part of Gabarus Bay which the New England Forces landed, and the Ground on which they incamped, during the Siege. 2. A View of the City and Fortifications of Louisburg, with explanatory References to the Glacis, Covert Way, Traverses, Ditch, Parapet, &c. &c.

THE city of Louisburg lies in the latitude of 45 deg. 50 min. north, and grees west from the meridian of Paris; and in the south-east part of L'Isle de, and east of Cape Breton. This

of a middling size, the houses being on a foundation of stone, to the top of about six feet from the ground; in some, the whole ground floor is of stone, and the stories of wood. It is walled, extremely well fortified with all the modern works. In one place, indeed, about 100 fathoms long, it is without a bastion, but it does not stand in need of any, sufficiently defended by a palisade, and filled up by the sea. Here a large

formed by the water, which the very small barques cannot approach; and, as they must keep at a considerable distance, on account of rocks and shoals, are, moreover, two collateral batteries which flank this passage, to very great advantage; and within the fort, in the centre of its principal bastions, is a building, with a moat, on the side of the town. This is called the citadel, though it neither has artillery, nor is capable of receiving any; the entrance, indeed, is over a draw-bridge, on one side which is a corps de garde, and adjuvants on the other. Within this

are the Governor's apartments, barracks for the garrison, an arsenal, and the platform of the redoubts, a magazine always well furnished with military stores. The parish church, or rather chancel, likewise stands within this citadel; without it is another, belonging to the Abbé of St. Jean de Dieu; an elegant and spacious, though ancient structure, all of stone.

The harbour of Louisburg is so extensive, that the whole British navy may ride in it, with safety; but its entrance is very narrow, being confined by Goat island, where stands a pretty large fort; and, on the other side, is a very high tower that serves as a light-house. The coast on this side, within, forms a point, which advances

towards the shore, till it faces the mouth of the harbour; and here also is the Royal battery, which defends the entrance of the harbour, and the fort on that side. From this fort the coast, winding inward, forms a capacious bay, which is an excellent careening-place for ships of any burthen, having a considerable depth of water, and being, in a great measure, land-locked; for which reason, the country vessels lie up here, in winter. In summer, they all come to an anchor before the town, at about a quarter of a league's distance; though the smaller vessels may come within a cable's length of the shore, where they lie quiet from all winds, except the east, which blows right into the harbour's mouth, and causes an agitation, but without any danger to the ships at anchor therein.

Between the Royal battery point and that of the light house, but nearer to the former, lie some sands always above water; but the harbour is, every-where else, so clear, that ships, going out or coming in, may very safely tack, even when the wind is not fair. In winter, however, this harbour is altogether impracticable, being so entirely frozen, that it may be walked over. That season begins, here, at the end of November, and continues till May or June; sometimes the frosts set in sooner, and are more intense, as in the year 1745, when, by the middle of October, a great part of the harbour was already frozen.

The inhabitants of Louisburg, at that time, the only town in the island, consisted of French families, some Europeans, and others Creoles, of the place itself, and from Placentia in Newfoundland, from whence they removed hither, on the ceding of that island to the Crown of Great Britain. The chief, if not the only trade of the inhabitants of Louisburg, is the cod-fishery, from which a vast profit accrued to them, not only on account of the abundance of this fish, but because the neighbouring seas afford the best of any about Newfoundland: Their wealth (and some persons among them are in very prosperous circumstances) consists

F f in

in their store-houses, some of which are within the fort, and others scattered along the shore; and in the number of their fishing barques, of which several of the inhabitants have, each of them, forty or fifty, daily employed in this fishery, carrying three or four men a-piece, who receive a settled salary, but are, at the same time, obliged to deliver a certain number of standard fish; which it is not difficult to perform, as they may load their boats twice a day in the very mouth of the harbour, and within call of the centry-boat from the island and light-house batteries. Hence it comes to pass, that the cod store-houses seldom fail of being filled, against the time the ships resort hither from most of the ports of France, laden with provisions and other goods, with which the inhabitants provide themselves, in exchange for this fish; or consign it to be sold in France, on their own account. Ships, likewise, from the French colonies of St. Domingo and Martinico, bring sugar, tobacco, coffee, rum, &c. and return laden with cod; and any surplus, after Louisbourg is supplied, finds a vent in Canada, where the return is made in beavers skins and other kinds of fine furs. Thus, Louisbourg, with no other fund than the fishery, carries on a continual and large commerce both with Europe and America. Besides the inhabitants of Louisbourg, great numbers of French are settled along the coasts of the neighbouring islands, particularly that of St. John, where, besides their dwellings, they have store-houses, and all the appurtenances of a fishery; which being the most profitable occupation, and the gain less uncertain, very few apply themselves to the cultivation of the country. Indeed, its being, during a very long winter, covered with snow, sometimes to the depth of three or four feet, which is not even dissolved, till summer is pretty far advanced, also occasions the neglect of agriculture; nor could any considerable quantity of cattle be kept here, by reason of the scarcity of hay, with which they must be fed, in the winter.

Cape Breton is an island that produces oaks of a prodigious size, pines, and all sorts of timber trees; but the most common, excepting oaks and pines, are the cedar, ash, maple, plane-tree, and aspin. Most of the trees, of which the thick forests of this island consist, are pines, though not of the nature with those of Europe: They are of two kinds; one very fit for boards and such-like uses; the other, called pruche, being short and knotty, is used for fuel and making short rafters. A decoction of the sprigs, mixed with a little molasses, and fermented, makes the ale generally drank at table;

the water itself being of so light and purifying nature, that the drinking of it always causes dysenteries; but, thus corrected, and turned into pruche or spruce, is found very wholesome, and of no greccable taste.

Besides Louisbourg, the principal and only fortified harbour of this island, it has other places of good anchorage, both on the eastern coast, which terminates at Cape Nord; and also on that running southward from east to west. Of these the best, for largeness and security, are St. Anne's bay, with a narrow entrance like that of Louisbourg, and Cabaru bay; but these are both uninhabited, the French having confined their views to the fortifying of Louisbourg, as, by means of it, they hoped to maintain themselves in the possession of the whole island, which is so very woody, that, on whatever part the enemy should make a descent, there was no access to it by land. Experience has demonstrated that they thought very justly; it being impossible, without taking the fort, to become masters of the island: Nor had this fort ever been taken, if succoured in due time; or if, from the opinion of its being impregnable, proper precautions had not been omitted.

The French, in these parts, lived in the greatest comfort and tranquillity, and they might have still continued to do so, had not themselves, during the last war, given occasion for its interruption; no hostilities having been hitherto carried on between the two Crowns, beyond the act of privateering, without any thoughts of higher enterprises.

It must be observed, that, by the treaty of peace, in which France ceded to the Crown of England Placentia, the capital of Newfoundland, and the whole island, the peninsula of Acadia was also included; and indeed this country was always accounted a part of Sebastian Cabot's acquisitions for that Crown, and accordingly was an article in the Virginia patent, which included all the north continent beyond Florida. Many parts of that peninsula belonged to the inhabitants of Louisbourg, who were deprived of them by this treaty; and, among the rest, one, concerning which there seems to have been a dispute, whether it was to be included in Acadia or not; but, the inhabitants strongly insisting on the affirmative, and the King of England supporting their plea, France was obliged to give up the point, and consent to its being reckoned a part of the peninsula. However, the owner of this parcel of land, who was one of the principal inhabitants of Louisbourg, desirous of recovering so valuable a part of his possessions, and availing himself of the present

present war, laid before the Ministry of France his scheme for the conquest of it, without any charge to the King, with the allowance only of a body of troops from the garrison; setting forth the great advantage that would result from it to the French interest in these parts. The Ministry approved of his scheme; a commission was sent him for the expedition, with an order for providing him with the number of regulars he had required.

The country in question, far from apprehending any invasion, was intirely unprovided with the means of defence; so that, after little or no resistance, it was taken possession of by the former proprietor, who, with the body of regulars and adventurers that had attended him, returned in triumph to Louisburg. In the mean time, the clamours not only of the sufferers who had been the immediate object of this act of violence, but of all the inhabitants of Acadia, reached the ears of the Governor and other powerful persons of Boston, who, alarmed at the recent example, began to think their own welfare in danger, and accordingly consulted on the means for preventing farther mischief, and taking satisfaction for the late insult: They justly apprehended, that the French must carry all before them in a country, like theirs, every way open, without fortresses or troops; and they imagined that the French, from the facility of its execution, had really formed such a design. This colony had ever considered the French as dangerous neighbours; and, in order to have them at a proper distance, the people of Boston had made repeated solicitations to the Court of England, that Acadia might be delivered to that Crown, as a barrier between the other dominions of the two powers.

The Governor of New England and Commodore Warren, in conjunction with the principal inhabitants of Boston, determined to undertake the siege of Louisburg; and Sir James Pepperil, one of the largest traders in that city, was appointed General of this important expedition. No less than nine regiments of volunteers were raised and equipped in the small space of fifty days; and such was the privacy of the enterprise, that, except the secret notice of it sent to his Majesty, nothing of it was known, even in England, till after the execution. The new-raised troops, with provisions and military stores, embarked at Boston, and, accompanied by Commodore Warren's Squadron, sailed for Louisburg; which received the first intelligence of the design, when the armament appeared before that city.

The garrison of Louisburg, and all its

forts, consisted of only 600 French and Swiss regulars, and 800 militia; and the Governor of Canada, without any knowledge of what was on the carpet, offered to send a reinforcement; but the Commandant did not think fit to accept of this proposal. However, it was not long after this that he found himself surrounded by the enemy; and they proceeded, with the greatest dispatch and vigour, that they might prevent the arrival of the annual supply from France; which accordingly happened. Besides, a man of war and frigate having been fitted out at Brest, with succours and all kinds of military stores, and ready to sail, within two or three days, the man of war, taking fire, was burnt to the water's edge; nor was there then any other ship proper to supply her place, except the *Vigilante*, just on the point of launching; which gave the English an opportunity of landing troops for the siege. This ship, commanded by the *Marquis de la Maison Forte*, afterwards arriving on the coast of this island, when the atmosphere was overspread with a thick fog, was decoyed by a frigate into the midst of the English Squadron, and taken, but not without a vigorous resistance; and the besiegers were greatly invigorated by this capture, as they thereby gained a considerable reinforcement, and the fort was deprived of its so long expected assistance.

At the same time that the English laid siege to the fort, they likewise threatened the Royal battery; but the Commandant, whilst they continued quiet in their camp, without so much as trying the success of his cannon, embarked his men, and went over in a hurry to the fort. The enemy, observing that no person appeared, as usual, on the Royal battery, concluded, that the garrison were either employed about some secret attempt, or on some works within the fort; and they did not therefore make any approaches, till, at length questioning whether the French might not have privately abandoned it, a Boston Indian offered to clear up the doubt. He, without any arms, like a distracted man, rambled towards the gate, and easily got into the fort; whereupon he immediately gave notice of its condition, by lowering the French flag. The English, being now masters of the Royal battery, began their approaches upon the town, and raised forts for battering it in breach; which, after a brave defence, when it was on the point of being stormed, capitulated on honourable terms, which were readily granted by the enemy. This siege lasted seven weeks, or 49 days; during which 101 men of the English were slain, and 30 died by sickness. The colony of Boston, by gaining Louisburg,

acquired

acquired a very advantageous increase of territory, being already possessed of a large inland extent; for they only wanted this island to command the whole coast. This place was, however, restored to the French by the treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle.

As to the advantages that would accrue to the English from the possession of Cape Breton, they are so obvious and generally known and acknowledged, that it is altogether unnecessary to insist largely on this subject. The French proclaim to the world the high opinion they entertain of the importance of this island to their nation, from the care they continually take in its defence and preservation; and, indeed, that it is an object worthy of their strictest regard and attention will abundantly appear from the bare mention of the following particulars: They have here an inestimable fishery, and the best conveniences for drying their fish; and this commodity turns vastly to their account in Europe, in Roman Catholic countries, and opens a vent for other French goods. As to the train oil produced by the fish, it is of signal service in their woollen manufactory at home, as well as abroad in their sugar colonies; and we have already seen, that France, by means of this island, furnishes Canada with her merchandises. It has greatly contributed to increase the wealth and naval power of the French; and, as Louisbourg is the only sea-port they have open to them in North America, it is the only shelter their ships have in these parts, when chased by an enemy, or in want of wood, water, or provisions; and it is moreover a safe and convenient harbour for their privateers, in time of war, which from

thence, in great numbers, exceedingly annoy the British northern colonies, and especially New England. Now, from what has been said it evidently appears, that it is of the last consequence to the English to become possessed of Cape Breton, who would then have the whole benefit of the cod-fishery to themselves, and be in a condition of depriving Canada of all effectual support from France, if they should attempt the reduction thereof. This would also not only secure the British colonies from the insults of the French, but greatly promote their own trade and commerce, and consequently be highly beneficial to their mother country; and as, in the present promising situation of public affairs, the retaking of Cape Breton seems not unlikely to be effected, it becomes every true Briton heartily to wish, that it may again be annexed to the Crown of Great Britain, and never, on any consideration, restored to the French.

P. S. What we hinted above, as to the likelihood of our retaking the island of Cape Breton, is rendered highly probable from the account we had in the papers, that, on the 19th of February last, at about three in the morning, Admiral Boscawen sailed from St. Helen's for the said island, in his Majesty's ship the *Namur* of 90 guns, with the Royal William of 84, Princess Amelia of 80, Lancaster of 74, Trent of 36, Shannon of 36, Gramont of 24, and the *Ætna* and *Lightning* fire-ships; which, when joined with the fleet already there, would make 24 ships of the line, and five frigates.

### *To the PROPRIETORS of the UNIVERSAL MAGAZINE.*

GENTLEMEN,

*I desire you to insert, in your useful Collection, the following Abstract of Mr. Horrebow's Particular and Accurate Account of Iceland, and the Disposition, Customs, Manner of Living, Trade and Commerce, Diversions, Laws, Religion, and Government of its inhabitants; which will highly oblige*

*Yours, &c. A. G.*

**I**CELAND is an island in the Atlantic Ocean, equal in extent to any in Europe, except Great Britain; for its length is not less than 720 English miles, and its breadth 300; It lies in 64 deg. 4 min. north latitude, and 25 degrees west from the meridian of London.

The face of this country is covered with vast ridges of mountains, by which it is divided into 18 foyssels or shires; and between these are some very wide and extensive plains. As to the mountains in the middle of the island, they are most of them extremely barren and desolate; some of which con-

sist of nothing but sand and stone, whilst others are vast large rocks continually covered with ice and snow, called jokells; and yet there are some higher than these, whereon neither ice nor snow is found in the summer.

This country is so far from being populous, that, including the foreigners with the natives, it only contains 80,000 inhabitants; which is not to be attributed to any noxious qualities in the earth or air, but chiefly to a pestilential disease, termed *sorte dod*, or black death, which, in the 14th century, almost intirely dispeopled it; and

several other succeeding calamities. As the climate of Iceland, I am fully convinced, both from my own experience, who resided two years on the spot, and meteorological observations, that it is a healthy country, and would very well agree with a stranger; for its air is clear, and not sultry, in summer; nor are the winters, in general, colder than those in Denmark; and, if it has more windy and tempestuous weather than the latter place, this tends to purify the air, not to render it unwholesome. The boys are here, during their childhood, brought up in a very tender manner; it, as soon as they are able to row a boat, and go a-fishing, they are obliged to enter upon this toilsome scene. They have generally a good share of bodily health, which they fully attain at the age of 20 years; and, from this time, they usually continue strong and healthy to 50; when they begin to decline, being afflicted with various disorders, particularly coughs and consumptions, which waste and enfeeble them, and lengthen out a period to their lives. Such the prevailing influence of these reigning tempers, that scarce any of these people live as well as the Danes; and they very rarely hold out to the age of 100, or even 120 years. This general declension among the Icelanders is not the result of a natural decay, but principally proceeds from their ceaseless labour during the fishing seasons; the want of wholesome exercise, when they have nothing at all to do, some months in the winter; the violent colds they get at sea; the little care they take of themselves; and the poor food many of them are forced to put up with, which impoverishes their blood, and is insufficient to recruit their spirits, almost exhausted by the hardships they are constrained to endure. It is no small addition to their misery, that, when they are taken ill by any disease, or have any misfortune to break a leg or an arm, or otherwise hurt their bodies in a dangerous manner, they have no physicians nor surgeons, and very few of them any medicines, or skill to apply them; many are lost, in these deplorable cases, for want of proper relief and assistance; and it is no wonder at all, that nature alone is not able to effect a cure.

As to the women here, they are generally weaker and more sickly than the other sex; they have less air and exercise than the men, being kept within doors, and, for the most part, employed in light sedentary work, viz. spinning, knitting, weaving, &c. which renders them so tender and delicate, that, when they go abroad, they are chilled by the weather, and are incapable of bear-

ing cold or fatigue. They are subject to several peculiar disorders, and especially to difficult labours; which are so prejudicial to them, that, in their best times, through the ignorance of their midwives, they suffer extremely; many lose their lives in child-bed; and not a few are then deprived of their health to such a degree, that they never recover it as long as they live.

When the children of these people are put to the breast, they are kept to it as long as in other countries; but they are mostly brought up by hand. Their parents have both rocking and swinging cradles for them, and feed them with the best milk, which they suck out of a horn, as in Denmark; and they thus nourish them till they are a year old, unless there is no milk to be had, which is sometimes the case, especially among the poorer sort. They seldom coat their children before they are nine or ten weeks old; and such is the care they take of them, that scarce any of them are cripples; nor did I ever observe so much as one of these children to be hunchbacked or lame, or to have any other defect arising from careless nursing.

As to the food of the Icelanders, a great quantity of fresh fish is consumed in most parts of the island, which they over-boil in sea water, and eat without salt, their chief sauce being plenty of butter; but their dried or stock fish is all exported, except what they reserve against winter; which is thoroughly beaten, before it is boiled, and cooked up with abundance of butter. Flesh meat is also plentiful here, and more of it is eaten by the inhabitants, than is done by the farmers in Denmark and many other countries; and fish is exchanged for it, in places where it does not abound. Some indeed cannot make such a provision of it as they could wish against winter; but most of the farmers kill ten or twenty sheep, besides some neat cattle, which they hang up to dry or smoke, as a store for that season. When they kill a number of sheep together, they generally pickle their heads in a liquor, called *syre*, as *sowre* as vinegar; but they are first very well scraped, and then parboiled; and, when they have occasion for them, they take them out of the pickle, and fry them in a pan, being extremely fond of fat viands. As to their fresh meat, it is always parboiled, before it is either fried or roasted; and, if it is boiled, they overdo it, as we have shewn to be the case, with regard to their fresh fish. They also make great use of the milk of cows and sheep, both raw and boiled; of the former *syre*, their common drink, is made, in the summer, in such quantities as to serve them all the



the year. They have most of their kitchen utensils from Copenhagen, which they commonly keep neat and clean; and they are in general very cleanly in the cookery of all their provisions. As to firing, they have good turf in some parts of the island; in others, small thickets, or timber that comes to them floating on the sea; and scarce any are without bushes and furz; but, in a few places, they are obliged to use for their few-  
el sea-weeds and dried fish-bones.

There is at present no husbandry followed in Iceland, and therefore it is not to be imagined that bread is the daily food of all its inhabitants; but the meanest of them never want it at feasts, weddings, and public meetings; and those who have lived at Copenhagen, and there been accustomed to it, take care to be provided with it all the year round. The people here, on account of the scarcity of this commodity, are under a necessity of consuming a great quantity of dried fish, which, being first well beaten, without boiling it, they spread with butter, like a piece of bread; which has such an agreeable relish, that some of our Danish civil Officers use it, on their journeys, and eat it with pleasure. The wild corn of Iceland makes such excellent flour and nourishing food, that the inhabitants prefer it to the Danish wheat; though, by reason of their drying it too much before the fire, for want of proper mills, the bread made of it is blacker than the rye bread in Denmark.

The Icelanders are great lovers of good water; but it is their misfortune to have little that is so, and therefore their chief drink is a liquor called *fyre*, which is the whey strained from buttermilk, first warmed, and then, as it gradually cools, made to curdle by rennet. The curds are eaten; but the whey, that becomes both tarter and clearer the older it grows, they reserve for their common drink; and this they use at first intire, though they afterwards mix it with water, when it is rendered crabbed by age. Beer must of course be scarce, in a country where there is no cultivation of corn; it may however be had at the factories, and it is customary, for such as can afford it, to buy a quantity of it, to be drank as occasion offers; nay, some provide a stock of several barrels, to be used sparingly all the year round. Those who have been at Copenhagen brew it themselves; and, though there are no cellars here, in the most severe frosts, hardly any more than the cock of the barrel that contains this liquor is frozen, which is soon thawed by putting hot coals under it, and sometimes by only setting a pan of coals in the room. The Icelanders are, in general, as temperate as

any other people; some of them, and even of the meaner sort, I have known, who wholly abstain from brandy; and several others, that drink it in a moderate manner. Indeed, when they come about business to the factories, which they do no oftener than once in a year, they are apt to be too free with strong liquors; from whence strangers have concluded, that they were very great drunkards, as I did myself, at my first coming here; but, as this excess is merely occasional, the crime of habitual drunkenness cannot justly be laid to their charge. It is evident, from the small quantity of brandy imported into this island for 80,000 persons, that the generality of them are not immoderate drinkers thereof; and, though there may perhaps be a score of drunken fellows in each of the factories, what is such a handful in comparison with the rest of the nation?

These people discover a great deal of prudence, with respect to their dress, who, for the most part, only wear their own manufactures. Indeed, the Lawyers and civil Officers make a modish appearance; but the cloaths of the common sort resemble those of sea-faring men, viz. their jackets and trowsers; though they wear sometimes a coat made in the Danish fashion, and a great coat, called *hempe*; and their upper garment is generally of coarse baize, which they stile *vadmel*. Most of the women have petticoats and aprons of coloured cloth; but the better sort, as well as the men, wear cloth jackets. The women have, over their other garments, a wide black coat, with narrow sleeves reaching down to their wrists, which has the same name as that of the men. Their petticoats and aprons are commonly bordered with slips of coloured velvet, or silk ribbands of various colours; and their aprons are fastened to a belt set round with silver or brass buttons, and before with a clasp of the same metal. Their jackets always fit neatly, and close to the waist, having narrow sleeves down to their wrists; and they are laced in all the seams with coloured velvet or ribbands, and faced down before with silk. On each sleeve, near the wrist, are four or six silver or brass buttons; and round the neck is a stiff cape, about three fingers broad, which stands erect, and is covered with silk or black velvet, and bordered with gold or silver braid. About their heads they tie a coarse, white, linen handkerchief; over that a finer one, formed like a tuft, on the top of the head, and a foot and a half high; over this a silk or cotton handkerchief, tied under the chin; and another silk or cotton one round their necks. In a word, their dress greatly re-  
sembles

rembles what is to be seen in old pictures, and monuments in churches; but I have observed nothing like the head-dress in any other country. A bride, on her wedding-day, wears a crown of silver, and two silver chains; the one hanging down behind, and the other on the breast; but the hempe, or great coat, is never worn during these solemnities. To the bottom of another chain, hanging down before, a box of perfumes is fastened, with several partitions, and open on both sides; it is very often in the form of a heart or cross, and some of them are of gold. The shoes of both sexes are generally made by the women, of the hides of oxen, or sheep-skins; in dressing which they only scrape off the hair, and then dry them; and, having first sufficiently soaked the leather in water, they perform all the different operations, and rarely fail in fitting them exactly to the feet; but they seldom or never take care to fix heels to the shoes. Their shirts and shifts are made of thin baize or flannel, or else of coarse linen; and their fishing garb, viz. their leather jacket and trowles, which they soften with fish liver, they wear over their other cloaths to keep off the wet; but as soon as they come ashore they lay it aside.

This island is divided into parishes, each of which consists of separate dwellings; so that there is not a village in any of them, what they call trading towns being no more than so many factories, which have each of them three or four scattered dwelling-houses for the merchants, with a shop, warehouse, &c. The houses of this country are some of them large and commodious buildings, whilst others are miserable huts; and, as to the farm-houses, they have at their entrance a long and narrow passage, about six feet broad; at the end of which is the common room, generally about 26 feet long, and 14 wide, wherein the women dress their wool, spin, and do all their family business; and beyond this is commonly the bed-chamber of the master and mistress, which has a loft over it, the lodging-room for the maid-servants and children. On each side of the fore-said passage are two rooms, one of which is a dining-room; another a dairy; the third a kitchen; and the fourth a chamber for the men-servants and travellers. They often have, adjoining to the last of these, a state-room for the reception of visitors; in which there is a bed, with a door to the street, and another into the men-servants chamber, through which all the family pass and repass, without going round. The common room, bed chamber, and visiting-room, are for the most part, wainscotted, and have lofts over them, wherein they keep their

wearing-apparel, &c. and these rooms are also better illuminated than the others, having glass windows, two or three panes high; whereas those that are without lofts have only holes covered with a single pane, a thin skin, or a bladder. The furniture of their houses chiefly consists of necessary utensils, viz. beds, tables, stools, &c. though that of the better sort is more ornamental and expensive; and, though feathers are plentiful here, the common servants have very wretched lodging, as is frequently the case of the poor in Denmark. They have ware-houses apart from the dwelling-house for their fish and winter provisions; and not far from these is the shop, a small building, wherein are made all their tools and tackle of wood and iron. At a little distance are their barns and stables, with several sheep-folds, in one of which the lambs are kept by themselves; and their hay is stacked up about six feet square, and covered with turf in a sloping manner, that the rain may run off; by which means their hay is effectually preserved. When they resolve upon erecting such a farm-house as has been described, on account of the scarcity of timber, they are obliged to proceed in the most frugal manner; and accordingly they lay a foundation of large stones, whereon they place the frame of the building. In order to strengthen this frame, and fill up all its vacant spaces, they build walls of clay and stones, between which they lay grass and turf, and also over all the posts and beams; and they are made slanting, being generally four feet thick at the bottom, and only three at the top. This sort of walls equally defends them from the heat in summer and the cold in winter; and whilst green they have the appearance of so many hillocks. The best houses are covered with boards, but those of the meaner sort with furz, or twigs and turf.

As to the genius and disposition of the Icelanders, it appears from their annals that they were anciently a brave and warlike people; and they have in later times given undeniable proofs of their valour, both by land and sea; but a seafaring life seems to be most suitable to them, as they have been trained up to it from their youth. Thor-modus Thorfæus, Arnus Magnæus, and many other illustrious persons, natives of this country, who have made a conspicuous figure in the learned world, abundantly prove that these people have a capacity; which is farther evident from the promising youths yearly sent over to the university of Copenhagen, who are well known to discover not only as bright parts and close application as any other students, but also a laudable spirit of emulation. The case is the same

same with respect to the mechanical as well as the liberal arts; for in the metropolis of Denmark may be daily seen several instances of ingenious Icelanders, who are skilful masters in a variety of handicraft trades and occupations; and they are at home equally remarkable for the like abilities. Many of the inhabitants of this island have taught themselves to work both in silver and brass; and they, in particular, are very successful in imitating and even improving their working tools and instruments; which is at once an argument of their ingenuity, diligence, and the pleasure they take in being thus employed. The generality of these people write a very good hand; several of their learned men are excellent penmen; and there are several able accountants here, who were never out of the country. They calculate time by the sun, or stars, when visible; but, if invisible, by the tide, which is always regular.

The chief employments of the Icelanders are fishing and breeding of cattle, the former whereof principally constitutes the riches of the inhabitants; the season for which begins, on the south-west coast, on the 3d of February, and continues to the 22th of May. The fishermen set out in boats of various sizes; some of them admit of no more than two rowers, whilst others are so large as to have seats for twenty; and all the anchor they have is two sticks thrust crosswise through a heavy stone. They catch all their fish with a hook, and a line 60 fathoms long, and commonly bait with eight or ten muscles; and, when they return with their cod, they spread them on the shore, cut off their heads, open their bellies, and take out their intrails; then they slit them down the back, take out the back-bone, and, clapping two together, lay them on the beach to dry; and, having lain here fourteen days, they are commonly cured, and will keep for years in any climate.

As to the breeding of cattle, it is carried on in the north-east part of the island, where, in some parts, the sheep are never housed, but suffered to run about the mountains all the year round; though, in most places, they are housed every night, as well as the cows and mares, and kept in all day in severe weather. The sheep are usually marked by the owners, when those of different people are turned out together; and some of these flocks are attended by shepherds, whilst others are intirely neglected, except such as are kept at home for milk. They feed on what grass they can find, and on a weed thrown up by the sea, called *fiorn-grass*; and three times a year they are col-

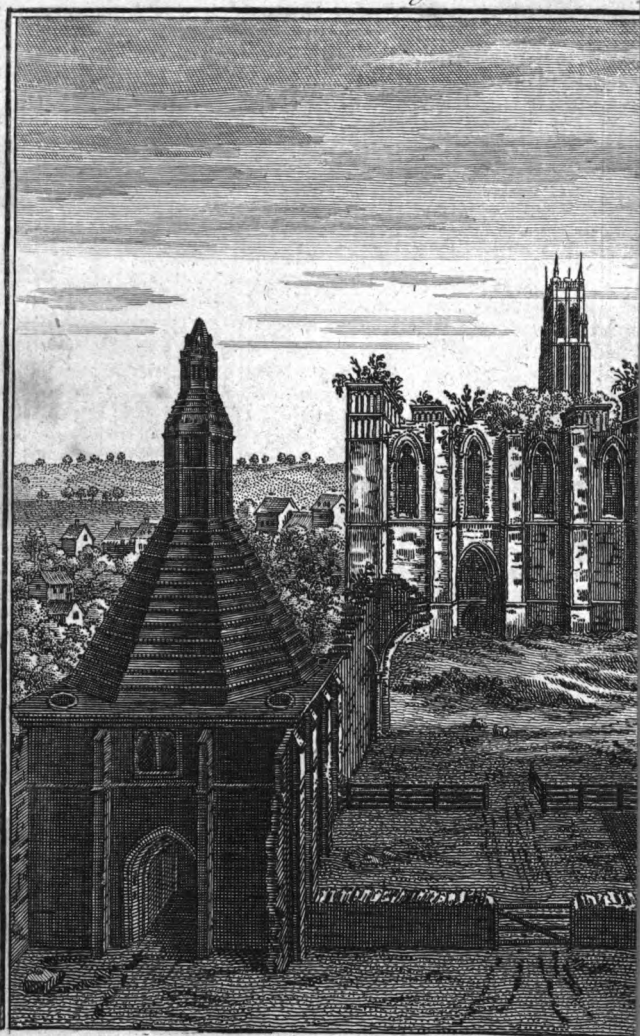
lected together, for market, by dogs trained for this purpose; the whole number in a district, thus gathered, sometimes amounts to 10,000. The cows of this country, though frequently fed with little more than the boiled bones of fish, yield from 12 to 20 quarts of milk in a day, of which they make butter and cheese; but, as they use no salt, their butter soon becomes rancid, though they do not seem to dislike the taste thereof.

Tanning is an art but little understood, and very imperfectly performed, in this country, where the inhabitants are in want of bark and other necessaries; and their manner of weaving their coarse baize, or vadmél, is likewise extremely defective, on account of their frames, or looms, being inconveniently placed in a perpendicular, or upright, and not in an horizontal posture; which renders their working so tedious, that they cannot weave more than half a yard in a day: But his Danish Majesty has lately sent ingenious weavers hither, who have set up several proper frames; so that the natives cannot fail of being duly instructed in this branch of business. The Icelanders are put to great shifts in the milling of all their woollen goods, as they are without any fulling-mills; and it must be confessed that they are but indifferent fullers: They have however, many of them, some knowledge of dying; for, with the verdigraese extracted from copper vessels by urine, they dye their woollen yarn, of which are woven pretty striped stuffs of various colours.

The merchandises of this island consist of the commodities exported hence, and those imported hither from Denmark; of the former kind are dried fish, salted lambs flesh, beef, butter, train-oil, tallow, woollen goods of several sorts, raw wool, sheepskins, lamb-skins, foxes-skins, edder-down, and feathers; and the goods imported are timber, fishing-lines, tobacco, bread, horse-shoes, brandy, wine, salt, silk, and a few other things for the better sort. Now, as to the manner of merchandising, the Icelanders bring their goods for sale to the factories, where the merchants separately examine every article, and take or reject them, as they find them to be merchantable, or otherwise: The fish harbours lie south and west; the flesh harbours north and east; at some harbours both are delivered; and in all of them are sold woollen goods. The whole island, with Westmanoerne, is farmed out to the Iceland company, who, by an exclusive charter, have the sole right of trading to all the harbours thereof; and they appoint factors at each harbour to purchase the commodities of the natives, either by the exchange



*Engraved for the U*



*A Perspective View*

exchange of other merchandises, or with ready money, according to a printed rate, to which both the buyer and seller are obliged to conform.

There is no current money in Iceland but specie and Danish crowns, all accounts being adjusted according to the number of fishes: Two pounds of fish are equal to two skillings specie, and 48 fishes make a rixdollar specie; a Danish crown, in the tax, is equal to 30 fishes; a half-crown to 15; an half specie to 24; and a quarter to 12. Whatsoever does not amount to the value of 12 fishes must be paid in fish, or roll tobacco, an ell of which is equal to a fish. The largest weight, named vette, is 40 fishes, or 80 pounds, equal to five lispond in Denmark; the next to this, called foring, is five fishes, or ten pounds; and the smallest, or single pound, is equal to half a fish, one fish being generally of the weight of two pounds. The pound weights of the Icelanders agree with the Danish, except that they have no lispond and ship-pound; and their ell is somewhat shorter than the Danish, and agrees with that of Hamburg.

As to the religion of this country, before the reformation, Popery was established here, as well as in the rest of Europe; nor was it at length extirpated without the effusion of blood; but the evangelical Lutheran religion is the only one now tolerated in Iceland, though some of the illiterate people still retain some superstitious notions. This island is divided into two bishoprics, Skalholt and Hoolum; the east, west, and south quarters being allotted to the former, and only the north quarter to the latter. Each of these sees has a Latin school, with a rector and other assistants, who teach divinity and other branches of learning; they train up youth for the ministry, who, when duly qualified, are ordained priests without any farther education out of the island. Indeed, those who study either law or divinity at the university of Copenhagen, generally stand the best chance of being advanced, both in church and state; though the present Bishop of Skalholt was intirely educated here, who is a man of letters, not only thoroughly versed in divinity, but also well acquainted with the Latin classics; and most of the clergy that were brought up in the schools of Iceland are skilful divines, and have a competent knowledge of the Latin tongue. The printing-office at Hoolum, which was the legacy of one of its Bishops, is in a very good condition; and in it are printed religious books, and all his Majesty's orders in the language of the country. A great part of the ancient church revenues were alienated at the reformation, and now

belong to the King of Denmark; so that at present the income of each of the bishoprics is no more than about 2000 rixdollars a year, which does not amount to 500 sterling. Out of this income the incumbents are obliged to maintain the rector and corrector, the minister of the cathedral church, and a certain number of scholars; and also to keep the cathedrals and episcopal palaces in repair; so that, after the deduction of these charges, the balance reverting to themselves cannot exceed 1200 rixdollars. It is difficult to ascertain the revenues of the clergy, who have neither the tenths of fish nor any thing else; but only some small dues, which are paid either in goods or money. Some livings are tolerably good; others of a middling sort; but many so extremely poor, that their respective ministers are constrained to have recourse to manual labour for the support of their families. They are however industrious in the duties of their spiritual station, and exemplary in their lives; for their superiors very strictly inspect into their conduct, as well as that of the people; and the least fault does not escape with impunity. If any minister should, on a Sunday or holyday, only set out on a short journey, he would be immediately called to a strict account for it; but, if they be proved guilty of drunkenness, or any other gross immorality, they are degraded, and lose their livings.

The churches here are built like the houses, but they are something larger, and wainscotted within. The cathedral at Hoolum, built of frame-work, is 98 feet long, 30 wide, and near 40 high; it has a wooden spire, and round the choir is a strong stone wall, that has now stood above 400 years. The frame-work of the episcopal palace at Hoolum is of oak; it was made at Copenhagen, and set up and walled, in 1576, by Bishop Gudbrander; and it is intirely covered with boards. The cathedral at Skalholt is much like that at Hoolum; it has a spire and a bell, and, as it stands on an eminence, at a distance makes a fine appearance. Most of the churches have altar-pieces, and some of them very handsome, imported from Denmark; the altars are commonly placed at the east end of them, and under these are locked the utensils, &c. Every church has likewise a font and a confessional pew, wherein the minister sits till he ascends the pulpit, which in some places is finely painted and carved. Most of the churches are pewed, at least on the womens side; and some have hung up therein a metal sconce, a ship, or some other ornament. Some churches have velvet or rich silk vestments for the minister's

nister's use; ornamented with a cross of gold or silver; and others two suits, one for common occasions, and a very elegant vestment for festivals. Few churches are without a silver chalice; but some extremely poor congregations are forced to content themselves with chalices of pewter.

There are no schools in Iceland for the young children of the inhabitants; but they are taught to read at home by their parents, or other qualified persons; and the ministers embrace every opportunity of instructing them in the principles and precepts of the Christian religion. It is also not a little conducive to the preservation of the virtue of these children, that, being kept constantly within doors, they are out of the way of being corrupted by vicious examples; for, as to their parents, they, for the most part, live in a virtuous manner.

As to the marriages of the Icelanders, the parish minister having asked the bride of her parents, the bride and bridegroom are attended to church by their nearest relations, and there joined in holy wedlock, without many nuptial ceremonies; this office is usually performed on a Sunday. When the sermon and service are over, they return to the house from whence the bride came, and rejoice in a decent and moderate manner; it is customary, on these occasions, to regale themselves with a little brandy, but they have neither music nor dancing; and, when the feast is over, they all retire to their respective habitations.

The Icelanders, though they have very little leisure for amusements, sometimes divert themselves with chess and cards; in the former of which games they are very expert. They have no notion at all of regular dancing; but yet the merchants sometimes, for their diversion, make them dance at the factories, when they hop and jump about in an awkward manner. When, on these joyful occasions, they begin to be merry, they commonly sing, as they call it, a great variety of heroic songs; which, for want of skill in musical modulations, they roar out in the most harsh and disagreeable tone that it is possible to conceive or imagine.

As to the civil government of these people, they have a Governor and his Deputy; the former is usually a Nobleman, and generally resides at Copenhagen; but the Deputy-governor always has his residence here, at the Royal palace of Beffstedt; whose salary is 400 rixdollars a year. The King has likewise a Receiver, or land Steward, in this island, who collects all his Majesty's taxes and revenues; his sala-

ry has been lately raised to 450 rixdollars a year. Besides the abovementioned Officers, there are 21 seysfelmenn, or farmers of the King's taxes; 18 for each of the seysfells or shires; two for Mule and Skaftefeld to the east; and one for the Westman islands. There are also two Judges; one has the south and east department, and the other the north and west; and they sometimes have one or two Deputies.

All suits of law, relating to inheritance and meum and tuum, are determined by the ancient Iceland law; but the Norwegian takes place, with respect to freehold property. The old ecclesiastical law, being intirely abolished, is only referred to, in the case of tithes, all other spiritual matters being decided by the Norwegian law, or royal edicts. A law, made concerning pawns and forfeitures, in 1564, was confirmed the following year by Frederic II; according to which all such affairs are, at present, adjudged; it is so very concise, that the whole is comprised in two pages. Crimes and misdemeanors are canvassed by the first and sixth books of the Norwegian laws of Christian V, together with several other royal edicts or orders; but several able lawyers were authorised by Frederic IV. to prepare a new code or body of laws for Iceland, which only waits for his present Majesty's approbation and authority. There are more law-suits commenced and obstinately pursued here, than one would be apt to imagine, especially about freehold and trespasses; for the inhabitants of this island sue one another, upon the least incroachment on their respective grounds; and actions, to my own knowledge, have been brought against people, and carried into the upper courts, on very trifling accounts. There are three courts of justice in this country; the seysfel or county court; the langret, which is held in Oxeraae; and the highest court here, in which the Deputy-governor presides; but from the last of these an appeal may be made to a superior court in Copenhagen, if the cause be of such importance as is specified in the Norwegian law. In spiritual matters, the Dean has a court, consisting of himself and two assessors; from this an appeal may be lodged in the consistorial court, which is kept at Oxeraae, for the diocese of Skalholt; and at Flyge Mire, for that of Hóolum; and from this consistorial court an appeal may be made to a superior one in the metropolis of Denmark. There are no proctors appointed in the spiritual courts of Iceland; but the Deputy-governor has it in his power to constitute such, in every case,

cause, as he judges to be fittest for that purpose. Beheading or hanging are the only capital punishments in use here for the

men; and, as to the women, they are thrust into a sack and drowned.

## To the PROPRIETORS of the UNIVERSAL MAGAZINE.

GENTLEMEN,

*As you were pleased to insert in your Magazine (Vol. XXI. Page 213.) an Account I sent you of the Marattas, from Mr. Grose's Voyage to the East-Indies; I am inclined to think, that the following Extract from the same Author, containing a Variety of curious and entertaining Particulars relating to the Gentoo Religion, will readily be allowed a Place in your useful Collection.*

*I am your's, &c. B. L.*

**I**N the several parts of Indostan there are such various modes of opinions and practice, as would require many volumes to specify the differences; I shall therefore only mention those particulars of them that struck me most; in which some will perhaps appear either not to have been touched upon, or but transiently by others, as all objects do not affect alike, or are seen by all, in all, or in the same points of aspect.

And, first, nothing appeared more paradoxical to me, than the violent tenaciousness of the Gentoos in their religion and customs, and yet at the same time their perfect acquiescence, humanity, and toleration of others that differ from them in those points that are so sacred to them.

Their obstinacy, however, may be accounted for physically, from that weak flimsy texture of their bodies chiefly, and especially of the Bramins and Banyans, raised upon rice, vegetables, and water, which, joined to the relaxation from the heat of the climate, so softens and effeminates them, that they are not capable of a strong and manly enough exertion of their reason, to shake off the yoke of a prejudice once thoroughly imbibed. This constitutional indolence, running equally through the temporal and spiritual notions of the Asiatics in general, may also be one of the causes of their abject passive resignation to slavery, and submission to that despotism which reigns over all the East.

As to that spirit of toleration in religion, for which the Gentoos are so singularly distinguished, it is, doubtless, owing to their fundamental tenet, that the diversity of modes of worship is apparently agreeable to the God of the universe; that all prayers, put up to him from man, are all equally acceptable and sanctified to him, by the sincerity of the intention; that the true universal religion is no other than the religion of the heart; that the various outward forms of it are only accessories indifferent in themselves, and merely accidents of time, place, education, or birth; and that therefore all change of religion is, at best, but a dan-

gerous and needless experiment, since, according to them, every honest man is sure to be saved in his own. Upon this principle, instead of persecuting and burning others for not being of it, or 'of compelling them to enter,' they will absolutely admit of no proselytes to theirs; and, though whole nations have adopted their principal tenets, as the vulgar of the Chinese, for example, those of the transmigration of souls, and their idol-worship imported into that country by Fohi, who was, in all probability, no other than a roving Gioghi; they neither admit of a community, or hold any correspondence with them; and would as soon sit down to eat, or intermarry with Christians and Moors, as with their fellow-religionists in China. Where any of their religion too renounce it, even in the countries where they are masters, they charitably suppose it was through a conscientious persuasion, and never persecute them in any manner, unless by cutting off all communion with them, and expelling them irrevocably out of the cast or tribe in which they were born. This they think abundant punishment, and, for any thing else, content themselves with only pitying them; and many of such were, in truth, literally speaking, objects of pity, being of the poorer sort, who, in times of famine, were won over by the Romish priests, who, for that purpose, watched and relieved their necessities, on the condition of their conversion. Nor was it always in those times, but often wherever they could discover objects with whose indigence they could work, that they succeeded by these mercenary means; and this is true, as to those proselytes proverbially known, in India, by the appellation of *Christianos de Arroz*, or *Rice-christians*; which is a farther confirmation of what has been before said on the head of those so much celebrated conversions.

But nothing more strongly exemplifies the tolerating spirit of the Gentoos, than their conduct, with respect to those who differ from them in their treatment of cows, or of that species in general. Their super-

stitious



stitious veneration for these animals is too well known to insist on here; but, by all the discourse I have had with Bramins on that head, it appeared very clearly to me, that the spirit of that law of theirs, which forbids the slaughter of them, is chiefly gratitude; from their arguing against the cruelty of such a retribution, as killing a creature so serviceable to mankind, both in agriculture, and in furnishing so innocent, and by them esteemed a diet, as milk, butter, and cheese, relatively to which last articles they always mention that species in the feminine gender. The Lawgiver, probably for a greater enforcement, added the fabulous fiction of the cow Camdoga, which, however, has had such an effect, that the Gentoos in general annex a sanctity to every thing that comes from that animal: They purify themselves with its urine, and burn its excrements into a greyish powder, with which they sprinkle their foreheads, breasts, and bellies; they also, when the dung is recent, make a compost of it, with which they smear their houses, pavements, and the sides of them, in the style of a lustration. In short, so excessive is their veneration for that animal, that there could hardly a Gento be found, that, if under a forced option to kill father, mother, or children, or a cow, would not, with scarce a hesitation, prefer sacrificing any or all of the former; and yet, with all this religious horror for the slaying these creatures, they have no sort of aversion or ill-will to those who do; they scruple neither conversation, nor even friendship with those who use them for their food; and this purely from their enlarged notions and allowance for the difference of religions. In some countries, indeed, especially on the Malabar coast, immediately under the domination of Gentoos, they do not suffer the openly killing of cows, tho' they will wink hard not to see it; and even this so moderate restriction is not warranted by the tenor of their religion, at least, to judge of it by the following story:

Echar-Shaw, one of the great Moguls, who was great-grandfather to Aurengzeb, and remarkable for that indifference to all religions, for which I have before accounted on the principles of Deism, had, it seems, a favourite Bramin, to whom he hardly refused any thing he could ask. This Bramin, then, imagining he could not make a more meritorious use of his influence with the Mogul, than to solicit a royal edict, forbidding the slaughter of cows in the province wherein he was born, requested and obtained such an one. A few days after, the Mogul was surprised at the Bramin's appearing before him with a sorrowful pe-

tioning face, and intreating him to revoke the edict which had been so graciously granted to his solicitations. Echar-Shaw gratified him in this second request, but was curious, in course, to know the cause of this change of mind. The Bramin satisfied him by imputing it to a dream, in regard to which the superstition of the Orientalists is too well known to need a commentary here. The dream then he alleged was, that, in his sleep, he had been beset by a number of those animals, furiously goring and butting at him; when, on his expostulating with them on such an ungrateful return for his care of the preservation of their species, one of the herd, speaking for the rest, said as follows: 'It is for that very reason of thy mistaken zeal, that we thus persecute and shall for ever persecute thee: Thou knowest that, at our dissolution, we migrate into more noble forms; and, though thy religion forbids the forwarding of that end, it does not forbid thy suffering others to procure us that advantage which is now, by thy means, retarded.'

It is not, however, to this horned species alone that this principle of tenderness is confined; their belief of the metempsychosis makes them extend it to every animated creature, none being so minute, or of so low a class, but that they think it may be the receptacle of a human soul, and, consequently, of that of their parents, relations, or friends; thence it is, that the difference of size, which mechanically, one may say, affects the eye with contempt or regard, and lessens or augments compassion towards an animal, in the act of destroying it, has no such effect on them. They cannot, without horror, think of dispossessing by violence any being of that precious gift of God, life; and do not less respect it in the flea that bites them, than in the elephant. But this is only to be understood of the Bramins, Banyans, and some other of their stricter tribes, in whom this aversion to blood-shed does not suppose a great stomach to fighting; nor, indeed, do they value themselves upon courage; and yet, like the Quakers, they know perfectly well how to esteem it in those who have it. That a country too, so tempting to the conquest of it, from its natural treasures and deliciousness, might not want for military defenders, which could not be expected out of those peaceable tribes, the province of war was, according to the Gentoos system of religion, left to other divisions of casts, especially the Ketterees, out of which their Rajahs, Kings, Chiefs, and Generals are taken, whose hereditary profession is that of arms. The Rashpoots and others are, in the like manner, warriors born. Such

Such then being the men of action and rule amongst the Gentoos, by the constitution of their religion, it is the less wonder that they run into those injustices and violences which generally accompany the sword. This also solves that seeming paradox of a religion, breathing nothing but humanity, mildness, and universal charity, having produced no better a government; and it is one more proof, that no consideration, human or divine, is sufficient to soften the ferocity, or moderate the oppressions of any power that is purely a military one.

There is also another point in their religion, which appears as unaccountable as it is singular. Tenacious as they are of it, they are yet liable to lose irrecoverably their right of communion, not only for voluntary breaches or derogations from it, but for even involuntary ones, or for such as one would imagine extreme force or necessity might justify. Certain it is, however, that numbers of them, though in other respects cowardly and afraid of death, would however sooner incur it, than violate any of those fundamental points, on which depends their right of communion, such as, for example, killing a cow, tasting of beef, or only drinking or eating out of the same vessel with those of another religion, which is a desilement never to be repaired; and many others too tedious to enumerate. They will even, on such occasions, impose on themselves martyrdom, under no circumstance of violence, but of an accidental necessity, rather than forfeit what they call their cast; as, for example, when Llostdafes Vittuldafes, a considerable Banyan merchant, was on his passage from Bombay to Surat, in an English ship, he having made a provision of water, in vessels of his own under his own seal, such as might serve for that short run, being usually of no more than two or three days, it happened, that, being delayed by calms and contrary winds, the same was expended, and he reduced to a condition of perishing with thirst, though there was plenty of water on board: But, that being profane as to him, no intreaties could prevail on him to break this law, though his life was in such imminent danger, and he felt all the torments so well known to be in thirst; and he would actually have sunk under it, if a favourable breeze, springing up, had not brought him to Gundavee, near Surat, but so faint as to have his soul, as they say, between his lips.

And this delicacy of religion does not only subsist amongst the Gentoos, in respect to those of other religions, but between the different degrees and denominations of tribes

of their own religion, who never eat, or intermarry with one another under the same penalty. In some parts too this nicety extends even to civil distinctions; as on the coast of Malabar, where it is made capital for a Nayr, or Noble of that country, to approach so near an inferior cast, as to receive a wound that should draw blood from him. It is not many years since, that, near Penany, the residence of the Samorine of Calicut, an extraordinary accident of this nature happened. A Nayr happened to have a sort of struggle with a Thyvee, or land-tiller, when, as in half jest, half earnest, they grappled each other, the Thyvee's sickle by chance wounded the Nayr, who no sooner saw his own blood, than he loosened his hold, and intreated the Thyvee to make off as soon as possible, and to keep the accident a secret for both their sakes. It happening however to take air, the Nayrs assembled upon it, and, one of the elders getting up and exposing the case, they instantly fell on the poor Nayr, and, hacking him to death with their sabres, served him as it is said of the porpoises, when one of their species is wounded, whom the rest, whilst he is bleeding, instantly tear to pieces: After which, and groaning over him, they proceeded, by way of revenge for this sacrifice, to which they had been thus compelled by their law, to the exterminating the whole tribe of the Thyvees, in the village of which the author of the mischief was inhabitant. Yet even in this they shewed, that, in the midst of that wild superstition of theirs, they could remember equity; as they were well informed how the thing had passed, care had been taken to pre-advise the Thyvees of what was intended, that they might timely save themselves, till the day particularly set for the massacre was over, after which it is not lawful for them to revive the procedure; so that, when the storm was over, they might without danger return to their habitations. But, if a woman in that country lies with one of an inferior cast, they do not indeed put her to death, but, as being ipso facto degraded, she is seized and sold for a slave.

As to the impracticability of a re-admission into the Gentooc cast, when once, whether wilfully or involuntarily, forfeited, I never heard of an exception being allowed, except the following story may pass for one, which strongly but justly characterises the rigorousness of the Gentoos on that head:

One of them, a man of substance, residing on the banks of the Ganges, had a wife of great beauty, with whom he lived happy in the utmost reciprocal affection. One morning early, as he went, in the simplici-

ty of their manner of life, to fill a water-vessel at the river, a Mogul Nobleman, chancing to pass by, was so struck with her, at the first sight, that, yielding to the impetuosity of his passion, he spurred up his horse to her, seized her, and, laying her across his saddle-bow, rode off with her, regardless of her cries, and overpowering her struggles. Whether she was alone or accompanied, no one, it seems, could inform her unfortunate spouse who was the ravisher, that he might have implored justice against a violence, certainly, not tolerated under the Mogul government; or of what road he had taken, that, by a diligent search, he might find her out and reclaim her. In this dilemma, life being grown odious to the inconsolable husband, he quit his habitation, and turned wandering Gioghi, with a double intention of humouring his melancholic turn to solitude, and of searching the whole country for her; but, whilst he was thus employed, the Mogul Nobleman had accomplished his brutal purpose, and, though, at first, very cautious of allowing her the least liberty, for fear of a discovery, on having two children by her, grew relaxed in that point, even more than the Mahometans commonly are, thinking, perhaps, to gain her heart by that indulgence, customary amongst the Gentoos. After two years, then, her husband, now a Gioghi, came by chance to a garden-door, at which she was standing, and begged alms of her. It is not said, whether he knew her or not; but, at the first sight, and sound of his voice, she knew him, though in a plight so fit to disguise him. Then it was, that in a rapture of joy she welcomed him, and related to him all her adventures, and the innocence of her heart in all she had suffered, concluding with her detestation of her present condition, and an offer of immediately making her escape, and returning to his bosom. To this the Gentoos made no other answer or objection, but to represent to her the inviolable rule of their religion in such a case, which did not admit of his receiving her again as his wife, or having any communication whatever with her. However, after joining in bewailing the cruelty of their separation, and the law that prohibited that re-union for which they both ardently sighed; and after abundance of consultation about what measures could be taken; it was agreed between them, that the husband should incessantly repair to the great temple of Jaggernaut, near the sea-side, in the kingdom of Orixá, near the mouth of the Ganges, there to consult the High-priest and his chief assistants, whether any thing could be done

to restore her, at least, to her religion. He went accordingly, and returned to her with such a countenance as prepared her for the worst. He then told her, that he came to bid her an eternal adieu, because the taking off the excommunication, she had however innocently incurred, could not be effectuated but on such conditions as he could neither expect, nor advise her to comply with. They were these: That she should destroy the children she had by her ravisher, so as to leave no living monuments of her pollution by his profane embraces; then fly, with her husband, to the temple of Jaggernaut, and there have melted lead poured down her throat, by which means alone she might be admitted to die in her cast, if she could not live in it. The wife, on hearing these terms, accepted them, hard as they were, notwithstanding all the tenderest dissuasions on the man's part. Urged then by the manifold incentives of zeal for her religion, love for her husband, and a hatred for her ravisher, that made her see, in those children of her's, nothing but his part in them, all conspiring to steel her heart against the motions of nature, she perpetrated the first part of the injunction, and found means to escape undiscovered with her husband, who durst not even renew with her the privilege of one, as her person still remained polluted, under the penalty of a mortal sin, and of falling into her condition. Arrived at the temple, she presented herself, with the utmost constancy and intrepidity, to the priests, of whom she demanded the fulfilment of the rest of her sentence. After a sequestration of a few days, and other preparatory ceremonies, she was led to the appointed place of execution in the area before the temple, where, in the presence of an innumerable concourse of people, she appeared, without the least symptom of fear, at the dreadful solemnity and apparatus of the fire, and instruments of her suffering. After a short prayer, she was blindfolded, and extended on the ground, with her mouth open ready to receive her death in the melted lead; instead of which, some cold water, prepared for that purpose, was poured into it, and she was bid to get up, and then assured, that the sincerity of her intention, having been thus proved, was accepted by the Deity, and that she was thenceforward at liberty to live with her husband as before, being now reinstated in all her rights divine and social.

But, whether this story be true or false, it is certain, that it contains nothing but what the law of the Gentoos renders probable, and that the article, which annexes

an expulsion from their communion to any violation of the conjugal faith, more especially with those of another religion, or with any of an inferior tribe (for, it seems, the sin, though still a mortal one, is not so great, if committed with those of their own cast) keeps an effectual check on the wives, and makes it so hard for the Europeans, for example, to avail themselves of that liberty they see the Gentoo women enjoy. I know that some, indeed, have boasted of their successes in gallantry amongst them; but I have strong reasons to think they are much rarer than has been said, or, at least, were chiefly amongst the very lowest tribes, who are not so scrupulous, and with whom money might, perhaps, prevail. In short, the wives of the principal Gentoos, with all their apparent freedom of shewing themselves, are, by their never going abroad, unless accompanied, and by their superstition, as effectually defended from the approaches of strangers, as those of the Moors are by their walls, bars, lattice-windows, and impenetrable veils.

Another reason too, for their prodigious affection and veneration for their husbands, is their early marriage. A father is reckoned inhuman, and careless of his children's happiness, if he does not make the earliest provision for having them suitably matched. They marry them at the age of three, four, or five years, sometimes younger, and often run into ruinous expences in the celebration of that ceremony; after which the parties, in the tenderness of that ductile age, are brought up until that of consummation, in the constant inculcation of mutual dearness as a sacred point of religion. And the women, especially, retain such strong impressions of this

doctrine, that, notwithstanding the influence of a climate far from favourable to chastity, instances of infidelity are, at least, as rare amongst them, as in any people of the world besides; from whence too proceeds the readiness of numbers of them to embrace that cruel practice of burning themselves with their husbands, or in due season after his death. Some of them, living under governments where that superstition was not suffered, have voluntarily gone to Gentoo countries, merely to enjoy the liberty of that act. Others, after bringing up their young children to a state of maturity, which, it seems, is an allowable reason of dispensation with them, and many years after the death of their husbands, have, as if they had endured life only till that duty to their children was fulfilled, paid this to their deceased husbands, of seeking to rejoin them, by burning themselves with the usual ceremony. Some, indeed, who had not the courage either to undergo that fate, or the patience to brook the indignities and slights that fall upon those who decline it, and which form a kind of compulsion to it, though they call it matter of choice; such as cutting off their hair, which to them is the most intolerable of all pains; servile offices; and wearing a particular-coloured garment, of a dingy red; will, especially if they meet with encouragement, turn Christians, or Moors. It must not, however, be understood, that this practice of voluntary burning is very general. Many of the tribes, especially of the lower ones, are totally exempted from it; it is only with respect to the more considerable personages that it is ever used, and, even amongst them, the instances begin to be much rarer, and that point to be less insisted on.

### *To the PROPRIETORS of the UNIVERSAL MAGAZINE.*

GENTLEMEN,

*As many useful Hints are conveyed to the Public through the Channel of your Magazine, if, in your Apprehensions, the following may be of any Service, your giving it a Place will much oblige*

*Your most obedient, &c. J. Harman.*

### *The FRENCH CREED,*

*Found on a Piece of waste Paper, dated 1677; by which it may be observed how little the present Generation have deviated from these darling Principles of their Forefathers.*

**W**E believe, That what others call violence, is but a bare precaution, and the pursuit of one of our infallible rules of art.

We believe, That conquerors ought to provide for the future by destroying every thing that may hurt them; and that we

ought to have no law but the sword, the appetite of governing, and the glory to be had by aggrandising ourselves at the cost of our neighbours. Also,

We believe this to be just, That all things are lawful for dominion; we generally applaud, and hold, that nothing is forbid to,   
 them

them that may \* distrust their neighbours, and sow division among them; that we have a secret joy in doing wrong, and whatsoever evil may be most afflicting and outrageous.

We believe, That pity is a cowardly virtue, which overthrows a Crown whose best support is fear, and impiety its foundation.

We believe, That arms inspire a reverence among us, and troops are the admirable advocates which plead a cause best.

We believe, That the proclamation of a cannon is above all other titles.

We believe, That justice is a phantasm, reason a chimera, marriage a trifle, the faith of treaties an illusion, peace but a bait; that our cabals ought to be full of mystery, our conferences insinuating, and our oaths but sport for children, a trap to catch cullies, and a charm for fools. We further

Believe and say, That perjury is just; and, according to our new morals, Ill may be done for a greater good.

We believe, That sincerity is ruin, that perfidiousness is profitable, imposture of much benefit; that infidelity is the charter of our Prince, faith a foolish maxim, keep-

ing our word but a mean compliance, and violence the proper hinge to move upon. We speak one thing and mean another; and make great promises, but never perform any; our mouths flatter, while our hearts betray; we have no friendship without an end; vengeance is sweet to us; our protection is heavy; we embrace with one arm, and smother with the other. We are the Proteus of the age, have a thousand faces; we enter like a lamb, are transformed into a fox, and thence we become a devouring wolf. We never pardon, are never to be surprised, and our ways are past finding out. Our voice is charming, with a studied behaviour; we count nothing a greater pleasure than enslaving other people, and then leave them to despair. We scoff at the hatred of the conquered, if we can but make them fear. Queen Elisabeth always asserted, that we might be espoused as a friend; but never approved of for a neighbour, our rapidity and heat consuming what we can reach, not being able to subsist without coveting and invading our neighbours goods and properties; and we are under a necessity to continue war as long as we can.

\* I think this should be disturb; however, it is as I found it.

*When France labours under Difficulties, and has a bad Prospect before her Eyes, no Court can be more complaisant to neutral Powers, nor make a greater Shew of Justice and Equity: Witness the following Letter, wrote by the Abbe Count de Bernis, Secretary of State for foreign Affairs, to the Dutch Ambassador, in Answer to his Excellency's late Instances for obtaining Restitution of the Money seized about half a Year ago at Osnabrug.*

S I R,

I Have given the King an account of the new representations made by your Excellency, concerning the casks and chests of money stopped at Osnabrug, and claimed by some merchants, subjects of the States-General of the United Provinces. His Majesty is persuaded that the delays which those merchants have met with, in regard to the restitution of the sums in question, have proceeded from nothing but the, perhaps, too scrupulous exactness of the Commissary of war that has had the charge of this depositum. You are too equitable, Sir, and too penetrating, not to acknowledge, that, if this affair were subjected to a rigorous enquiry, and to all the judicial forms,

the discussions might be tedious, and the success doubtful. But a consideration, superior to views of interest, has determined the King to content himself with the new documents produced on this occasion by the merchants that pretend to be proprietors of the money deposited at Wesel; and his Majesty's principal motive, in sending the most precise orders to delay no longer the restitution thereof, is to give their High Mightinesses a fresh proof of his friendship, and how much he will always interest himself in their satisfaction and the prosperity of their commerce.

I have the honour to be, &c.  
Signed, The Abbe Count de Bernis,

*The Account of Somersetshire (Vol. XXII, Page 119.) finished.*

*With a perspective View of Glastonbury Abbey, neatly engraved.*

3. Wells is a little but clean city, at the bottom of Mendip hills; which, in a charter of Edward the Confessor, was called Ti-

dinton. Leland says, that it was formerly named Theodorodunum; but it does not appear, that it was so much as known to the Romans;

Romans; it has its present name from the wells that spring up in all parts thereof.

The church here was first built by Ina, King of the West Saxons, for a college dedicated to St. Andrew; which he and his successor, King Kinewulph, endowed with large possessions. It was, in the year 905, erected into an episcopal see; and so rich was this diocese, though it had only the county of Somerset annexed to it, that it was accounted one of the best preferments in the English church. Johannes de Villula, who renounced this see, and transferred it to Bath, as was there said, was a French empiric, as Malmbury reports, *Ufu, non literis, medicus probatus*. When the contest between the churches of Wells and Bath, about the bishopric, was compromised, it was, at last, determined, to the satisfaction of both parties, that the Bishops should hereafter be styled Bishops of Bath and Wells; and that the canons of each of them should, when the see was void, appoint Deputies to elect the Bishop, who was to be installed in both churches. Bishop Fitz-Joceline built the fine chapel in his palace of Wells; but his principal work was to repair the cathedral itself; which he did so effectually, that it was esteemed a new one, and is the very same stately edifice now standing, above 500 years since his time. Upon his decease, the monks of Bath, notwithstanding the above agreement, of themselves, chose Roger Champion, of Salisbury, for their Bishop, who was consecrated by the Pope; but, after a long suit between the chapter of Wells and the monks of Bath, this affair was settled, on condition that Roger should keep his bishopric, and the monks no more presume to make a separate choice.

Wells was first made a free borough by Henry II, and its charter ratified by King John, and afterwards by Queen Elizabeth; and, before her reign, though, at first, the chief Officer was only called Master, it was styled a city, and its chief Magistrate a Mayor. The buildings here are as good as any where, considering its smallness and distance from London. The front of the cathedral is much admired by strangers, for its excellent imagery and carved stone work, though the taste is a little too Gothic to please the critics in sculpture; Mr. Camden owns nothing can exceed it. The cloisters are very fair and spacious; the chapter-house is a rotunda, supported by a pillar in the middle; and the front window is most curiously painted. The vicars dwellings in the close are extremely neat; but their hall is made a music-room, where

are frequent concerts. There is a charity-school here, erected in 1714, for 20 boys and 20 girls; the boys are taught to sing by the eldest vicar. The town-hall stands over Bishop Babwith's hospital, which is in the west part of the town, near St. Cuthbert's, the parish church; and maintains 30 poor men and women; Bishop Still's is for women. Mr. Bricks, a woollen-draper, built an alms-house for four poor men; and Mr. Llewellyn another for women. Mr. Archibald Harper, a stocking-man, built another, and endowed it with 500 l. to maintain four poor wool-combers; and Mr. Andrews, a mercer of this town, gave one for four poor women. The Bishop's palace is one of the handsomest of the kind in England; on the south side, it appears like a castle, being fortified with walls and a moat; and St. Andrew's well, near it, is one of the finest springs in the kingdom. The deanery is also a fine house; and there are good houses for the Prebendaries. The streets are broad; the houses about 600; and the inhabitants about 4000. Some bone-lace is made here; but knitting of hose employs most of the poor, especially the women and children. St. Cuthbert's parish is seven miles long, and four broad, containing several hamlets. The old market-place, called the Cross, was in the middle of it; and, near it, another market-house, a handsome place, has been lately built, which is the town-house where the corporation meets, and the Judges hold their assizes. The small river Wolve runs at the back of the town, and the adjacent country is pleasant enough; but the roads to it are all up and down hill, and very stony, except that from Glastonbury. It is governed by a Mayor, Recorder, seven Masters or Aldermen, and sixteen Gownsmen or Common-council-men; and its present Representatives in Parliament are Charles Tudway, Esq; Mayor of this city; and the honourable Robert Digby, Esq; brother to Lord Digby, Captain of the Dunkirk man of war. This church, besides the Bishop and Dean, has 27 prebends, 19 petty canons, a Præcentor, Treasurer, Chancellor, and three Archdeacons, viz. of Bath, Wells, and Taunton; a number which is equalled by very few cathedrals in England: These, with the Officers of the spiritual court, bring most custom to this place, which is not very wealthy. The great storm, in 1703, will scarce ever be forgotten here, on account of Bishop Kidder and his Lady, who were both killed that night, in their beds, by the fall of a stack of chimneys. East Wells, and the liberty, where are frequent

quent horse-races, are not in the Mayor's jurisdiction; but they all have one name, and from one city.

4. Bridgewater, though of a later origin than most of the towns of this county, is, however, inferior to few, it being a port, a borough, and a thoroughfare; it had its name from Walter, a Norman, to whom it was given, with other places in the shire; and, in King John's charter, which first made it a free borough, and in all other ancient charters, it is called Brugge Walter, or Walter's borough.

The castle was built by William de Briwere, Lord of Bridgewater, in the latter end of King John's reign; who also founded St. John's, vulgarly St. Jones's hospital, near the east gate, for thirteen poor people, besides friars and strangers, to pray for the souls of Henry II, Richard I, and King John; and he made the key, or haven, here, and then began the stone bridge on the Parret, which was completed by Thomas Trivet, a Cornishman, Lord of the manor. After the castle and bridge were finished, this town flourished; and there is a tradition, that, in Henry VIIIth's time, its merchants carried on a large trade to Spain. Queen Mary confirmed to the corporation of Bridgewater their lands at East-Stower in Dorsetshire, and their rents and reversions within the borough; and Queen Elizabeth granted them a new and extensive charter, which was confirmed by James I. It was formerly dignified with the title of an earldom, in favour of John Egerton, Viscount Brackley; and George I. created Scroop Egerton, one of his descendants, Duke of Bridgewater.

Charles I, in 1628, by a charter, extended the jurisdiction of the corporation through the whole parish of Bridgewater; but, in the civil wars, this place endured several hot sieges, and at length, in 1653, was surrendered to Oliver Cromwell; with forty pieces of cannon, great store of ammunition and provision, and 100,000 l. in treasure; and the town suffered so much by this siege, that it has scarce recovered itself, to this very day. In 1683, its charter was delivered up to Charles II; and, in 1685, the Duke of Monmouth was proclaimed King here; but we shall not enter upon the particulars of his ill-concerted enterprise, nor the butcheries of his friends after his defeat, which are fully related in the histories of England. After the revolution, the trade of this town increased, and the key was enlarged. Some place the spring of its river, the Parret, in the parish of Milbourn Port; and others in that of

South Petherton: It is navigable to the Thone, and from thence to Taunton, and, for boats, even to South Petherton bridge. The tide runs strong ten miles above Bridgewater; and, on a spring, its head, or boar, as it is here called, comes in roaring and foaming so furiously, that it would do mischief, if not prevented by the precautions of the sailors and boatmen: The reason of this boar (in the Philosophical Transactions, Vol. II, p: 266.) is attributed to the strengthening and shoaling of the Parret. This river abounds with salmon, roach, dace, jacks, eels, and elvers; and ships of 200 tons may come to the key; and the town, by means of this convenient for navigation, carries on a pretty good coast trade to Bristol, and quite down the Severn to Wales, for coals; to Cornwall, for slate, &c. Its foreign trade is chiefly to Portugal and Newfoundland; and sometimes, though very rarely, ships have been sent, from hence, to the Straights, Virginia, and the West-Indies. A great deal of wool is brought hither from Ireland, and there is a very considerable retail trade in this place; its Thursday market, taken all together, is the best in the county, for corn, cattle, hogs, and sheep; and, for cheese, there are few, if any, greater markets in the kingdom. Tuesdays and Saturdays are great flesh-markets, and the shambles, for their bulk, the finest in England; and the very best of provisions are so cheap in this town, that it may be justly styled a paradise for Epicures. The fairs here, though the charters mention several days, last only, each of them, two; St. Matthew's is accounted the largest, and to exceed any in the county; but there is no manufacture now in this place, though it was anciently noted for a sort of kerseys called Bridgewaters.

This town is governed by a Mayor, Recorder, two Aldermen, and twenty-four Common-council men; they have a town-clerk, clerk of the market, water-bailiff, and two serjeants at mace; and, out of the Common-council, are annually chosen two Bailiffs, whose power is the same with that of Sheriffs in other counties; and a Receiver, who collects the town-rents, and makes payments; the revenues are valued at 10,000 l. The freemen are free in all the ports of England and Ireland, except London and Dublin; and the Sheriff of the county cannot send any process into the borough, it having been made a distinct county by Henry VIII. The present Representatives of this borough in Parliament are the right honourable John Perceval, Earl of

of Egmont, of the kingdom of Ireland; and Robert Balch, Esq. Though the air of Bridgewater is thick, yet, as it chiefly stands high on a gravelly soil, it is as healthy as most other places; it contains 600 houses, and between 3 and 4000 inhabitants; and it has a handsome and spacious town-hall, and a high cross, which is plain, but kept in good repair at the charge of Mr. Balch, who has over it a cistern, to which water is conveyed, out of a brook, by an engine fixed in that formerly called the Queen's mill; and from thence it is carried into most of the streets. St. Mary's church is a plain but large structure, whose steeple, as to its loftiness, is the third in the kingdom; it was once the title of a suffragan Bishop. Here is also a fine meeting-house, with an advanced pew for such Mayors and Aldermen as happen to be Dissenters; and here is also a private academy for their youth intended for the ministry. Near the church is a large free-school, built of free-stone, which belongs to the chamber; under which are lodgings for the poor of the parish; and there is a neat alms-house without South gate, the gift of Major Ingram of Westminster, a native of this town; but it is inhabited by the poor without any endowment. About thirty years ago, the Duke of Chandos built a fine street of houses here, with convenient warehouses. This town boasts of giving birth to the brave and victorious Robert Blake, Admiral of England, whose life was given in our Magazine (Vol. XVIII, page 289) with his head finely engraved.

5. Minehead is an ancient borough, which has a safe harbour in the Brittol channel, near Dunster castle, much frequented by passengers to and from Ireland; it was given by William the Conqueror to Sir William de Mohun, and incorporated by Queen Elisabeth with great privileges, on condition that the key should be kept in good repair; and her charter was confirmed by James I. But, the trade declining, the key was neglected, whereby the corporation lost their privileges; and the Lutterels, becoming thereupon possessed of it, got a statute enacted in the reign of William III, which was confirmed by another in that of Queen Anne, for the recovering, securing, and keeping the harbour in repair, for the benefit and support of the trade and navigation of this kingdom; by which they were to have the profits of the pier and key for thirty-six years, in consideration of their being at the expence of new-building the key; which have been computed at about 200l. a year. Another act, passed sixteen

years ago, for farther continuing the terms and powers of the two former acts, greatly contributed to the improvement of this town; for, in pursuance thereof, a new head has been built, the beach cleared, and great progress made in the piers and intended works. The town is divided into the Upper town, the oldest; the Lower town, the largest; the Middle town; and the Key town; and they all contain about 500 houses, and 2000 inhabitants. It is not governed, as formerly, by a Portreeve, but by two Constables, annually chosen at a court-leet held by the Lutterels, who are Lords of the manor; it is well built, and seems to have risen, on the decay of Porlock and Watchet, its neighbours; and it lies under a hill, there being still a further descent from the church to the pier, which is capable of receiving ships of any burthen. The principal trade of this town is with Ireland, from whence not less than forty ships, in a year, come hither with wool; and about 4000 chaldrons of coals are imported at this place, Watchet, and Porlock, from South Wales, which is directly opposite to it, the channel between them being about seven leagues over, its common breadth from Holmes to the Land's-end. Here are several rich merchants, who carry on some trade with Virginia and the West-Indies; and they have much correspondence with those of Bristol and Barnstaple, in their foreign commerce. Three or four thousand barrels of herrings are caught, cured, and shipped off here, every year, for the Mediterranean, &c. The Custom-house joins to the entrance of the pier; but the Officers, merchants, masters of ships, &c. live mostly at the Key town. The present Representatives of this borough in Parliament are Charles Whitworth, Esq; and Daniel Boone, Clerk of the household to the Princess of Wales, Esq.

6. Taunton, or Thonton, from its situation on the river Thone, is a populous town, one of the largest boroughs in England, delightfully seated, and, according to Camden, one of the eyes of this county; here Ina, King of the West Saxons, built a castle, which his wife levelled with the ground, after she had expelled Eadbrith, King of the East Saxons, who had got possession of it, and made it a sort of a curb to a conquered country.

This town and deanery, before the conquest, belonged to the Bishops of Winchester, one of whom built another castle here, of great extent; and the castle-hall, with the outward gate and porter's lodge, are still standing. It is a spacious building, in which the assizes for the county are generally



held; and at the entrance into the court, opposite to the town-hall, is the Exchequer, where the Bishop's Clerk keeps his office, and a court is kept every Saturday for the tenants. This place was twice possessed by rebels, in the reign of Henry VII.; first by Flammock, a Cornish lawyer, and Michael Joseph, a blacksmith, who here seized and murdered the Provost of Penryn, a Commissioner of the subsidy; which provoked the Cornishmen to rebel; and, not long after, the impostor Warbeck took possession of it, but was soon obliged to quit it by the forces of Devonshire. During the civil war, a garrison belonging to the Parliament was driven out by the Marquis of Hertford's men, as was the King's garrison, a little time after, by Colonel Blake, afterwards General and Admiral; who, being Commander of the castle, when Lord Goring besieged it, made a brave defence, until it was relieved. In 1662, Charles II. caused the walls to be intirely demolished; and the corporation, by refusing to renounce the solemn league and covenant, having forfeited the charter granted to them by Charles I., the borough continued without any seventeen years, being governed by Constables and Portreves, till they had a Mayor and Magistrates, by means of a new charter Bishop Mew procured for them from Charles II. The corporation now consists of a Mayor, Recorder, Justice, two Aldermen, a Town-clerk, two Constables, two Portreves, and two Serjeants at mace. The Constables and Portreves are chosen by a jury of twenty-three persons, nominated by the preceding Constables; and the Portreves have the benefit of the standings in the market, which they lease out at 40 or 50 l. a year. The Mayor and Aldermen are annually elected out of the burgeses; and, besides these Magistrates, there are six Justices of the peace at large, who are empowered to act within the borough. The Mayor's power is inconsiderable, whose Officers cannot arrest; and there is no prison here, except a bridewell for vagrants and disorderly persons, debtors and criminals being sent to the county gaol. The corporation has no houses, lands, or stock of money; and, therefore, though the town is the most flourishing, the corporation is one of the meanest in the whole shire. The inhabitants of Taunton are computed to be more than 20,000, several thousands of whom are employed in the manufacture of serges, du-roys, sagathees, shalloons, &c. There is a bridge of six arches here, over the Thone, maintained by the county; and the streets are, many of them, spacious, and kept

clean; but the smell of the oil used about the wool is offensive to strangers. In this place are several meeting-houses for Dissenters of all denominations, and an academy for training up youth for the ministry; but, nevertheless, there are here two parish churches. St. Mary Magdalen's church is an extensive edifice, having a lofty tower and stately pinnacles adorned with carved work; and therein is the figure of Robert Gray, Esq; who went from this town, the place of his nativity, a poor boy to London, where he acquired richer, and founded an hospital here, a large brick building, for six men and ten women, who have each 2s. per week; there is likewise a chapel, where prayers are read once a day. The men have a gown, and the women a waistcoat and petticoat, once in three years. About 130 years ago, other alms-houses were built here by ——— Huish, Esq; a native of Taunton, who made his fortune in London; for thirteen single men, decayed tradesmen, who have each 2s. 6d. per week, and a gown every three years; and there is also a chapel, where divine service is duly performed. Mrs. Dorothy Henley erected, about 80 or 90 years ago, other alms-houses, without any endowment, for twenty men and women; and here is, besides, a grammar-school, well endowed.

Many of the inhabitants of this town were involved in the Duke of Monmouth's ruin; and, as this was the chief scene of that Nobleman's regal pageantry, so was it of Jeffreys's and Kirk's bloody executions. The election of Members here to serve in Parliament is very particular: All pot-walloners, that is, all who dress their own victuals, have a right to vote; on which account, the inmates or lodgers, a little before the election comes on, do not fail to make a fire, and dress their victuals, in the streets, that their votes may not be disputed. The present Representatives of this borough in Parliament are the right honourable George Lord Carpenter, of the kingdom of Ireland; and Robert Maxwell, Esq.

7. Ilchester, or Ivelchester, is so called, because it once had a castle, and stands on the river Ivel, over which it has a bridge; it is the Ischalis of Antoninus; and it is so ancient a borough, that some say the Roman fosse-way passed through this place, and that its castle was built by the Romans, to curb the Britons, after Boadicea's insurrection. It is certain, that Roman coins have been dug up here; and that it was an important place, about the time of the Norman conquest. Its ruins and the two towers on the bridges evidently shew, that it

was

was formerly of great extent, and surrounded with a double wall; and, though it now has only one, it formerly had four parish churches. The town is governed by two Bailiffs, who, with the twelve Burgesses, are Lords of the manor. In Edward III's reign, the assizes for the county were fixed here, which have been since held, alternately, at Wells, Taunton, and Bridgewater; and the Knights of the shire are always elected in Ivelchester, where are likewise the county courts, and the gaol for debtors and malefactors, on which this town has its chief dependence; from whence it appears to be an inconsiderable place. It has, however, the honour of giving the title of Earl to Stephen Fox, one of the joint Comptrollers of the army accounts; and it is noted for being the birth-place of Roger Bacon, the famous friar, who, on account of his surprising discoveries in philosophy at Oxford, was reputed a magician, and, as such, was, by the order of Pope Nicholas IV, taken up, and kept a close prisoner for many years. The present Representatives of this borough in Parliament are Thomas Lockyer, Esq; Merchant in London; and Joseph Tolson Lockyer, Esq; son to the other Member.

8. Milbourn-Port is almost surrounded by Dorsetshire; it is so ancient a borough, that it is mentioned in the great Domesday book, which takes notice of its having had a market and fifty-six burgesses. Sir William Milbourn had his name from hence, who lived here, in the reign of Edward III; and from whom descended the Milbourns in Monmouthshire. The town is governed by nine capital Bailiffs, who annually chuse two Sub-bailiffs, but not of their own number; and these two govern the borough under the others, and make the returns of its Representatives in Parliament. There are, besides, seven commonalty Stewards, who are intrusted with the profits of the lands given to the poor of the town; and two of these are chosen, every year, for the particular distribution of them, who have the custody of the common seal of the borough; and here are also two Constables, of extensive power. The houses, which lie scattered, do not much exceed 200; and the inhabitants are about 1100. The present Members of Parliament for Milbourn-Port are Edward Walter, Esq; and Thomas Medlycott, Esq.

Having described the cities and boroughs of this county, we now proceed to the other most remarkable towns, of which Glastonbury, for its fame and antiquity, deserves the precedence. It stands in a spot almost

inveighed with rivers, from whence it is called an island; and from the store of apples it naturally bears it is named Avalon, from Avala, the British name for apples; but, as for the town, some derive its name from glaustrom, dyers wood, which, according to Dr. Fuller, naturally grows hereabouts in a very plentiful manner.

The abbey here, which exceeded all others in wealth and magnificence, as appears from its ruins, is reported to have been founded 30 years after the death of our Saviour, by Joseph of Arimathea, who, having converted a great part of this island, obtained of King Arragus twelve hides of land about this place, as a perpetual endowment for twelve devout Christians. It is certain, that, from a belief of this tradition, the Ambassadors of England take place of those of most kingdoms in Europe, as the Representatives of one that was first converted to Christianity. The immediate successors of Joseph of Arimathea are said to have lived in an earthen hut covered with boughs; but the buildings were afterwards improved. We are also told, that St. Patrick, the Apostle of Ireland, was a monk of Glastonbury; though some curious and learned inquirers into antiquity question, whether either Joseph of Arimathea, or St. Patrick, were ever in Britain; and it is well known, that monkish fables were invented to the honour of this foundation. There are however authentic accounts of a remarkable settlement of Christian monks at Glastonbury, in the beginning of the 5th century, which was brought under the discipline of an abbey by Ina, King of the West Saxons; and St. Dunstan, Abbot of this place, and at length Archbishop of Canterbury, introduced the Benedictine order. The Saxon Kings, (several of whom were buried here, as was the famous King Arthur) and perhaps some of the British Monarchs, their predecessors, so loaded this church, dedicated to Christ, St. Peter, and St. Paul, with revenues, that its Abbots lived in almost as much state as the royal donors, having no less than 40,000 l. a year; the abbey being rated in the King's book at 700 l. per annum more than the see of Canterbury, and 2000 l. more than that of Durham. These Abbots had the title of Lord, a seat among the Barons in Parliament, and the power to hinder any person's entering the isle of Avalon without their leave: a Bishop or a Prince not excepted; and this continued to be the case till the dissolution of the abbey, &c. by Henry VIII, when Richard Whiting, the last Abbot, refusing to surrender his abbey, was, for high treason, hanged in his

his pontificalibus, on St. Michael's tower, his head set on the abbey-gate, and his quarters distributed to four other towns in this county.

As to the hawthorn that is said to blossom every Christmas-day, and to have first taken root from a staff which Joseph of Arimathea in this place stuck into the ground, it is a mere monkish fiction; for the old tree, that stood in the abbey church-yard, did not bud always, or only, on that particular day; and several branches of this tree, that were saved and planted in this neighbourhood, sometimes blossom three or four days after, but scarce ever so soon as Christmas-day, unless in a very mild winter.

Glastonbury was a Parliamentary borough during its Abbots protection; but it afterwards lost that honour, and even the privilege of a corporation; to the latter of which however it was restored, in 1705, by the interest of Sir Peter King, its Recorder, and at length Lord Chancellor of England, whose father was born in this town. A few stockings are now its sole manufacture, and the resort of people to see the ruins of the abbey its chief support; and, as to its fairs, they are mostly frequented for horses and fat cattle. The ground whereon the abbey stood, and its lands, are in the possession of the Duke of Devonshire; and the isle of Avalon gives the title of Viscount to the Earl of Peterborough.

2. Wellington, which has a large church, stands on the river Thone, in the road from Taunton to Exeter; its seven weekly fairs are famous for cattle from the west country and the marsh; and its manufacture consists of serges, druggets, &c. It is chiefly noted for the residence of Lord Chief Justice Popham, who, by his last will, made provision for an hospital to be built here for six poor men, and as many women; and for other charities.

3. Dulverton lies in the London road to Truro in Cornwall, on a hilly moor, having a stone bridge near Dunsbrook, a branch of the river Ex; it is a pretty town, has a good market, and in its neighbourhood are mines of lead.

4. Langport, or Lamport, a well-frequented town, is seated on the Parret, between Bridgewater and Crewkern, where eels in exceeding plenty are taken out of holes of the banks in frosty weather, of which notice is taken in the Philosophical Transactions. It formerly gave the title of Baron to Charles Lord Viscount Fitzharding, and sent Representatives to three Parliaments; and it is now governed by a Portreeve and a Recorder. The lighters

here are constantly employed to Bridgewater, in fetching coals, &c. and it is a stage for the Taunton waggon.

5. Dunster, an ancient town and castle on the shore of the Severn sea, is invironed on all sides, except the sea, with hills; it is famous for its Lords the Mohuns and Luttrells, being built by the former, and purchased by the latter. The castle, consisting of two wings and three towers, is of difficult access; it has a fine prospect of a vale two miles long; but its fortifications are now in ruins. The town, which stands under it, contains about 400 houses, and a few kerseys are its only manufacture; its church is large, and has a handsome tower, built in the reign of Henry VII; and it anciently sent Members to Parliament.

6. Watchet, an old sea-port, and once a borough, is a little harbour, the pier whereof was erected by the late Sir William Windham, who had the key duties; it has no more than seven or eight vessels, which trade in coals, or coasting to Bristol; it was greatly ravaged by the Danes, and, to the west, a considerable part of it has been washed away by the sea. The inhabitants burn vast quantities of pebble into lime for dressing their land, but chiefly for building; it being a most durable cement for masonry that is to lie under water, as it there grows as hard as marble. The cliffs abound with alabaster, which falls down by the waste of the sea, and is conveyed in great quantities to Bristol, &c. and abundance of sea-weed is here burnt for the glass-makers in that city.

7. Yeovil, or Ivel, is a good and large town, on a river of its own name, a branch of the Parret, between Crewkern and Sherborn; its principal manufacture is gloves, though some cloth is made here; and it has so flourishing a market for corn, cheese, hemp, flax, linen, sail-cloth, &c. that it is thought as much money is expended here as in any market in the county. The town contains above 2000 inhabitants, and is governed by a Portreeve and twelve Burgesses; its streets are narrow, and mostly mean, as is also the town-hall; but the church, which is large, has a ring of six great bells, and there is a charity-school for 30 boys. At Camalet and Chesterton, neighbouring places, are the remains of a Roman camp; and a great number of coins and other antiquities, both Roman and British, have been dug up there.

8. Somerton, anciently the chief and most celebrated town in the county, is seated on a branch of the river Parret, in the middle between Wells and Crewkern; and it is stiled a borough in ancient writings. It is governed

governed by a Bailiff, and has a hall for the petty sessions, a free-school, and an almshouse for eight poor people; it is a post-town, and, notwithstanding its being so near the moors, is very healthy, as it stands on a hard soil; and it is chiefly supported by its markets and fairs for cattle, which are frequented by butchers from Bristol, Bath, Wells, Frome, Salisbury, Dorchester, and even from Winchester. The Lord Stawel is Baron of Somerton.

9. Axehridge, once a borough, is seated under Mendip hills, and has its name from the river Axe, by which it is watered, about seven miles from the mouth thereof; it had charters from Henry VIII. and Queen Elizabeth; which were confirmed by James I. empowering it to take the stile of Mayor, Aldermen, &c. The corporation are Lords paramount of the manor; but they are under the direction of the Town-clerk, in matters of law. Teazles are more cultivated hereabouts than in any part of the kingdom. The church is a spacious structure, whose tower has two antique statues and a ring of five bells; and in this neat and clean little town is an almshouse endowed.

10. Cheddar, the next parish, is 23 miles in compass, and famous for the finest cheese in the world, the Parmesan excepted; three or four dairies here commonly join their milk, to make a great cheese of 100 or 150 lb. weight, valued on the spot at sixpence a pound; and such is the plenty of apples in this parish that 3000 hogsheads of cyder have been made here in a season, and 59 horieloads of apples have been weekly sent, for 26 weeks together, to Shepton-Mallet, &c. for sale; 200 bags of wool are, moreover, produced therein every year. Cheddar has a large and handsome church, with a neat tower, well painted windowes, and a ring of five bells; and its manor, consisting of several lordships, has the Lord Weymouth for its chief Lord.

11. Wrinton is a pretty good town, standing among Mendip hills; in which was born Mr. John Locke, the famous author of an Essay on the Human Understanding. Lapis calaminaris is dug and prepared near this place, the manner of doing which is particularly described in the Philosophical Transactions; and the Dutch, who formerly had their calamine stones from Poland, have them now from this country. This parish contains 6000 acres of inclosed land, and 5000 of common; and the Earl of Essex was lately Lord of the manor. It has a handsome church, with a high tower adorned with four pinnacles; and a brook runs through the town, which drives a mill for the use of the manor-house. The inha-

bitants trade greatly in teazles, which arise out of the ground, in the form of a tobacco leaf; and the market here is pretty well supplied with corn.

12. Ilminster, a parish five miles long, has a very good church, and a considerable woollen manufacture.

13. Chard is a post-town, and was formerly a borough; but it lost this privilege by its own negligence. It stands on a descent, having several streams running through it, which keep it clean; and here is a good market for corn and butchers meat. It has two almshouses; but its woollen manufacture is not very considerable.

14. Keynsham, or Canesham, is proverbially called smoky Keynsham, on account of its being a foggy place; it is a thoroughfare, in the lower road, between Bath and Bristol; and it has a stone bridge of 13 arches over the Avon into Gloucestershire, and another over the river Chew. It has a fine large church, and a free-school for 20 boys; but, in the reign of Henry VII. it had a priory of Black canons and a royal deer-park; its chief trade is malting. Near this town is a quarry, wherein are often found stones of a serpentine form, though, for the most part, without the representation of a head; they are of all sizes, from about a foot to an inch or two in diameter. At Bristleton, between Keynsham and Bristol, are coal mines, like that at Newcastle, covered with a hard crust, called wark, in the shape of a fern leaf, which splits in the manner of black slate, but is much more brittle.

15. Bruton is the capital of a hundred of its own name, in the London road to Bridgewater; it stands on the river Bru, or Brew, over which it has a stone bridge; and it carries on a great trade in serges and stockings. This town has a good free-school, founded by Edward VI. a stately almshouse, and the ruins of a priory, founded before the Norman conquest. The church is a spacious and beautiful building, in which are some noble tombs of the Mohun family, anciently Lords of the manor, not many years purchased by Sir John Meers, of Lincolnshire; and over the market-place is a large hall, wherein the quarter-sessions are sometimes held for the eastern division of the county. The site and demesne of its monastery were given by Henry VIII. to Sir Maurice Berkeley, ancestor to the Earls of Berkeley, whose family have been seated here for several ages, from the time of Edward II.

16. Castle Carey, though a very ancient place, which had a castle in King Stephen's reign, is but a small town, noted only for its

its mineral water, described by Mr. Guidot, in his account of those of Bath, which greatly resemble Epsom waters, and are resorted to for the same disorders.

17. Shepton-Mallet is a town that contains above 1200 houses, and 9000 inhabitants, some of whom are considerable clothiers; its manor was for many years possessed by the family of Mallet, from whence it took its name; one of whose female descendants obtained, from Edward II, a charter for its market and fair: It afterwards came into the possession of the Lords Delawar; the Prince of Wales is now Lord of part of it, as are also the coheirs of Parker, Esq; deceased. Shepton-Mallet, not being a corporation, is governed by a Constable; it stands on such hills, that its streets are narrow, steep, and very uneven; but it is well watered with rivulets, extremely convenient for its woollen manufacture.

18. Croftcomb, a pretty little market-town in the road to Wells, is refreshed with a river that drives several mills; but the market is in a manner lost, though there is sometimes the appearance of one at the cross. It has a beautiful church, with a spire, and five very musical bells, whose ringers have been remarkable for their skill. Some cloth is made in this town, but its chief manufacture is stockings.

19. North Petherton is the capital of a large hundred of its own name; and its parish, which is seven miles long, carries on a manufacture of serge. It has a very handsome church, with a fine lofty tower, a good ring of bells, and an organ; and it lies between Bridgewater and Taunton.

We now proceed to take some notice of Mendip hills, which, in ancient records, are styled Moinedrop, from the many knolls or tops thereon, and the steepness of their ascents; Leland calls them Minerary hills; they are of a vast extent, and the most famous of any in Britain, both for lead and coal. As to their lead mines, no Englishman is debarred from working in them, who has not forfeited his right by stealing their ore; and, if any of the grooviers, or miners, be found guilty of theft, he is shut up in a hut, which is surrounded with dry furze, fern, &c. and set on fire; when the criminal, having his hands and feet at liberty, may, by pulling down the hut, make his escape through the fire, but he must have no more concern in the mines: This, in their language, is burning the hill.

Those who are employed in melting the lead, if they work in the smoke, are subject to a disease which proves fatal to them, as it does to the cattle that feed near the

place; and therefore the owners set persons to keep them at a due distance. Dr. Beaumont writes, that the dogs, cats, or fowls of such as live near the spot, where the lead ore is washed, die in a very short time; and their children are sometimes carried off in a sudden manner. The miners, having got the lead ore, beat it small, wash it in a running stream, and sift it in iron ruddery; then they fix a hearth, or furnace, in the ground, made of clay or fire-stone; and on it put some young oaken gads, which they light with charcoal, and blow with bellows worked by their feet: When the fire-place is hot, they throw the lead ore upon the wood, from whence it melts down into the furnace; and then, with an iron ladle, they take it out and throw it upon the sand, where they cast it into what form they please. The hearth for melting the ore is about five feet high, set upon timber, to be turned as a windmill, to avoid the inconveniency of smoke upon a shifting wind; it will hold half a bushel of ore and coal. There is a sink upon the sides of the hearth, into which the lead runs, that holds about a hundred and an half; and they have a bar to stir the fire, a shovel to throw it up, and a ladle, made red-hot, to cast out the melted metal, which, when formed into what they call sows and pigs, is conveyed to Bristol, and from thence transmitted to other parts. Dr. Fuller observes, that Mendip lead is not so soft, pliant, and easy to melt, as that of Derbyshire; nor so proper for sheeting, because, when melted, it runs into knots; and therefore it is generally exported, and employed in casting small shot and bullets. As to the coal mines of Mendip hills, there is the greatest plenty of them in the following places: About two miles south-east of Stone-Aston, just on the borders of these hills, are several veins of coal, which extend eastward four miles; and within five miles, northward, are no less than six distinct coal-works. Dr. Beaumont remarks, that in one of these works, a few years since, was found a 2 or 300 weight of very good lead ore, that was tinged yellow by its growing to a vein of coal; which he represents as an extraordinary rarity, none having ever before been observed in a coal-pit, the sulphureous spirit being there generally too strong for the generation of that metal.

On the south side of Mendip hills is the parish of Wokey, wherein is the famous cave which Camden calls Ochie-hole; who says, that the neighbours have broached as many wild fancies concerning it, and imagined as many chimerical figures in it, as the Italians have of their Sybils cave in the Apennine

**A**pennine Alps; for the petrifying quality of the water, dropping continually from its roof, and congealing into a glassy substance like icicles, has given room to strong imaginations to fancy the resemblances of old women, dogs, a bell, organs, &c. It was doubtless named Ochie, from the British word Ogo, which signifies a cave. The several divisions of this hole are stiled a kitchen, hall, dancing-room, &c. and near the middle of it is a bed of very fine sand, which artists make great use of in the casting of metals. Near these hills are likewise some veins of magnesia and yellow oker; and northward, at Bishop's Chew, or Chew Magna, is dug up a red bolus, commonly called redding, that is distributed over all the kingdom for marking sheep, &c. and is used by the apothecaries for bolus Armenus. This town stands between Wrinton and Keynsham, is one of the largest parishes in the county, and has several considerable hamlets abounding with coal-pits: The houses here, even of the meanest people, are remarkably neat, being mostly whitened over, and accommodated with pretty little gardens.

**F**rome-Selwood, the chief town of what was anciently one great forest, and therefore then stiled Selwoodshire, nearly contains as many houses as Bath and Wells put together, and four times more people than the latter; it has however only one church, which is under the patronage of Lord Viscount Weymouth; though there are therein six or seven meeting-houses, two whereof are handsome buildings. A new almshouse was lately erected near the bridge; and there is a free-school not far from the church. This town has a flourishing woollen manufacture, that in all its branches employs a great number of its inhabitants; and it has been long noted for its excellent beer, which the Gentry, as well as the common people, highly esteem. Agford, one of its hamlets, a solitary village, was honoured with the residence of the celebrated Mrs. Rowe, whose maiden name was Singer; for, though she was born at Ivelchester, this was her beloved retreat in the prime of her days, where she composed most of those pieces, both in prose and verse, which have been so well received in the world.

### *To the PROPRIETORS of the UNIVERSAL MAGAZINE.*

GENTLEMEN,

Scarborough, May 12, 1758.

*As I know that you are Lovers of Antiquity, I have sent you a Copy transcribed by myself from an ancient Manuscript, relating to an extraordinary Kind of Penance; which, if you think it deserves a Place therein, you are at Liberty to publish in your useful Collection. I am, Gentlemen,*

*Your humble Servant, T. P.*

**I**N the fifth year of the reign of King Henry II, after the conquest of England by William Duke of Normandy, the Lord of Uglebranby, then called William de Bruse; the Lord of Sneton, called Ralph de Percy; with a Gentleman and a freeholder, called Allatson; did, on the 16th day of October, appoint to meet and hunt the wild boar, in a certain wood or desert place belonging to the Abbot of Whitby; the place's name is Eskdaile-side, the Abbot's name was Sedman. Then, these Gentlemen being met, with their hounds and boar-staves, in the place before-named, and there having found a great wild boar, the hounds ran him well, near about the chapel and hermitage of Eskdaile-side, where was a monk of Whitby, who was an hermit. The boar, being very sore, and very hotly pursued, and dead-run, took in at the chapel-door, and there died: Whereupon the hermit shut the hounds out of the chapel, and kept himself within at his meditations and prayers, the hounds standing at bay without. The Gentlemen in the thick of the wood, being put behind their game, followed the cry of their hounds, and

so came to the hermitage, calling on the hermit, who opened the door and came forth; and, with him, they found the boar lying dead; for which the Gentlemen, in very great fury, because their hounds were put from their game, did most violently and cruelly run at the hermit with their boar-staves, whereby he died soon after: Thereupon the Gentlemen, perceiving and knowing that they were in peril of death, took sanctuary at Scarborough. But, at that time, the Abbot, being in very great favour with King Henry, removed them out of the sanctuary, whereby they came in danger of the law, and not to be privileged, but likely to have the severity of the law, which was death; but the hermit, being a holy and devout man, and at the point of death, sent for the Abbot, and desired him to send for the Gentlemen who had wounded him: The Abbot so doing, the Gentlemen came, and the hermit, being very sick and weak, said unto them, I am sure to die of these wounds you have given me; the Abbot answered, *They shall as surely die for the same;* but the hermit answered, *Not so, for I will freely forgive them my death, if*

I i

they

they will be contented to be enjoined this penance for the safeguard of their souls. The Gentlemen, being present, and terrified with the fear of death, bid him enjoin what penance he would, so that he would but save their lives. Then said the hermit, You and yours shall hold your lands upon the Abbot of Whitby, and his successors, in this manner: That, upon Ascension evening, you, or some of you, shall come to the wood of the Stray Heads, which is in Eskdaile-side, the same day at sun-rising; and there shall the Abbot's Officer blow his horn, to the intent that you may know how to find him: And he shall deliver unto William de Bruse ten stakes, eleven strout stowers, and eleven yethers, to be cut by you, or some for you, with a knife of one penny price; and you, Ralph de Percy, shall take twenty and one of each sort, to be cut in the same manner; and you, Al-latson, shall take nine of each sort, to be cut as aforesaid, and to be taken on your backs, and carried to the town of Whitby, and to be there before nine of the clock, the same day beforementioned; at the same hour of nine of the clock, if it be full sea, your labour or service shall cease; but, if low-water, each of you shall set your stakes at the brim, each stake one yard from the other, and so yether them on each side with your yethers, and so stake on each side with your strout stowers, that they may stand three tides, without removing by the force

thereof: Each of you shall do, make, and execute the said service all that very hour, every year, except it shall be full sea at that hour; but, when it shall so fall out, this service shall cease\*. You shall faithfully do this, in remembrance that you did not cruelly slay me; and, that you may the better call to God for mercy, repent unfeignedly of your sins, and do good works, the Officer of Eskdaile-side shall blow, Out on you, Out on you, Out on you, for this heinous crime. If you or your successors shall refuse this service, so long as it shall not be full sea at the aforesaid hour, you or yours shall forfeit your lands to the Abbot of Whitby, or his successors. This I intreat, and earnestly beg, that you may have lives and goods preserved for this service: And I request of you to promise, by your parts in heaven, that it shall be done, by you and your successors, as it is aforesaid requested; and I will confirm it by the faith of an honest man. Then the hermit said, My soul longeth for the Lord, and I do as freely forgive these men my death, as Christ forgave the thieves upon the cross: And, in the presence of the Abbot and the rest, he said, moreover, these words: In manus tuas, Domine, commendo spiritum meum, a vinculis enim mortis redime me, Domine veritatis. Amen. So he yielded up the ghost, the eighth day of December; whose soul God have mercy upon. Amen.

\* The good old hermit had found, by an observation he had made for near twenty years, that this would never happen; hence it is, that this ceremony, he enjoined, is practised to this day.

### *The History of ENGLAND (Page 187, Vol. XXII.) continued.*

I shall not relate the progress of the King of France and his two allies, the Bishop of Munster and the Elector of Cologne, in the first campaign. This is so well known, that it would be lost time to recite it. Let it suffice to observe, that the King of France took the field the beginning of May; made himself master of several places on the Rhine, without almost any opposition; and, swimming that river, subdued all Guelderland, with the towns upon the Yssel, and, at last, arrived at Utrecht, which had sent Deputies to Doelburgh to offer their submission to his orders. At the same time, the Bishop of Munster, after ravaging the province of Overijssel, invaded Friesland and Groningen; so that only Holland and Zealand remained free, of which the former was threatened with a like invasion.

But this was not all the States had to fear: The two fleets of France and England joined, the beginning of May; the

first consisting of forty, and the last of a hundred men of war. That of the States had seventy-two large ships, and forty frigates and fireships, and consequently was very inferior, in number, to the combined fleet of England and France. It was commanded by the famous Ruyter, assisted by Cornelius de Wit, the Pensionary's brother, as Deputy from the States. Ruyter, having put to sea, before the enemies' fleets were joined, had endeavoured to prevent the junction; but, not succeeding, and being informed that the two fleets lay at anchor in Solbay in Suffolk, he resolved to attack them: He had like to have surprised them, but, being disappointed, prepared for battle. The two fleets of France and England, now composing but one, were ranged in three squadrons: The Duke of York, High-admiral of England, commanded the Red squadron; the Count d'Estrées, the White; and the Earl of Sandwich, the Blue. The fleet of the States

was likewise divided in the same manner; Ruyter was opposed to the Duke of York, Bankert to Count d'Etrees, and Van Ghent to the Earl of Sandwich. All I can gather from the various descriptions of this battle, fought the 28th of May, is, that both sides displayed all the art and skill which experience had taught the Commanders and Officers: That they fought with equal bravery, with almost equal loss, and both sides challenged the victory. The Admiral ship of the English being disabled, the Duke of York was obliged to hoist his flag in the London. The Royal James, commanded by the Earl of Sandwich, not being able to disengage from a fireship, after she had sunk two, was blown up, with the Earl and her whole crew. The English lost two ships more, the Hollanders three, and Van Ghent was killed. The Historians of the two parties equally pretend, that their fleet chased that of the enemies, but both speak of it very faintly; for it is not intirely the same with engagements at sea, as with those at land, where, commonly, he that remains master of the field of battle justly assumes the honour of the victory; whereas, in naval engagements, a fog, a calm, a wind, either contrary or tempestuous, may oblige the victorious fleet to retire the first. However this be, bonfires were equally made at London and the Hague, for the success of this battle, though with very little reason. The English complain, that the French only fought at a distance, after having separated from the fleet. This conduct is ascribed to secret orders given to Count d'Etrees, not to expose too much his Majesty's ships, but to leave the English and Dutch fleets to destroy one another.

Some time before, the King had created the Earl of Lauderdale Duke of the same name; the Lord Ashley Cowper Earl of Shaftesbury; Lord Arlington Earl of Arlington; and Sir Thomas Clifford Lord Clifford. About the same time, Sir Thomas Osborn was sworn into the Privy-council; and the new Duke of Lauderdale, and the Earl of Arlington, received the order of the Garter. This was, doubtless, to recompense these members of the Cabal, for their great services, in advising him to suspend, by his sole authority, the execution of two acts of Parliament, till he should think fit to take off the suspension. Though this suspension was not, in itself, disadvantageous to the public, yet, as it proceeded from the same principle by which the King assumed a power of suspending the penal laws against the Non-conformists, it was

sufficiently clear, that he would not stop there.

I have already taken notice of the sad condition of the States of the United Provinces. There were two provinces, Guelderland and Utrecht, in the power of the French; Overysse was in the hands of the Elector of Cologne and the Bishop of Munster; the two provinces of Friesland and Groningen were not only threatened, but also attacked. In short, the province of Holland found no readier way to stop the progress of the French King, who was at Utrecht, than by opening the sluices, and laying the country under water. This melancholy situation of affairs raised a great discontent in the people of Holland; and, as the Pensionary De Wit had been many years at the head of the government, all the calamities of his country were charged to his ill conduct; moreover, the people openly accused him of betraying his country. At last, this general discontent rose into sedition, and caused the States of Holland to annul the perpetual edict made in the year 1667, by which they had obliged themselves never to own the Prince of Orange for Stadtholder, and to dispense with that oath; after which the Prince was made Stadtholder. Some time after, the two brothers, Cornelius and John De Wit, the first Grand Bailiff of Putten, and the other Pensionary of Holland, but who had lately thrown up his employ, were torn in pieces by the mob of the Hague. The story is too well known to need a recital. It suffices to say, that the Prince of Orange remained in peaceable possession of the government of Holland and Zealand; for Friesland and Groningen had a separate Stadtholder, namely, the young Prince John Casimir of Nassau, under the tuition of the Princess, his mother; and three provinces were in the hands of the enemy.

The King of France, who had ever feared the Prince of Orange's advancement, no sooner saw him invested with his eminent dignity, than he endeavoured to corrupt him with the offered sovereignty of Holland; but he found this young Prince deaf to all his offers, and resolute to serve the States, which had intrusted him with its government, to the last moment of his life. The King of England seconded his ally in this design. The States had sent Ambassadors to him with proposals of peace, as they had also to the King of France at Utrecht; but the King, after a refusal to treat but in conjunction with France, and fearing the States design was to disunite them, or render them jealous of each other, dispatched



dispatched the Duke of Buckingham and the Earl of Arlington (two members of the Cabal) with George Savil, Lord Halifax, into Holland, on pretence of treating of a peace jointly with France. These Ambassadors, passing through the Hague, in their way to Utrecht, affected to give out, that they were come to bring peace; but, when they came to treat, their proposals were so exorbitant, that it was evident peace was not the King's view in this embassy; it was rather to draw closer the alliance between France and England, and concert new measures for the prosecution of the war, as the sequel clearly discovered. In passing through the Hague, the Duke of Buckingham asked the Prince, what it was he proposed to himself in the desperate situation of his country. To which the Prince replied, That it was true their condition was dangerous, but he had one way still not to see its ruin completed, and that was to lie in the left dyke. It is reported, the same Duke, in a visit to the Princess of Orange, having told her, that they were good Hollanders, was immediately answered by her, That was more than they asked, which was only that they should be good Englishmen; for this war was so evidently contrary to the interest of England, that the English themselves openly murmured at it. But, as I have said, not only on this occasion, but throughout this whole reign, the interest of the King and that of the people were always directly opposite. The King, after the example of his father and grandfather, thought he could silence the complaints of the people, by a proclamation to forbid, under severe penalties, to speak against the Government; but this served only to increase the murmurs.

In the mean time, the King of France, seeing that the drowning of Holland put a stop to his conquests, marched his army into Flanders, leaving the Duke of Luxembourg at Utrecht; and came to Paris in August, attended by the Duke of Monmouth, who, in pursuance of Charles's engagement in their treaty, had brought him, at the opening of the campaign, six thousand effective men.

I shall not relate the particulars of the war carried on by land, during the rest of the campaign; because England had no part in it, and, besides, it is fully described by the histories of those times. It is sufficient for the reader to know, in general, that, though the States had some success against the Bishop of Munster, their affairs were reduced to a wretched condition, and the neighbourhood of the Duke of Luxem-

burgh scarce gave them time to breathe. Their whole refuge lay in the alliances they expected to make with the Emperor, Spain, and some Princes of Germany; and in the hopes that the English Parliament, which was to meet, according to the prorogation, the 30th of October, would see the interest of England and of all Europe; but the King deprived them of this last resource, by proroguing the Parliament to February.

The 4th of December, the King declared, in Council, that he would raise more forces, and dispose of them, in convenient quarters, to be employed on occasion; and, for payment of them, he ordered that the Exchequer should continue shut till the 1st of May, 1673; though he had positively promised it should be opened, the beginning of the year. He published, on this account, a proclamation, in which it was said, That, notwithstanding his Majesty had not been wanting, on his part, to comply with all honourable ways and means that might effect a peace, yet the continuance of those inevitable necessities, which first obliged him to shut up the Exchequer, compelled him to continue to stop the payment of monies till the 1st of May next; doubting not but that his loving subjects would have such trust and confidence in his justice, that it would take away all apprehensions of their being, in the least, defrauded of their just dues.

In order to effect a peace, his two Ambassadors at Utrecht were contented to demand, in his name, a million of pounds sterling for the expences of the war; the compliment of the flag without any exception; a hundred thousand pounds yearly for the liberty of fishing; the sovereignty of all that should remain of the United Provinces for his nephew, the Prince of Orange; a participation of the whole India trade; the town of Sluis; the isles of Cadzant, Walcheren, Goeree, Voorne; and, lastly, an intire satisfaction to the King of France. It must have been great obstinacy in the States to find fault with such reasonable demands, and, consequently, the King could not, in honour, dispense with the continuation of the war, and the keeping the Exchequer shut to maintain it.

Sir John Trevor dying this year, Sir Henry Coventry, lately returned from Sweden, where he had successfully negotiated for the King, succeeded him in the office of Secretary of State.

Sir Orlando Bridgeman resigning the Great Seal, for refusing to put it to the declaration for indulgence, as judging it contrary to law; the new Earl of Shaftesbury

was made Lord High Chancellor. A few days after, the King, pursuant to his promise to Clifford, made him Lord Treasurer; so that all the great offices of the State were held by the Cabal, or persons devoted to their interests: But, that it may be seen how the five Lords of the Cabal flattered the King, and one another, at the very time that the nation was most loudly exclaiming against the Government, I shall insert here part of a speech made by the Lord Shaftesbury, as Chancellor, to the Lord Clifford, when he tendered him the oath in Westminster-hall, upon his admission to the office of Treasurer. After telling him the nature of his office, he added, — ‘ My Lord, I may justly say you are in a place of the very first rank, as to dignity, power, trust, and influence of affairs; a place that requires such a man as our great Master’s wisdom hath found for it; from whose natural temper we may expect courage, quickness, and resolution; from whose education, wisdom and experience; and from whose extraction, that noble and illustrious house of the Cliffords (Earls of Cumberland) an heroic mind, a large soul, and an unshaken fidelity to the Crown. My Lord, it is a great honour, much even beyond the place itself, that you are chosen to it by the King, who, without flattery I may say, is as great a master in the knowledge of men and things, as this or any other age hath produced: And let me say farther, it is not only your honour, that you are chosen by him, but it is your safety too, that you have him to serve; with whom no subtle insinuations of any near him, nor the aspiring interest of a favourite, shall ever prevail against those that serve him well; nor can his servants fear to be sacrificed to the malice, fury, or mistake of a more swelling popular greatness: A Prince under whom the unfortunate fall gently: A Prince, in a word, that, best of all mankind, deserves the title of *Delicæ humani generis*. Let me end with this wish, or rather prophecy, That you may exceed all your predecessors in this place; the abilities and fidelity of the renowned Lord Burleigh; the sagacity, quickness, and great dispatch of his son, the Lord Salisbury; and the uprightness, integrity, and wisdom of that great man that went last before you, the Earl of Southampton.’

It will hereafter appear, that the Earl of Shaftesbury did not long preserve the sentiments of esteem and admiration for the King, expressed in this speech.

Hitherto the Cabal had sailed with a prosperous gale on a very dangerous sea, famous for wrecks, without any opposition;

but, at last, they were stopped in their course by a rock which it was not possible to avoid, I mean the Parliament. It was now almost two years since the Parliament was assembled, and the new session was expected with the utmost impatience, in hopes that the Parliament would apply proper remedies to the present evils, and find means to prevent those with which the kingdom was still threatened. The Parliament therefore met the fourth of February, and chose a Speaker by the direction of the Court, Sir Edward Turner, the last Speaker, having been made Chief Baron of the Exchequer. The choice falling upon Sir Job Charleton, he desired to be excused; but the Lord Chancellor Shaftesbury told him, before the King and both Houses, that no excuses would be admitted. ‘ The conjuncture of time (says he) and the King’s and kingdom’s affairs require such a House of Commons, and such a Speaker; for, with reverence to the Holy Scripture, the King may, on this occasion, say, He that is not with me is against me: For he that doth not now put his hand and heart to support the King in the common cause of this kingdom, can hardly ever hope for such another opportunity, or find a time to make satisfaction for the omission of this.’ Presently after, the King made the following speech to both Houses:

‘ My Lords and Gentlemen,  
I AM glad to see you here this day; I would have called you together sooner, but that I was willing to ease you and the country, till there was an absolute necessity. Since you were last here, I have been forced to a most important, necessary, and expensive war; and I make no doubt but you will give me suitable and effectual assistance to go through with it. I refer you to my declaration for the causes, and, indeed, the necessity of this war; and shall now only tell you, that I might have digested the indignities to my own person, rather than have brought it to this extremity, if the interest, as well as the honour of the whole kingdom, had not been at stake. And, if I had omitted this conjuncture, perhaps, I had not again ever met with the like advantage. You will find, that the last supply you gave me did not answer the expectation for the end you gave it, the payment of my debts; therefore I must, in the next place, recommend them again to your especial care.

‘ Some few days before I declared the war, I put forth my declaration for indulgence to Dissenters, and have hitherto found a good effect of it, by securing peace at home,

home, when I had war abroad. There is one part in it that hath been subject to misconstruction, which is that concerning the Papists; as if more liberty were granted to them, than to the other Recusants; when it is plain there is less: For the others have public places allowed them, and I never intended that they should have any; but only have the freedom of their religion in their own houses, without any concurrence of others. And I could not grant them less than this, when I had extended so much more grace to others, most of them having been loyal, and in the service of me, and of the King, my father; and, in the whole course of this indulgence, I do not intend, that it shall any ways prejudice the Church, but I will support its rights and it in its full power. Having said this, I shall take it very ill to receive contradiction in what I have done; and I will deal plainly with

you, I am resolved to stick to my declaration. There is one jealousy more that is maliciously spread abroad, and yet so weak and frivolous, that I once thought it not of moment enough to mention; but it may have gotten some ground with some well-minded people; and that is, That the forces I have raised in this war were designed to controul law and property. I wish I had more forces, the last summer; the want of them convinces me I must raise more against the next spring; and I doubt not but you will consider the charge of them, in your supplies. I will conclude with this assurance to you, That I will preserve the true Reformed Protestant religion, and the Church, as it is now established in this kingdom; and that no man's property or liberty shall ever be invaded. I leave the rest to the Chancellor.

[To be continued.]

*Remarks on the Ruling Principles of the Times, extracted from the Second Volume of An Estimate of the Manners and Principles of the Times, which immediately follow those we published in our last Magazine, Page 182; and, when we have communicated to our Readers all our Extracts from this Piece, we shall not fail to present them with a View of all the material Objections that have been made against it.*

#### Of the ruling Principles of the Times.

The three great principles which curb the selfish passions, and sway the manners of men, are those of religion, honour, and public spirit. The first of these, it was observed, has the Deity for its object; the second, the applause of men; the third, the approbation of our own hearts. The frame and situation of man admits of no other principle, from whence the idea of duty can arise.

These principles operate, by affecting the mind with certain kinds of pleasure and pain; which, though they may be called selfish in one sense, are disinterested in another. Moralists, each pursuing his own system of thought, or perhaps of words, will dispute on this matter, as long as their ink lasts. But, as I write to the world, I quit what is merely speculative for what relates to manners and action. It is enough to observe, that, whatever name these principles be intitled to, their well directed power tends to the general happiness of man, their absence to disorder and misery.

On the subject of religious principle, the author observed, that 'to suppose a man of fashion swayed in his conduct by a regard to futurity, is an affront to the delicacy and refinement of his taste\*.' As taste hath

now generally supplanted religious principle, we have the best evidence in the world of their comparative excellence and effects, in appealing to the comparative strength and stability of the public state, in past and present times.

'Hence, the day, set apart by the laws of his country for religious service, he derides and affronts, as a vulgar and obsolete institution†.' The general effects of this insolent abuse are bad enough, even on the manners of those of the highest rank and quality: Nay, indeed, the higher their rank, the worse its effects; as the contagion of the ill example spreads wider, and strikes deeper. Its immediate and particular ill effect on the manners and principles of servants, in great families, is still more dreadful. There is not, perhaps, generally speaking, a more graceless and abandoned crew upon earth, than the servants in the houses of the modern great. They commonly have the vices of their masters, without the sense of decency to curb or disguise them. And though, among the higher ranks, a regard to decency will, sometimes, secure the appearances of virtue, where the reality exists not; yet, among the lower departments of a family, it is certain, that nothing but a sense of religion can secure either the reality or the appearance.

\* Vol. I. p. 54.

† Ibid.

How different a scene does almost every modern great family afford, from those of the ancient Nobles of our country, where the master was the father, instructor, and friend of his servants, and had a generous regard to their morals, principles, and real welfare! I need hardly tell the world, that they are now, generally, left to the workings of unbridled passions, heightened by idleness, high living, and dissolute example. What can be the result of this madness, but profligacy, in its excess? Or what can come forth, from such scenes of unprincipled licentiousness, but pick-pockets, prostitutes, thieves, highwaymen, and murderers? These are your triumphs, O Bellingbroke, Tindal, Mandeville, Morgan, Hume!

‘A certain historian of our own times, bent upon popularity and gain, published a large volume, and omitted no opportunity that offered to disgrace religion, &c.’ This anecdote is so curious, and characteristic of the writer alluded to, that it is fit the world should know it more particularly. When this Gentleman found that his History, tho’ larded with irreligion, did not sell among the licentious; and that the serious were shocked at his treatment of religion, and, on that account, were not purchasers; he ordered his agent (but too late) to expunge the exceptionable passages; assigning, for the reason of his avoiding every thing of this kind in his second volume, ‘that he would not offend the godly.’ Now this very man, in defiance of all decency, hath, for several years, carried on a trade of essay-writing; in the course of which he hath not only misrepresented, abused, and insulted the most essential principles of Christianity, but, to the utmost of his power, shaken the foundations of all religion. In these sorry essays, he had no fear of offending the godly, because he knew the godly were not to be his buyers; but, when he finds that his History must sell among the godly, or not sell at all, then comes the panic upon him; then, forsooth, he will not offend the godly. Here, therefore, a character is clearly developed. With St. Paul, godliness was gain; but, with this man, gain produceth godliness.

As this was an offence against the public, it is fit the public should know it. Our free and happy constitution admits not of condign punishment for the most profligate crimes of this kind: The reason is, not that such men deserve not punishment, but that their punishment would destroy freedom. Just disgrace, therefore, is the pro-

per reward of those who thus vilely destroy the consolation of the afflicted, the hopes of the good, and the fears of the wicked.

Next to the writers of such books as tend to overturn the fundamental principles of religion, their publishers deserve surely to be ranked among the modern pests of society. They are, at least, as bad as an apothecary, who should sell arsenic with an intent to kill. Every man, who is so abandoned as to deal in this pernicious trade, ought, in common justice, to give fair notice of it to his fellow-citizens, and write over his door,

And, if a man have need of poison now,  
Here lives a cautious wretch, will sell it him\*.

Hear the wise and sagacious Machiavel, a writer never charged with any tincture of superstition. ‘Among all excellent and illustrious men, they are most praise-worthy, who have been the chief establishments of religion and divine worship: In the second place, are they who have laid the foundations of a kingdom or commonwealth.—On the other side, they are infamous and detestable, who are contempters of religion, and subverters of government†.’ What, then, are we to think of a herd of dull scribblers and their admirers, in our own country, who, during the last fifty years, have passed, with the fashionable world, for the oracles and heroes of the time?

Let the just remark of a wise and good man, a lover of virtue and his country, conclude this part of our subject. ‘These men would pass for wits, in our age, by saying things which, David tells us, the fool said in his: And set up with bringing those wares to market, which (God knows) have been always in the world, though kept up in corners; because they used to mark their owners, in former ages, with the name of buffoons, profane, or impudent men; who deride all form and order, as well as piety and truth; and, under the notion of sopperies, endeavour to dissolve the very bonds of all society‡.’

The principle of honour hath faded as ill among us, as that of religion. ‘A man who should go out of the common road of life in pursuit of glory,—would be stared or laughed at,—as an idiot, who preferred shadows to realities§.’ This was not loosely or figuratively, but strictly and literally affirmed. ‘Honour (saith a modern writer) is a chimera without truth or being§.’ And again: ‘So silly a creature is man, that, intoxicated with the fumes of vanity, he can feast on the thoughts of the praises that shall be paid to his memory in

\* Romeo.

† Disc. Pol. l. i. c. 20.

‡ Preface to Sir William Temple’s Works.

§ Vol. I. p. 59.

§ Fable of the Bees, Rem. R.

future ages\*.' These maxims have now generally taken root among us: Thus honour is despised and neglected as a shadow; wealth sought after as the grand reality.

Now let us candidly examine, on what foundation honour is despised and neglected as a shadow. Every pleasing impression made on the mind is equally a reality, whatever be its external occasion. The external occasion is of no consequence to the percipient, but as it affects him with pleasure: If it has that effect, it is of the same import and consequence, that is, in other words, it is equally real, whether it be a heap of gold present to the eye, or the applause of men present to the imagination. The mind is equally affected, though by different instruments. It is a mistake therefore to say, that honour is a chimera, more than that wealth is a chimera, provided it affect the mind with as much pleasure.

But it will be urged, that wealth furnisheth us with solid and substantial pleasures, which the possession of honour cannot give. This, in that extent in which it is affirmed, is no less a mistake than the other. Mere competence can furnish all that is desirable for its own sake, in the articles of eating, drinking, cloathing, lodging: Now, beyond these, most of the pleasures which wealth can furnish, are founded in imagination. And, among these, it is remarkable, we must have recourse chiefly to a desire of distinction, that is, in other words, to vanity, ere we can rouse the mind to taste or desire additional degrees of wealth. Now, what is vanity but a chimera, if honour be such? The sense of honour is the desire of applause, through means whose end is public happiness: Vanity is the desire of applause, through means which are often, if not generally, destructive of the public happiness. Thus we see what the public hath gained (and by what wretched sophistry they have been misled) in despising honour as a chimera, and courting wealth only as a reality. The consequence is, as the writer observed, that 'wealth, titles, dress, equipage, sagacity in gaming or wagers, splendid furniture, and a table, are the sole fountains from whence we desire to draw respect to ourselves, or applause from others. Thus the salutary principle of virtuous honour is per-

verted, and dwindled into unmanly and pernicious vanity †.'

The author made no scruple to declare that he thought 'the principle of public spirit, or the love of our country, is less felt among us, than even those of religion and true honour ‡.' This is easily accounted for, according to the natural course of things, of causes and effects. For the principles of religion and virtuous honour, though both of them salutary and excellent, yet they do not so totally disengage the mind from the views of self-love, as the principle of pure and genuine public spirit. In times, therefore, when selfishness forms the ruling character of a people, that principle which is at farthest distance from self-love, will soonest and most generally lose its influence. The principle itself, therefore, being at variance with the character of the times, and its best supports, religion and honour, being weakened or perverted, what can prevent its total annihilation?

I know there are a set of dreamers, who talk in their sleep on the fair and beautiful, and will tell you, in spite of experience, that this annihilation of public spirit is impossible; because the love of our country, being naturally beautiful, is natural to the mind of man, and therefore cannot be extinguished. To me, I must confess, it seems far otherwise, from all that I have observed of human nature: The affections which are necessary to the being, the increase, and preservation of the species, are universal: Those which are only necessary to the well-being or improvement of the species, seem to require both instruction and habit to bring them to their just perfection. Thus the desire of the sexes, and the parental affection, rise universally of their own accord: A more extended benevolence, and the love of our country, are the result of culture and habit. Without these the benevolent affection grows weaker, in proportion as its object is farther removed from self ||. But enough, or perhaps too much, of speculative disquisition.

'Our affections (at present) seldom reach farther than our relations, our friends, or individuals in distress §.' This, as the author hath observed above \*\*, is the reach and character of modern humanity. It may seem odd, that, while this so generally pre-

\* Fable of the Bees, Rem. R. † Vol. I. p. 61. ‡ Ibid. p. 62.

|| There is a delicate observation in one of the letters of Ninon de l'Enclos. Speaking of the virtue of women, she gives it as a maxim of caution to her pupil, that there are seasons when passion is in danger of being too strong for virtue; for, says she, 'Our passions are, as it were, a part of our solid substance; whereas our virtue is only inlaid.' The original is more elegant: 'N'est qu'une piece de rapport.'

§ Vol. I. p. 64. \*\* See page 39. of this volume.

vails, public spirit should be so totally quenched. Yet this appearance is easily accounted for. When the humanity of a people is founded in principle of any kind, it naturally riseth into public spirit. But where humanity hath its chief foundation in effeminate manners, as at present, there it amounts to no more than temporary flirts of pity, according as objects of distress occasionally present themselves. Enlarged views of benevolence are quite beyond the reach of such a people: And hence this species of humanity, and a total defect of public spirit, are not only compatible, but naturally connected.

In confirmation of this, it is remarkable, that ferocity was the character of the Roman people, when their public spirit was in its meridian splendor. Their private connexions and regards gave way to the welfare of their country, in as remarkable a degree, as our attention to the welfare of our country gives way to private connexions and regards. Here, whenever the private interest of any individual clashes with the public safety, parties are formed in favour or disfavour of the individual, not according to the merits of the cause, but their likings or dislikings of, their attachments to, their interests with, their expectations from, the man. How contrary to this the great Roman spirit was, in the period of public virtue, let the following instance stand for proof.

Manlius, surnamed Capitolinus, from the particular service he had done his country, was the most renowned and beloved person of his age. In emulation of Camillus, whom the Romans had advanced to a higher degree of honour, he attempted to de-

stroy the liberties of Rome. He was detected, and seized. Then it was that the great Roman spirit shone out in its lustre. He was at once forsaken by all who had so late adored him. The whole body of the Nobility, the Tribunes, and the people laid aside their enmities, and united in the just design of punishing his guilt. His nearest friends and relations sympathised with the public; and refused him the wonted consolation of appearing in mourning at his trial. He had saved his country; yet all his virtues could not save him, when he meditated the destruction of his country. He was tried, condemned, and suffered death.

This, perhaps, is the strongest instance, upon record, of the triumph of public spirit over private humanity.

It might now, in conclusion, be no incurious search to inquire into the comparative force and effects of these three principles, of religion, honour, and public spirit. But, in a work of this kind, every branch of every subject cannot be particularly examined. Perhaps, in brief, their essential effects may thus be truly separated and distinguished. Honour will prevent small crimes, and produce great actions: Religion will prevent great crimes, and produce good actions: The love of our country, as it seldom riseth unless when built on honour and religion, hath commonly the force of the other two united; will prevent crimes great and small, will produce actions great and good.

But what is the state of that nation in which the first of these is generally perverted among the great, the second derided, and the third extinguished?

*It is supposed that the King of Prussia is gone to lay siege to Olmutz in Moravia; of which City we have subjoined the following Description, which we apprehend will not be unacceptable to the Reader, as it will convey to him an Idea of the Place.*

**OLMUTZ**, the metropolis of the marquisate of Moravia, lies 20 miles west from the borders of Silesia, 28 north-east of Brin, 80 north of Vienna, 45 south-west of Teichen, and 94 south of Breslau; it is a small, but neat, strong, and populous city, standing on the river Morawa, which falls into the Danube 80 miles below it; and, by this means, it has a trade with Bohemia, Hungary, Poland, Silesia, and Austria. It has a great bridge over the river, which on one side fills the ditches, and on the other turns mills for divers callings; and its abbey is so commodiously situated for the defence of this part of the town, that it is fortified, and has a garrison. The town-house stands by itself; all the streets

are spacious and regular, in which are fine houses, painted on the outside, especially in the square that contains the great piazza, where the citizens have their walks; and the Jesuits' college and church, together with the square in the front of them, are curious buildings. Here are also a convent of Capuchins, a curious monastery, and several beautiful churches, that are modern structures; and, in a word, it is accounted one of the most agreeable towns in Germany. The Bishop of Olmutz, who is both the spiritual and temporal Lord thereof, has a magnificent palace in one of its squares; and its cathedral was erected, on the ruins of that which St. Cyril, its first Bishop, dedicated, by Uladisslaus, Marquis of Moravia.

K k

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO  
This city, in the civil wars of Germany, fell into the hands of the Swedes; and, in April 1742, the Prussians abandoned it, on the approach of the Austrians.

*The BRITISH Muse, containing original Poems, Songs, &c.*

*Moderato.*

*The BANKS of the DEE.*

The musical score is written for a single melodic line on a treble clef staff. The key signature is one sharp (F#), and the time signature is 6/8. The music is in a moderate tempo. The lyrics are written below the staff, with some words hyphenated across measures. The score consists of 16 measures in total. The lyrics are: True bliss in re-tire-ment can in vain we shall seek it in Plea-sure's dull round: The truth of this max-im Phi-lan-der could see, When the vot'-ry of Cu-pid, and mo-dish-ly free. When the vot'-ry of Cu-pid, and mo-dish-ly free.

True bliss in re-tire-ment can in  
vain we shall seek it in Plea-sure's dull round: The  
truth of this max-im Phi-lan-der could see, When the  
vot'-ry of Cu-pid, and mo-dish-ly free. When the  
vot'-ry of Cu-pid, and mo-dish-ly free.

2.  
He often resolv'd to retire from the crowd,  
Quite pall'd with its pleasures so empty and loud;  
As oft he relaps'd, thro' a whim to be free,  
But at last was reform'd by the banks of the Dee.

3.  
From noise and false pleasures he quickly with-  
drew,  
To taste of the solid, the lasting, and true;  
Grew fond of retirement, nor car'd but for three,  
A friend, and a book, and the banks of the Dee.

4.  
His fortune was easy, his manners polite,  
He read a great deal, and at times he could write;  
Unmov'd by ambition, contented and free,  
He often sung thus on the banks of the Dee:

5.  
The Monarch, still jealous of plots and designs,  
Who sighs at his heart while in splendor he  
shines,

' With pity I trace thro' the irksome levée,  
' And bless my kind stars for the banks of the  
' Dee.

6.  
' The miser, how wretched! amidst all his store,  
' What he has he can't taste, yet he sighs to  
' have more;  
' While I with a little am happy and free,  
' In a pleasing retreat, on the banks of the Dee.

7.  
' Let Tom, without passion, still sigh for the fair,  
' Affect their soft manner, and mimic their air;  
' Supply them with scandal, o'er green and bohea;  
' Give me a retreat on the banks of the Dee.

8.  
' No duns to molest me, no cares to harass,  
' In a pleasing succession the moments will pass;  
' At peace with the world, contented and free,  
' I'll live and I'll die on the banks of the Dee.

## A New COUNTRY DANCE. PITT'S FANCY.



Whole figure down and up again  $\equiv$ ; cross over two couple  $\equiv$ , lead to the top and cast off  $\equiv$ ;  
foot contrary corners and turn  $\equiv$ ; lead out sides  $\equiv$ .

An ODE, by the Rev. Mr. CHICKEN, Chaplain of the Monmouth, on her beat-  
ing the Foudroyant, February 28, 1758.

1.  
AS Lewis sat in regal state,  
The Monarch, insolently great,  
Accosts his crouching slaves:  
' You stubborn life at last must bend;  
' For now my Foudroyant I send,  
' The terror of the waves.

2.  
' When once he bursts in dreadful roar,  
' And vomits death from shore to shore,  
' My glory to maintain,  
' Repenting Britons then will see  
' Their folly, to dispute with me  
' The empire of the main.'

3.  
He spake, th' obedient sails were spread,  
And Neptune rear'd his awful head  
To view the glorious fight:

The Tritons and the Nereids came,  
And floated round the high-built frame,  
With wonder and delight.

4.  
When Neptune thus the Gods address'd;  
' The fight is noble, 'tis confess'd,  
' The structure we admire;  
' But yet this monstrous pile shall meet  
' With one small ship from Britain's fleet,  
' And strike to British fire.'

5.  
As from his lips the sentence flew,  
Behold his fav'rite sails in view,  
And signal made to chase:  
Swift as Camilla o'er the plain,  
The Monmouth skimm'd along the main,  
Unrival'd in the race.



6.

Cloſe to her mighty foe ſhe came,  
Reſolv'd to ſink, or gain a name  
Which Envy might admire :  
Devouring guns tumultuous ſound,  
Deſtructive ſlaughter flam'd around,  
And ſeaſ appear'd in fire.

7.

When lo! the heroic Gard'ner fell,  
Whoſe worth the Muſe attempts to tell,  
But finds her efforts vain :  
Some other bard muſt ſing his praiſe,  
And, bold as Fancy's thoughts, muſt raiſe  
The ſadly mournful ſtrain.

8.

\* Carker, who well his place ſupply'd,  
The mangling bolts of death defy'd,  
Which furious round him rag'd :  
While † Hammiſh points his guns with care,  
Nor ſends one faithleſs ſhot in air,  
But ſkilfully engag'd.

9.

‡ Baron and || Winzar's conduct ſhow'd,  
Their hearts with untam'd courage glow'd,  
And manly rage diſplay'd ;  
Whiſt ev'ry ſeaman firmly ſtood,  
\* Midſt heaps of limbs and ſtreams of blood,  
Undaunted, undimay'd.

10.

& Auſtin and \*\* Campbell next the Muſe  
Thro' fiery deluges purſue,  
Serenely calm and great :  
With theirs the youthful †† Preſton's name  
Muſt ſhine, enroll'd in liſts of fame,  
Above the reach of fate.

11.

Hark ! how deſtruction's tempeſts blow,  
And drive to deep deſpair the foe,  
Who, trembling, fly aſunder :  
The Foudroyant her horror ceaſ'd,  
And, whiſt the Monmouth's fire increas'd,  
Loſt all her pow'r to thunder.

12.

Now, haughty Lewis, ceaſe to boaſt ;  
The mighty Foudroyant is loſt,  
And muſt be thine no more :  
No gaſconade will now avail ;  
Behold ! he trips the new-dreſs'd fail,  
To deck Britannia's ſhore.

13.

If e'er again his voice be heard,  
With Britiſh thunderbolts prepar'd,  
And on thy coaſt appears ;  
His dreadful tongue ſuch ſounds will ſend,  
As all the neighb'ring rocks ſhall rend,  
And ſhake all France with fears.

\* Firſt Lieutenant of the Monmouth.

† Second Lieutenant of ditto, who commanded the lower gun deck.

‡ Third Lieutenant of ditto.

|| Fourth Lieutenant of ditto.

& Captain of marines.

\*\* Lieutenant of ſoldiers.

†† Lieutenant of marines.

*On the Death of Capt. GARDINER, kill'd on Board the Monmouth in the late Engagement in the Mediterranean.*

**W**HEN Gard'ner fell, a brave Commander dy'd,

A warlike Hero, and of courage try'd :  
Tho' force ſuperior long oppos'd with might,  
He ſcorn'd ſubmiſſion, or an impious flight ;  
His ſoul diſdain'd an ignominious name,  
But ſunk victorious in the bed of fame :  
O'erwhelm'd with foes he fell, in glorious ſtate,  
To ſave his country from impending fate.  
Brave Hero, then, thou ſon of Mars, adieu !  
\*Twere well would all Commanders fight like you :  
O ! would each Chief in emulation riſe,  
And Britain's honour more than riches prize ;  
Then might we yet a reformation find,  
Tho' hell itſelf with Gallic foes combin'd. —  
Rouſe then, ye Britons ; from indolence ariſe ;  
Swift deal confuſion to your enemies ;  
Exert your valiant ſouls, and let them find  
A patriot ſpirit glowing in your mind :  
Retrieve your blaſted character and fame,  
And let true worth perpetuate your name.

POLYDORÉ.

*DELIA : Or, the Shepherd's Invitation, A Song. Inſcribed to Miſs Tyrell.*

1.

**T**HE roſy morn, with breathing ſweets,  
The watchful herdsman cheers ;  
The bleating flock the ſhepherd greets ;  
The thruſh his harmony repeats ;  
All Nature gay appears — appears.  
All Nature, &c.

2.

Ariſe, my fair one ! — riſe, my love !  
E're Sol imbibes the dew,  
To taſte the morning air and roſe  
To hear the cuckow, in the grove,  
His long-loſt note renew — renew,  
His long-loſt, &c.

3.

A firſtling lamb, that's gaily dreſs'd  
With wreaths of pleaſing hue ;  
A pair of doves, white as thy breſt,  
This morn I took them from the neſt ;  
All are reſerv'd for you — for you.  
All are reſerv'd for you.

W. R.

### THE TOAST.

**I**N ſprightly H——'s lovely face we ſpy  
The lip of Venus, and her ſparkling eye. —  
Here's to the fair, in whom ſuch charms are  
found ! —

Your glaſſes fill — and let the toaſt go round.

W. R.

### A REBUS.

**J**OIN the name of a cake to a poet renown'd,  
And a populous town will be eaſily found.  
P.

*Extract of a Letter from a Lieutenant on board his Majesty's Ship Revenge, to his Correspondent in London; dated Gibraltar Bay, April 2, 1758.*

[ Have the pleasure to acquaint you, that, on February the 28th, 1758, at 4 A. M. being ten or twelve leagues to the eastward of Cape Degatt, on a cruise with Admiral Osborn, we saw four sail to the eastward; at day-break the Admiral made the signal for a general chase. At one, the leewardmost ship of the enemy made the signal for the other three to disperse, and make the best of their way; at four, she shewed French colours, and began firing her stern chaces at the Monmouth. At fifty minutes past four, our chase attacked us in the like manner; at six, she began to fire her small arms, &c. at five minutes past six, being within forty yards of each other, we began a very warm engagement, which lasted thirty-eight minutes, and then she struck. The Berwick came up, the latter part of the action, and gave her a broadside; but our topmen declare she called for quarters some time before the Berwick fired, which the French affirm likewise; as their tack and downhall were shot, they could not haul their colours down, but were obliged to cut away their ensign-staff, which delayed more time than must have been agreeable to Monsieur in that situation. She proved to be the L'Orpheus, a French man of war of 64 guns, and between 5 and 600 men; her metal heavier than ours, and said to be one of the best going ships they have, and very little worn. We had 22 men killed on the spot, and above 100 wounded, several of which are already dead of their wounds, and many more it is expected will share the same fate. Among the former, Mr. Robert Brown, Captain of marines, and Mr. Peter Brock, Master, were killed; and Capt. Worr, Mr. Mountford, first Lieutenant, and 16 other Officers, were wounded. The enemy likewise lost a great number; but, as they always endeavour to conceal their loss, we cannot as yet get a true account. It would exceed the limits of a letter to describe particularly the damage we both sustained in our masts, yards, rigging, and sails; we had fifteen main shrouds, both swifsters, main and spring stay, both main geers, both lifts, and both braces, &c. shot away; in the like manner fared our fore mast, mizen-mast, bowsprit, &c. In short, had it not been for light breezes and smooth water next day, we must have lost all our masts. We were obliged to engage at a great disadvantage, as it afterwards proved, having lower, top-mast, and top-gallant steering sails, sprit-sail, top-sail, and

driver set, when we came to action; for she was standing-in for the harbour of Carthage, and was within two leagues when she struck. We saw from our decks, very distinctly, without the help of a glass, Monsieur de la Clue's Squadron, at an anchor in the harbour, an hour before we began to engage; so that we feared, even to the last half-hour, that she would have gained the harbour, or protection of the Spanish forts, before we could have got alongside of her; but Fortune gave the Revenge the heels of her that day, and the honour of taking the first man of war that has been taken in the Mediterranean many years. She was fought, prudently and gallantly, by her Captains Derville and Desgoteau, who are both Knights of the order of St. Lewis, as are their first and second Lieutenants Knights of Malta. The Captains are both men in years, and esteemed two as capable men as any they have in their service; which character they confirmed the day of action; for, when they found their chase guns of little or no effect, they did not fire another shot till we were alongside of each other. But their people, finding our fire so close and warm, deserted their quarters; nor could the rhetoric or threats of their Officers persuade or force them to return again. Many of them have since told me, that fighting so close was unfair, and downright murder; however, it is the only method to engage them. They are better at long balls than we are; and how can it be otherwise, since this ship of 64 guns has fifty regular trained gunners, brought up to it from their youths, and are scarcely concerned in any other point of duty belonging to the ship, which must of course make them marksmen at a distance? But thick close balls are apt to marr their aim, and throw them into a confusion, which they cannot recover the ensuing part of the engagement. It was just dark when we engaged, and so near, that we could plainly perceive the enemy put their matches to their guns, and run backwards and forwards between decks; indeed, you may easily conclude we could not be far from her, when she killed and wounded us so many men in so short a time. On the 12th of March, off Cape Degatt, the Monmouth joined the Admiral and fleet, with the Foudroyant, whom she engaged and took the same night as we did the Orpheus, after a long and severe engagement, but fortunate in the end. The Monmouth had 28 killed, and 79 wound-

ed ; among the former was Capt. Gardiner, a brave man and an excellent Officer, who was wounded in the forehead the second broadside, of which he died delirious the next day. The *Swiftsure*, Capt. Stanhope, and *Hampton-Court*, Capt. Hervey, chased with the *Monmouth*, but could not come up to her assistance time enough to partake of the action ; for, when the former came up, she found the *Foudroyant's* main-mast and mizen-mast gone by the board, and most damnably drubbed : Notwithstanding, Monsieur was vainly obstinate enough to fire two or three shot afterwards, merely to have it to say he was taken by two ships. However, that does not in the least lessen the merit of the *Monmouth's* action, who was fought, very gallantly and judiciously, by Mr. Robert Carleton, first Lieutenant, and his brother Officers.—The *Foudroyant* is as fine a ship as any they have in their navy, and almost new ; she never was at sea before this expedition, except the time *Galissonier* was on board her off *Minorca* in May 1756 : She is said to be 2200 tons ; eight feet longer, and two and a half broader, than the *Royal George* ; and has a very fine sparr deck ; she mounts 80 guns, 20 of which are brals ; her heaviest double-headed shot weigh 54 English pounds, her heaviest grape shot 44 pounds, her round shot 38 pounds ; (the *Orpheus's* round shot weigh 27 English pounds, and her other shot in proportion to the *Foudroyant's*, and has 10 brals guns ; ) some of the French say she had 1100 men, others not above 900 ; it is certain she had a vast number killed, therefore the greatest number seems to be the truest ; she had 250 men quartered at small arms, her sparr deck lined three deep. The first account of the *Monmouth's* taking the *Foudroyant* will scarce find credit at home, considering the noise she has made, and the great disproportion betwixt them ; but there is no arguing against matter of fact, so it is ; which greatly redounds to the honour of our country and the British flag.

Mr. Osborn was greatly pleased with both our actions, and returned the Officers and seamen thanks for their gallant behaviour ; which invigorated them to such a degree, that I dare say they would have engaged ships of equal force immediately, with all the cheerfulness imaginable, had our wounded been removed, and our rigging refitted ; in fact, every body was glad to see us, and made much of the surviving party : Such a prevailing force has acknowledgment, in these cases, with people who think they have merited the applause of their country, even those of the lowest capacity ; whereas

the contrary depresses their spirits, and makes them indifferent, as to what may happen. It is generally allowed a strict action, and that no two ships in the Mediterranean could have brought them to an engagement, but the *Monmouth* and *Revenge*, who are the two best sailing ships here ; we are called the *Twin Sisters*, being of the same size and model ; we cruise in concert, and share prize-moneys, whether in company, or not ; and the greatest harmony subsists between us, which not a little contributes to our mutual joy, when we think that the honour and success of this action is given up to the *Sisters*. Had we not been recalled from the eastward (where we were sent, as prime sailors, to annoy the French cruisers, and protect our Levant trade, by Mr. Osborn about two months ago) these ships, in all probability, must have escaped ; which must have been another gauling circumstance to Great Britain, and no less pleasing to the French, to find not one of our ships able to come up with them. The *Monarque* and *Montague* chased the *L'Oriflamme*, a 50 gun ship, and obliged her to throw her guns overboard and run ashore, where her people deserted her, she being bulged and rendered incapable of service ; the *La Pleiade*, a frigate of 26 guns, got clear off.—The famous French Engineer, General Du Quesne, who built all the fortifications on the Ohio, and the French settlements in America, and was said to be going to Canada, as Governor, had his flag on board the *Foudroyant*, and sailed from Toulon, the 24th of February ; on the 26th, he arrived off the harbour of Carthage, with the four abovementioned ships under his command, with an intent to go in to reinforce, and take the joint command with Mons. De Clue ; but the latter desired him to keep the sea, as he intended to join him the next day, in order to force his passage through the gut ; but, not being ready as soon as he expected, sent one of the Lieutenants of the *Redoutable* to order him in the next day ; accordingly, he stretched off that night, with an intent to keep to windward of his port, that he might the more conveniently run in the next morning. But the unfortunate *Hero* (though luckily for us) fell in with our fleet, which proved an impediment to his reinforcement, and will, I hope, render their schemes abortive, for this season at least, in America and the East Indies, as they were partly destined for both places. The following ships are now at Carthage, viz. *L'Ocean*, 80 guns, Mons. De Clue ; *Le Guerrier* 74 guns, *La Redoutable* 74, *Le Centaur* 74, *Le Souverain* 74, *Le Con-*

Ant 64, Le Lion 64, L'Hippotame 50; L'Oiseau, a frigate of 30 guns. Ships building and repairing at Toulon, viz. on the stocks: La Temeraire 74 guns, La Modeste 64, La Fantaisie 64, L'Infernal 84, Le Conquerant 80 ditto. Afloat in the harbour, one. Repairing: La Callone 74, Le Triton 64, Le Fier 50, La Manore 39, La Loire 50, La Role 30, La Topage 30, La Minerva 30, La Gracieuse 30. Ships met at sea the 28th of February, under the command of General Du Quesne: Le Foudroyant 80 guns, taken by the Monmouth; L'Orphée 64 guns, taken

by the Revenge; L'Oriflamme 50 guns, rendered incapable of service by the Monarque and Montague; according to the present report, the La Pleiade, a 26 gun frigate, got clear off.—The Admiral's first and second Lieutenants are made Captains. So much for politics, &c. &c.

N. B. The Lieutenants of the Revenge hold their former stations.—I forgot to mention, we arrived in Gibraltar bay, the 30th of March last, with the Swiftsure, Monmouth, Foudroyant, and Orpheus; having a tedious passage down.

*Extract of a Letter from Dr. Thomas Sharp, Chaplain of the Prince George Man of War, to a Friend in London.*

I Doubt not but you are already greatly surprised at reading from whence I direct my letter; but much more will you be, when you hear the cause of it. I beg you would arm yourself to read the most dismal and melancholy story that was ever related. Indeed, it is not in the power of tongue to express, or pen to describe, the miserable spectacle that I was witness to. For, on Thursday the 23<sup>rd</sup> instant, at half an hour past one in the afternoon, word was passed into the ward-room, by the centry, that the forepart of the Prince George was on fire. The Lieutenants ran immediately forward, and myself, with many others (for we had twenty-two in the mess) went directly on the quarter-deck, when we found the whole ship was alarmed. The pumps were handed out; engine and buckets carried forward, and every immediate remedy applied. The Admiral, with Lieutenants on watch, kept the quarter-deck, from whence he sent such orders as he thought most expedient for the preservation of the ship, and the souls in her. Captain Payton, and the other Lieutenants, on diligent search, found that the fire broke out first in the Boatswain's store-room, to which place large quantities of water were applied, but all in vain; for the smoke was so very great and hot, that the poor creatures could not get near enough to the flames for their labours to have any effect. On which Captain Payton ordered skuttles to be made, that the water might be poured in by that means; but here he was defeated likewise, for only two carpenters could be found, and they had nothing to work with, for a long time, but a hammer and chisel each. The lower gun deck ports were then opened, but the water that gushed in from them was not sufficient to stop the violence of the flames. He ordered likewise the powder-room to be wet-

On board the Glasgow, off Lisbon, April 20, 1758.

ted, left the ship, which was expected, should immediately be blown up, and every soul perish in an instant. This had its desired effect, and for some minutes we had glimmering hopes of saving the ship. I mention the above particulars, as I was below myself, worked with the men as long as I could stand it, went up for air, and returned again instantly, and consequently an eye-witness; therefore declare them as facts. The fire soon increased, and raged violently aft on the larboard side of the ship; and, as the destruction of the ship was found inevitable, the preservation of the Admiral was first consulted. Capt. Payton came on the quarter-deck, and ordered the barge to be manned, into which the Admiral entered, with near forty more; for now there was no distinction, every man's life was equally precious. The Admiral, finding the barge would overset, stripped himself naked, and committed himself to the mercy of the waves; and, after toiling an hour in resisting the violence of the waves, he was taken up by a merchantman's boat. Capt. Payton kept the quarter-deck an hour after the Admiral left it, when he happily got into a boat from the stern ladder, and was put safe on board the Alderney sloop. I must be deficient even to attempt a description of the melancholy scene that was now before me; shrieking, cries, lamentations, bemoanings, raving, despair, and even madness itself presented themselves. It was now high time to think of taking care of myself. I looked from every part of the ship for my preservation, and soon saw three boats off the stern of the ship. I went immediately to my cabin, and offered up my prayers to God, particularly thanking him for giving me such resolution and composure of mind. I then jumped into the sea from one of the gun-room

room ports, and swam to a boat, which put me safe on board the Alderney sloop. The miseries I endured there, before I got on board the Glasgow (which were great) shall be the subject of a letter, when I get to Gibraltar. There are near 300 persons saved; the principal of which are the Admiral, Capt. Payton, Lieut. Durell, Lieut. Fell, Lieut. Baird; Mr. Cannon, acting Lieutenant; Mr. Hardy, Purser; Dr. Sharp, Chaplain; Mr. Broughton, Mas-

ter; Mr. Higgins and Mr. Zobell, Lieutenants of marines; Mr. Fruin, Boatswain; Mr. Penton, passenger; Mr. Pemberton, ditto; Mr. Baynes, ditto.

Petty Officers: Mr. Hutchinson, Mr. Palmer, Mr. Ogue, Mr. Moore, Mr. Matthews, Mr. Smith, Mr. Forrester, Mr. Hartley, Mr. Rogers, Mr. Sennowes, Mr. Morris, Mr. Carston, Mr. Hale, Mr. Short.

*Copy of the Convention between their Britannic and Prussian Majesties, signed at London, on the 11th of April, 1758.*

**F**ORASMUCH 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 hand, 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 is determined to give his Prussian Majesty immediate succour, 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 of Granville, the Earl of Holderness, the Earl of Hardwicke,

and William Pitt, Esq. And his Prussian Majesty: Baron Kniphausen, and Mr. Mitchel, 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 intire, 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 serviceable 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 from the signing of this convention, or sooner if possible. In witness whereof, &c.

*Some Account of the Act for the better Preservation of the public Roads, which will take Place on Midsummer-Day next.*

**B**Y this act all waggons travelling for hire are deemed common stage-waggons, though they do not travel regular stages; and such as travel with narrow wheels, and more than four horses, are liable to a

penalty of five pounds, and are also indictable as common nuisances: Those who travel with four horses, and narrow wheels, are to pay at all turnpikes one half more than the present tolls. All carts or waggons,

gons, which pass through any turnpike with dung, or any other manure (unless with wheels of nine inches wide) are to pay as carriages with other goods; nor is any person suffered to compound for the tolls, who travels with narrow wheels. Broad wheel waggons are to travel with their horses in pairs; but those with narrow wheels are not suffered to travel in pairs, but lengthways. Waggons and carts with six inch wheels are to pay full toll, as narrow wheels. Waggons are not to be wider than five feet six inches, measuring from the middle of each wheel. After Midsummer broad wheel waggons are to pay one half of the present tolls. The tax will then be eighteen pence for every narrow wheeled waggon, drawn by four horses, where the toll is now a shilling, and only six pence for a broad wheeled waggon, drawn by eight horses; a sufficient encouragement for all persons to use broad wheel carriages. The author of the *Essay on the Public Roads* computes, that the savings of a carrier who uses one broad

wheeled waggon, instead of two narrow ones, amounts to upwards of 150 l. a year. His savings will be still the same when he pays six pence instead of eighteen pence, as when he paid nothing instead of a shilling. The fine state of the roads where broad wheels are now much used, is so apparent as to silence all the ridiculous cavils that have been raised against them. The obstinate farmers begin now to be convinced that broad wheels are better than narrow ones, though their fathers and grandfathers never used them. An objection, it is true, has been made against them, that, by carrying excessive weights, they cut deep tracks like ditches, instead of ruts; but this is not the fault of the broad wheels, but of the narrow ones, which, by cutting deep ruts, oblige the broad ones in narrow roads to keep the coach quarter always in the same track, which would not happen were the broad ones at liberty to vary their track; an objection which would soon be removed, were there no narrow wheel carriages permitted.

### *The Political State of EUROPE, &c.*

From the GAZETTE.

Whitehall, April 29.

**A**N express arrived here on Thursday the 27th instant, in the evening, with advices from Holland, That Schweidnitz surrendered on the 16th instant, one of the works of the place having been taken, the night before, by storm. The garrison were forced to surrender prisoners of war. It consisted of 250 Officers, and 3200 private men. The blockade has, besides, cost the enemy 3500 men, who have perished by diseases.

And yesterday a Messenger arrived from Major-general Yorke, with a confirmation of the aforesaid account; and farther, That the siege had cost the Prussians about 200 men killed and wounded, and that they had found in the place 80 pieces of Austrian cannon, exclusive of all the Prussian artillery, which was taken there by the Austrians last year. Immediately after the surrender of the place, the Prussian army was put in motion on all sides.

May 6.

#### *Capitulation of Schweidnitz.*

I. It is demanded that the whole garrison, without exception, shall be at liberty to march out of the place with two field pieces for each battalion; and, besides this artillery, with two mortars, and 126 charges for each cannon, and 60 for each foot soldier and trooper. The garrison shall keep its baggage, so that it shall be permitted them to come for what cannot immediately be carried off; and they shall march out with drums beating and colours flying.

Answer. Refused; as well as the second and third articles. The whole garrison are prisoners of war: They shall be permitted to march out with their arms, and colours flying, by the gate of Striegau, and to file off

through the King's army; but they shall afterwards lay down their arms; and all the horses belonging to the cavalry shall be faithfully given up, with all their accoutrements; to the end that the Prussian cavalry may receive them, and conduct them to Breslau, and from thence to the other places of their destination. The Officers of the garrison shall have their equipages granted to them, and the subaltern Officers and soldiers their haversacks; but relay-horses are refused.

II. Relay horses shall be granted, gratis, to the Officers, who have not enough themselves, to transport their baggage to the nearest fortress belonging to her Imperial Majesty.

III. The garrison shall be escorted, by the nearest route, to the said fortress.

IV. It is demanded that the garrison may take with them the military chest which is here, for their entertainment.

Answer. Refused. They must deliver to the King's Commissary of war all the Imperial chests, as well as those of the regiments.

V. That bread and forage be furnished to the battalions and squadrons which shall go out of the city.

Answer. Their subsistence shall be provided for in the places to which they shall be conducted.

VI. That the sick and wounded be well treated, and provided with all they shall want; that passports shall be given them as soon as they are in a condition to set out for their regiments; and that an Officer shall be permitted to remain with them in the city, to take care of them.

Answer. Care shall be taken of the wounded; but they shall be prisoners of war as well as all the garrison.

VII. That

VII. That all the Prussians, who have been made prisoners before or during the siege, shall be looked upon as such, and exchanged in consequence, man for man, against those of the garrison who have been taken this night.

Answer. Refused. All the prisoners who are at Schweidnitz shall be delivered up to-morrow morning at eight o'clock; and the reversals of all those who have been released upon their parole, shall likewise be delivered up.

VIII. That the garrison may take with them six covered waggons, which shall not be visited under any pretence whatsoever.

Answer. Refused.

IX. That the Magistrates, and all those in his Imperial Majesty's service, shall keep their employments; and that those who do not chuse to remain shall be free to quit their's, and retire with their effects.

Answer. Refused. This depends upon the King.

X. That the Provincial Counsellor, who was found in the city before it was invested, and who has not been able since to go out of it, may now return to his estate.

Answer. He is at liberty to stay in the city, or go into the country; but he shall faithfully deliver up the archives, and all papers which concern the city and circle of Schweidnitz.

XI. That the garrison may remain four days here, reckoning from the date of this capitulation, to take the necessary arrangements for its march.

Answer. The garrison shall march out the 18th, at eight o'clock in the morning.

XII. As soon as the capitulation is concluded, a gate shall be delivered up to the Prussians.

Answer. The gate of Striegau, and that called the Petersthor, must be delivered to them this day.

XIII. It is required that the Prussian troops may not be permitted to enter into the city before the garrison be gone out of it, and that the latter be not in any manner insulted.

Answer. The Imperial troops shall not be insulted by any means.

XIV. That the city preserve all its privileges, and the free exercise of the Catholic religion.

Answer. This depends upon his Majesty.

XV. The Commandant engages, upon his honour, faithfully to discover all the mines of the place; and all the magazines, of what nature soever.

Answer. This day and to-morrow all the magazines and chests shall be delivered to the King's Commissary. The artillery shall be delivered to Colonel Diekow; and the plans and maps, as also all that relates to the fortifications, as well of Schweidnitz as other places, whether they belong to the Empress-queen or to private persons, shall be delivered to the Colonel of the Engineers, de Balby, to whom discovery shall be made of the mines and works under ground.

XVI. The Commandant demands also permis-

sion to send an Officer immediately to his Excellency Marshal Daun.

Answer. Granted.

XVII. And that hostages be given on each side, till the conclusion of the capitulation.

Schweidnitz, the 16th of April 1758.

F. L. Count de TURNAIME,  
Lieutenant-general.

Baron de KROTTENDORF,  
Major-general.

Answer. Major Baron de Wallis remains here as a hostage, and Major d'Embers remains in exchange in the city.

DE TRESCHOW,  
Lieutenant-general.

Dublin, April 29. His Grace the Lord Lieutenant went this day to the House of Peers, and being seated on the throne, with the usual ceremony, his Grace sent for the Commons, and gave the royal assent to

An Act to prohibit salemen from being graziers, and to redress several abuses in buying and selling cattle and meat.

An Act more effectually to enable the clergy, having cure of souls, to reside upon their respective benefices, and to build upon their respective glebe lands.

And to thirteen other public, and six private bills.

And then his Grace was pleased to make a speech to both Houses of Parliament, which is as follows:

My Lords and Gentlemen,

The season of the year, and your long attendance in Parliament, make it necessary to close this session.

His Majesty's goodness in complying with the requests of his Parliament, and the singular confidence he has reposed in you, by giving his royal assent to the bills for granting premiums on the inland carriage of corn, and for the freight of coals, for the payment of which no provision has yet been made, are strong proofs of his gracious attention to the welfare of this kingdom, and call for the most grateful confidence on your parts, for the support of his government, on which your safety and the public happiness, under God, chiefly depend.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

I am commanded to thank you in his Majesty's name, for the usual supplies you have granted to support this establishment, assuring you they shall be applied with frugality for the public service.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

Nothing can be more seasonably recommended to you, at this time, than to cultivate a good understanding amongst his Majesty's subjects, which will best secure the public peace, and prevent the fatal consequence of dissatisfaction at home.

I must again thank you for the obliging approbations you have, by your respective addresses, given to my conduct here.

My sincere intentions have been to promote the

The real interest and prosperity of Ireland: On these principles I shall continue to act, depending on your unanimity to render them effectual.

I shall, on my return into the royal presence, most faithfully represent your dutiful and affectionate zeal for his Majesty's sacred person and government; and, as occasions offer, warmly recommend, to his grace and favour, those who shall distinguish themselves in continuing and preserving the peace and happiness of this kingdom.

Admiralty-office, May 13.

On the 26th of last month, his Majesty's ship the Windsor, of 60 guns, commanded by Capt. Faulkner, with the Escorte frigate, were sent from Plymouth, in order to intercept two French frigates, and three storeships under their convoy, which sailed a few days before from Dunkirk road to the westward. On the 27th towards noon, about 16 leagues from the Ramhead, Capt. Faulkner was in sight of them, when the two frigates brought to in a line, as if they intended to receive him, and the storeships continued standing to the westward. When the Windsor came within about two gun shot of the frigates, they made all the sail they could towards the point of Espance: Upon which Capt. Faulkner sent the Escorte after the storeships, while he gave chase to the frigates, and continued it till four in the afternoon; when, finding they greatly outlasted him, he gave it over, and made after their convoy, which could then but just be discerned from the poop. The next morning at day-light, only one of them was to be seen, which the Windsor came up with and took. She is called the St. Peter, of near 400 tons burthen, and her cargo consisted of provisions, and 1000 stand of arms, intended for Quebec. Another of these storeships was fallen in with, the same day, by a squadron of his Majesty's ships to the westward, commanded by Capt. Pratten, and was taken by Capt. Douglas in the Alcide. She is called the Baden, is about the same size with the other, and loaded with provisions.

On the 20th, about three o'clock in the afternoon, Capt. Pratten, seeing a sail to the S. W. made a signal for the Dorsetshire, of 70 guns, and 500 men, commanded by Capt. Denis, to give chase; and soon after, observing the chase to be a large ship, dispatched the Achilles, of 60 guns, commanded by the Honourable Capt. Barrington, also after her, and then followed them with the rest of the squadron. About seven o'clock the Dorsetshire came up with the chase, which proved to be the Raisonné, a French ship of war of 64 guns, and 630 men, and Capt. Denis began to engage her very closely, and they continued warily engaged till about nine o'clock, when the enemy's ship, commanded by the Prince de Mombazon, Chevalier de Rohan, struck, having suffered greatly in her hull, and had 61 men killed and 100 wounded. She was going from l'Orient to Brest, a new ship, not above four or five months off the stocks. The Dorsetshire's masts, yards, and sails, were greatly shattered. She had 15 men killed, and 21 wounded in the action; and one of the wounded is irretrievable.

May 23.

Florence, May 6. Yesterday, in the evening, a Courier from Rome to Bologna passed through this city, with notice of the Pope's decease on the 2d instant in the morning.

Admiralty-office, May 27.

The 18th instant his Majesty's ship the Rochester, Captain Duff, arrived at Plymouth from a cruise, and brought in with her a French sloop called the Cerf Volant, laden with ordnance, stores, and flour, bound to Louisbourg, which Captain Duff took on the 14th, she having been separated from a squadron of French ships of war, which sailed on the 2d from Rochefort.

On the 24th four French ships were brought into Falmouth, having been taken some days before, by a Squadron of his Majesty's ships cruising under the command of the Hon. Captain Keppel. They were part of 17 ships, which sailed the 1st of this month from Bourdeaux, laden with provisions and stores for Canada, and said to be under convoy of a large privateer of 54 guns, and two frigates. When these prizes left Captain Keppel, the Officers on board them say, that his squadron was in chase of other ships, thought to be men of war.

May 2. From other Papers.

Yesterday morning, the four malefactors were executed at Tyburn, viz. William Boodger, for publishing a false bill of Exchange; James Cotes, for robbing James Dunier of a watch; Richard William Vaughan, for counterfeiting and forging a Bank note; and William Stevens, for stealing goods from Mr. Coulthurst's warehouse in Barlinghall-Street, while it was on fire. Stevens confessed to Mr. Allage, the packer in the Old Jury (whose house he set on fire) that, after the said Gentleman had paid him his week's wages, he went down into the cellar, and took the key out of the pin of the cellar-door, and went his way, till between eleven and twelve o'clock the same night, when he came with a dark lantern, to the above-house, and went in; from thence he proceeded to the counting-house, where he broke open the desk, and robbed it; afterwards he set fire to the bawns in the cellar, and then made off; which was the entire cause of the dreadful catastrophe, wherein the poor servant maid was destroyed, &c.

On Tuesday last the Judges report of the seven rioters, convicted for obstructing the militia act being carried into execution in Yorkshire, was laid before his Majesty, when two of the ringleaders were ordered for execution, four to be transported for life, and one to have a free pardon.

May 9.

Yesterday, being the last day of term, Florence Hanley, (M. D.) was brought to the Court of King's Bench, and ordered to prepare for his trial, for treasonable practices, the 22nd day of June next.

May 18.

We hear, that for the future his Majesty's ships of war will not be permitted to salute each other by firing of guns; but that all men of war, on their meeting at sea, &c. are, during the war, only to salute with cheers: Neither is any Captain whatsoever, to salute the Admiral, &c.



on his ship's joining or leaving a fleet, any other-wise than by cheers: Admirals ships only are allowed to salute each other with guns, which will make a prodigious saving of gunpowder.

May 24.

# SCHEME of the LOTTERY, 1758, For 500,000 l.

## Distribution of Blanks and Prizes.

	1.		1.
2 — of —	10,000	— is —	10,000
8 — — —	5,000	— — —	15,000
6 — — —	2,000	— — —	12,000
37 — — —	7,000	— — —	17,000
39 — — —	500	— — —	14,500
342 — — —	100	— — —	34,200
626 — — —	50	— — —	31,300
5675 — — —	20	— — —	113,500
6300 Prizes — — —			237,500
43500 Blanks, at 6l. each — — —			261,000
First drawn — — —			500
Last drawn — — —			1,000
500000 tickets, at 10l. each — — —			500,000

Blanks and prizes to be transferrable annuities, bearing three per cent. interest from Christmas.

May 27.

Some private letters from Breslau advise, that the King of Prussia has passed by Olmutz, the reason for which is, that the garrison have the conveniency of laying the ground round about it under water, therefore his Prussian Majesty chose to lose no time there, in draining off the inundation, but continued his march towards Brin, the taking of which will make him master of all Moravia, as Olmutz must fall of course afterwards. Brin is situated at the conflux of the Schwartz and Zwitta, two small rivers, 26 miles north-east of Znaim, 28 south-west of Olmutz, 50 north of Vienna, and 113 south-east of Prague; it held out bravely against the Swedes in 1645, whereas Olmutz surrendered, at the first summons; and on this account its inhabitants dispute the precedence with that city. It is defended by a strong castle standing on an adjacent hill, called Spilberg, well fortified both by nature and art; and it is invironed not only with a double ditch, but a double wall. The Prussians besieged this town in 1742, but soon abandoned it, with all Moravia.

They write from Malta, that the island of Pondico, and two other small islands, situated in the Gulph of Zeiton, near the island of Negropont in the Archipelago, have been swallowed up.

Extract of a Letter from Barbadoes, dated April 2.

On the 5th of February, 1758, a fire broke out in a kitchen, by the carelessness of a negro dressing some fish, at half an hour past one, and continued till five; in which three hours many persons were intirely ruined, and several suffered severely.

Portsmouth, May 24. A great number of launches, besides the flat-bottomed boats, are making in the dock, and will be finished in two

days. Bridges are also making of sixty yards length, one end of which will be laid on the transports sides, and the other ends on shore; by which the men will land in a few minutes. Several masts are fastened together for floats and stages; and a good many shipwrights are ordered to go with the men of war. Several of the floops which were put out of commission are recommissioned, and new Captains are appointed to them.

Portsmouth, May 25. Tuesday at 12 o'clock Lord Anson arrived here. His Lordship staid at the Fountain about half an hour, where he received the compliments of the Admirals Hawke and Holbourne, and the Captains. His Lordship then went to the Sally Port with the above Gentlemen, where all the barges were waiting: They went from thence to Spithead in a train of seniority, Lord Anson leading the van, Admiral Hawke next, with their respective flags flying in the bows of their barges: They made a fine appearance. When Lord Anson got on board the Royal George, his flag was immediately let fly, viz. the white at the main; on which the Admirals Hawke and Holbourne saluted him, which was returned in the usual manner.

Sir William Lowther goes on board the Royal George as volunteer under Lord Anson.

The light horse are now embarking from the dockyard with all expedition.

It is expected that all the troops will be embarked before Saturday; and that the fleet will sail on Sunday, if possible.

It is said that the Marquis of Blandford, eldest son to the Duke of Marlborough, attends his father in the expedition.

## B I R T H S.

A Son to the Lady of Sir Thomas Frederick, in Pall-Mall.

A daughter to the Right Hon. the Countess of Moreton, in St. James's-square.

A daughter to the Right Hon. the Countess of Coventry, in Grosvenor-square.

A son to the Lady of Admiral Boscawen.

A son to the Lady of Edward Turner, Esq; in Brook-street, Grosvenor-square.

A son to the Lady of Sir John St. Aubin, Bart. in Golden-square.

## M A R R I A G E S.

REV. Mr. Snow to Miss Wiles, youngest daughter of the Lord Bishop of Bath and Wells.

Rowland Aynsworth, Esq; of the Inner Temple, to Miss Fanny Legg, daughter of John Legg, Esq; of Hertford.

John Howard, Esq; to Miss Leeds, daughter of Serjeant Leeds, of Croxton in Cambridgeshire.

Rev. Mr. George Sandby, Rector of Denton in Norfolk, to Miss Acres.

Rev. Mr. Herring to Miss Loton.

John Madocks, Esq; of Lincoln's-Inn, to Miss Whitchurch, of Twickenham.

William St. Quintin, Esq; son to Sir William St. Quintin, Bart. to Miss Fane, eldest daughter of Henry Fane, Esq; Member for Lime in Dorsetshire.

Rev. Mr. Francis Wollaston, of Charterhouse-square,

are, to Miss Althea Hyde, of the same place.  
 Edmund Lambert, Esq; of Boyton in Wiltshire, to the Hon. Miss Bourk, only daughter of the Right Hon. Lord Viscount Mayo, of the kingdom of Ireland.

Rev. Mr. Cuthbert, Vicar of Wooler in Northumberland, to Miss Wilkie, of Hatton.

Rev. Mr. Smith, Rector of Warlingham in Surry, to Miss Mary King, of Plaistow.

#### DEATHS.

**R**EV. Mr. John James, in St. Martin's-lane, Cannon-street.

John Walker, Esq; in Grosvenor-street.  
 Peter Myer, Esq; a Hamburg merchant, at Highgate.

Thomas Hodgetts, Esq; of Ashwood Lodge in Staffordshire, to Mrs. Kitelby, of Salop.

John Horne, Esq; in Parliament-street, one of his Majesty's Justices of Peace for the city of Westminster.

Christopher Shelly, Esq; near Brushford in Somersetshire.

Henry Smith, M. D. in Queen-square, Westminster, twenty years first physician to the Emperors of Russia.

Zachary Foxall, Esq; in Ruffel-street, Bloomsbury.

Sir William Compton, Bart. in Gloucestershire.

Robert Bootle, Esq; in Hatton-garden.

Rev. Dr. Edward Jackson, at Foleshill, near Coventry.

Matthew Loubier, Esq; in Austin-friars.

Ralph Jenison, Esq; in Golden-square, Member for Newport, in the Isle of Wight.

#### P R E F E R M E N T S.

**R**EV. Dr. Ferdinand Warner, to the rect. of Barnes, in Surry.

Rev. Mr. Williamson, to be chaplain of the Bedford, of 64 guns.

Rev. Mr. Davis, to be chaplain of the Shrewsbury of 74 guns.

Rev. Mr. Henry Cock, to the vic. of Bumpstead, in the county of Somerset.

#### P R O M O T I O N S.

**T**HE King has been pleased to appoint the following Gentlemen Officers in the marines, viz.

Lieutenant-colonel.	Comp. 2d Lieuts.
James Burleigh, Esq;	43 Joseph Conway
Major.	57 Thomas Head
J. Tufton Mason, Esq;	68 Henry Weir
Comp. Captains.	104 Alexander Brown
116 Hon. H. Sempill	8 Perkins M'Mahon
7 Stawell Chudleigh	52 Thomas Hayward
22 Turbeville Wainwright	19 Joseph Adams
8 Robert Walfh	127 Geo. Willoughby
78 John Chalmers	130 Singleton Rochfort
58 Laurence Mercer	113 Joseph Hazlewood
104 Charles Hughes	125 William Cooper
93 Thomas Davis	122 Thomas Bazeley
11 William Souter	84 John Bagge
1st Lieutenants.	98 John Stretch
82 Daniel Watfon	25 William Dancer
60 Patrick Hamilton	108 John Willis
47 John M'Intyre	45 Thomas Spooner
61 Williams Nesbit	97 George Phelps
63 Jonathan Dales	15 Francis Ward
70 James Fowler	58 Charles Coalhurst
72 Robert Elliott	61 Robert Gardiner
5 John Burgh	15 ——— Stuart
16 William Bowers	103 John Kent
2d Lieutenants.	129 George Martin
91 Isaac Bickerstaff	87 John Beady
127 William Walker	Adjutants.
19 ——— Gordon	Samuel Mitchell
31 Aaron Darby	Charles Dunlop
	Colin Campbell
	John Hadden

The King has been pleased to constitute and appoint the following Lords and Gentlemen to be Officers in the following Regiments, viz.

Reg.	Colonels.	Lieutenant colonels.	Majors.
61	Major-general Elliot	John Barlow	Christopher Teesdale
62	Colonel William Strobe	John Jennings	Joseph Higginson
63	David Watfon	Peter Desbrisay	John Trollope
64	John Barrington	Wollaston Pym	Thomas Ball
65	Robert Armiger	John Salt	John Delgarno
66	Edward Sandford	Rowland Phillips	Charles Beauclerk
67	James Wolfe	Robert Robinson	Alexander Mac Dowal
68	Lieut. Col. John Lambton	William Adey	William Napier
69	Charles Colvil	John Browne	Edward Martin
70	John Parflow	Charles Vignoles	Robert Pigot
71	William Pettitot	William Tayler	Robert Murray
72	Charles Duke of Richmond	William Wilkinson	Richard Prefcot
73	William Brown	Hezekiah Fleming	Thomas Shirley
74	Sherington Talbot	William Masters	Thomas Maule
75	John Boscawen	Jordan Wren	James Steward

Lieutenant-general Granville Elliot (from the Dutch service) to be Major-general.

Lieutenant-colonel Lord Frederick Cavendish, Lieutenant-colonel Henry Earl of Pembroke, and Lieutenant-colonel John West, to be Aid de Camps to his Majesty.

First Major Andrew Robinson to be Lieute-

nant colonel to the 3d regiment of foot guards.

Colonel John Griffin Griffin to be First Major to the said regiment, and

Lieutenant-colonel John Prideaux to be Second Major to the said regiment.

Capt. Robert Watson to be Deputy Quartermaster General to the forces in South Britain, and

and to take rank as Lieutenant-colonel of foot.

Lieutenant-colonel Thomas Gage to be Colonel of a regiment of rangers raised in America.

Lieutenant-colonel George Haldane to be Colonel of foot in the army.

Major-general Alexandre Durooure to command in the absence of the Governor in Plymouth.

Major Robert Douglas to be Lieutenant-colonel in the 19th regiment of foot, and

Capt. Charles Lumilden to be Major to the said regiment.

Major John Beckwith to be Lieutenant-colonel to the 20th regiment of foot, and

Capt. John Maxwell to be Major to the said regiment.

Capt. Robert Hall to be Major to the 37th regiment of foot.

Capt. Lord George Lenox to be Lieutenant-colonel to the 33d regiment of foot.

### B — K — T S.

**W**illiam Barkham, of the parish of Saint George Hanover-square, in the county of Middlesex, coal merchant.

Joseph Reading, of the parish of Saint Clement Danes, in the county of Middlesex, distiller, oilman, dealer, and chapman.

John Westwood, late of the parish of Saint Clement Danes, in the county of Middlesex, hofier.

Philip Trier, now or late of Newport-street, near Leicester-fields, in the county of Middlesex, jeweller.

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.

Henry Wagstaffe, of Barnsley, in the county of York, grocer.

George Turner, of Old-street road, in the parish of Saint Luke Old-street, in the county of Middlesex, emboffer, merchant, dealer, and chapman.

John Adams, late of Boston in New England, in America, but now or late of London, merchant.

Major Nehemiah Donnelan to be Lieutenant-colonel to the 38th regiment of foot.

Capt. Lewis Thomas to be Major to the 9th regiment of foot.

Capt. Robert Walfsh to be Major to the 3th regiment of foot.

Capt. James Ramsay to be Major to the 7th regiment of foot.

Right Hon. Henry Earl of Shannon, and the Right Hon. John Ponsonby, Esq; to be Lords Justices of the kingdom of Ireland, in the absence of his Grace the Lord Lieutenant.

John Manners, Esq; commonly called Marquis of Granby, to be Colonel of the Royal Regiment of horse-guards.

Henry Clifton, Esq; to be Captain of a company in the third regiment of foot guards.

George Townshend, Esq; to be a Colonel of foot in the army.

### From the GAZETTE.

James Etchells, of Manchester, in the county of Lancaster, chapman.

James Rae, of Watlington, in the county of Oxford, mercer, lacchbuyer, and chapman.

Thomas 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 Moore, of Bartholomew-lane, London, printer.

Thomas Swallow, of Redenhall with Harleston, in the county of Norfolk, mercer, draper, dealer, and chapman.

William Morgan, of White-crofs-street, in the parish of Saint Luke, in the county of Middlesex, edge-tool maker, dealer, and chapman.

Robert Houlton, of the city of Bristol, greater, 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, innholder, dealer, and chapman.

### BOOKS published in APRIL and MAY.

**A** REPLY to the Vindication of Mr. Pitt. Cooper, 1s.

The Holy Jerusalem. Osborn, 4s.

The Practical Husbandman; by Robert Maxwell. Millar, 6s.

Observations on that Disorder of the Corner of the Eye, commonly called Fistula Lachrymalis; by Percival Pott. Hatch, 1s. 6d.

Dido to Aeneas, from Ovid; by Miss Elisabeth Caroline Keene. Kinnerly, 6d.

A Guide to the Knowledge of the Rights and Privileges of Englishmen. Scott, 2s. 6d.

An Idea of a Botanical Garden in England. Baldwin, 6d.

A Proposal for the Encouragement of Seamen; &c. Millar, 6d.

Proposals for establishing a well disciplined Militia. Scott, 6d.

The Management of the Govt, by a Physician

from his own Case; by George Crine, M. D. Baldwin, 1s. 6d.

A Review of the principal Questions and Difficulties in Morals; by Richard Price. Millar, 6s.

An Estimate of the Manners and Principles of the Times, 2d Vol. Davis, 4s.

The Upholsterer, or What News? A Farce. Vailant, 1s.

A Voyage to South America, 2 Vols. Davis,

An Account of the Customs and Manners of the Micmakis and Moricheets, savage Nations, now dependent on the Government of Cape Breton.

Hooper, 2s. 6d.

Observations on the Intermittent Pulse; by Daniel Cox, M. D. Millar, 2s. 6d.

A Whig's Remarks on the Tory History of the Four last Years of Queen Anne; by Dr. Jonathan Swift. D. S. P. D. Staples, 2s. 6d.

National Spirit considered, Cooper, 1s. 6d.

- Ancient Dialogue concerning the Exchequer, from two M. S. S. Vols. called the Black Book and Red Book, now done into English. Quarto. Worral, 8s.
- Practice of Painting and Perspective made easy, by T. Bardwell. Millar, 10s. 6d.
- Indication of Commerce, and the Arts, &c. Journe, 2s.
- criptionum Romanarum Metricarum Delictus: accedunt Notulae. Doddsley, 2s.
- Imitations of Horace; by T. Neville, A. M. Doddsley, 2s.
- marks on the Rev. Dr. Powell's Sermon in Defence of Subscriptions. Millar, 1s. 6d.
- bleau; or, the Complaints and Observations of a French Spy. Henderson, 6d.
- ts, Records, Authorities, and Arguments, concerning the Claims of Liberty, and the Obligations of military Service. Faden, 2s.
- Plan for regulating the marine System of Great Britain; by John Blake. Millar, 8s. 6d.
- Introduction to Languages, literary and philosophical; by Anselm Bayley, LL. B. Rivington, 5s.
- thiana; or, an Introduction to the Antiquities of Ireland. Payne, 1l. 1s. bound.
- reatise on the better Employment and more comfortable Support of the Poor in Work-houses; by William Bayley. Doddsley, 2s.
- Letters to the Estiminator of the Manners and Principles of the Times. Coote, 2s.
- A Dissertation on adulterated Bread. Cooper, 1s. 6d.
- The Conduct of Admiral Knowles, on the late Expedition, set in a true Light; by the Admiral. Millar, 1s.
- The Canons of Criticism, and Glossary, collected from the Notes in Dr. Warburton's Editions of Shakespear. Bathurst, 4s.
- Cases and Practical Remarks in Surgery; by Benjamin Gooch, Surgeon. Wilson, 4s.
- The Angler's eight Dialogues, in Verse. Dilly, 1s.
- A Treatise on Fevers; by John Ball. Scott, 4s.
- Some Doubts occasioned by the second Volume of an Estimate of the Manners and Principles of the Times. Sandby, 1s.
- An Account of Inoculation; by David Shuter, M. D. Linde, 2s.
- A Melius Inquirendum into the Character of the Royal Martyr King Charles the First. Owen, 1s.
- Sketches; or, Essays on various Subjects; by Launcelot Temple, Esq. Millar, 1s. 6d.

*Meteorological Journal of the Weather, from April 24, to May 24, 1758, inclusive,*

Opposite Salisbury-court, Fleet-street, May 24, 1758.

John Caff.

Barom.	Ther. low.	Ther. high.	Wind.	WEATHER.
29.9	48	51	N.	A cloudy day with small rain.
29.78	48	49	N.	Ditto.
29.8	48	50	N. E.	Ditto.
29.9	45	48	N.	A cloudy day
30.05	43	46	N. E.	A cloudy morning, a fine afternoon, wind E.
30.1	43	47	N. E.	A fine day, afternoon wind N.
30.22	43	47	N.	A fine day.
30.25	42	47	N. E.	Ditto.
30.2	42	48	N. E.	Ditto.
30.03	48	51	N. E.	Ditto. afternoon wind E.
29.85	48	53	N. E.	A fine morning, a cloudy afternoon with small rain, wind E.
29.92	49	53	E.	A fine day, afternoon wind S.
29.8	55	60	E.	Ditto.
29.75	53	56	N. E.	Ditto. afternoon wind N. rain in the night.
29.9	57	62	E.	Ditto.
30.1	54	56	N. E.	Ditto.
30.28	54	58	N. E.	Ditto. afternoon wind E.
30.32	50	58	N. E.	Ditto.
30.	49	57	N. E.	Ditto. afternoon wind E.
30.05	50	60	N. E.	Ditto. afternoon wind S. W.
30.2	55	58	S. W.	A cloudy day.
30.3	55	60	N. E.	A fine day.
30.32	52	60	N. E.	Ditto. afternoon wind E.
30.28	54	64	N. E.	Ditto. afternoon wind N.
30.25	54	60	N. E.	Ditto. afternoon wind E.
30.3	53	58	N. E.	Ditto. afternoon wind E.
30.1	51	58	E.	Ditto.
30.28	53	58	N. E.	Ditto.
30.	52	58	N. E.	Ditto. afternoon wind E.
29.98	54	60	N. E.	Ditto.

# PRICES of STOCKS from April 26 to May 27, inclusive, 1758.

Day.	BANK STOCK.	INDIA STOCK.	South Sea Stock.	South Sea old Ann.	South Sea new Ann.	3 per Cent. reduced.	3 per Cent. B. Ann.	3 per Cent. B. 1751.	3 per Cent. India Ann.	Ind. Bonds, prem.	B. Cir. pr. l. s. d.
26	119½	147	105½	93½	93½	93½	93½	93½	93½	21 12s	4 7 6
27	119½	147	105½	93½	93½	93½	93½	93½	93½	21 14s	4 10 0
28	119½	147	105½	93½	93½	93½	93½	93½	93½	21 14s	4 10 0
29	119½	147	105½	93½	93½	93½	93½	93½	93½	21 19s	4 10 0
30	119½	147	105½	93½	93½	93½	93½	93½	93½	21 19s	4 10 0
31	120	147½	105½	94	94	94	94	94	94	21 18s	4 10 0
1	120	147½	105½	94	94	94	94	94	94	21 18s	4 10 0
2	120	147½	105½	94	94	94	94	94	94	21 18s	4 10 0
3	120	147½	105½	94	94	94	94	94	94	21 18s	4 10 0
4	120	147½	105½	94	94	94	94	94	94	21 18s	4 10 0
5	120	147½	105½	94	94	94	94	94	94	21 18s	4 10 0
6	120	147½	105½	94	94	94	94	94	94	21 18s	4 10 0
7	120	147½	105½	94	94	94	94	94	94	21 18s	4 10 0
8	120	147½	105½	94	94	94	94	94	94	21 18s	4 10 0
9	120	147½	105½	94	94	94	94	94	94	21 18s	4 10 0
10	120	147½	105½	94	94	94	94	94	94	21 18s	4 10 0
11	120	147½	105½	94	94	94	94	94	94	21 18s	4 10 0
12	120	147½	105½	94	94	94	94	94	94	21 18s	4 10 0
13	120	147½	105½	94	94	94	94	94	94	21 18s	4 10 0
14	120	147½	105½	94	94	94	94	94	94	21 18s	4 10 0
15	120	147½	105½	94	94	94	94	94	94	21 18s	4 10 0
16	120	147½	105½	94	94	94	94	94	94	21 18s	4 10 0
17	120	147½	105½	94	94	94	94	94	94	21 18s	4 10 0
18	120	147½	105½	94	94	94	94	94	94	21 18s	4 10 0
19	120	147½	105½	94	94	94	94	94	94	21 18s	4 10 0
20	120	147½	105½	94	94	94	94	94	94	21 18s	4 10 0
21	120	147½	105½	94	94	94	94	94	94	21 18s	4 10 0
22	120	147½	105½	94	94	94	94	94	94	21 18s	4 10 0
23	120	147½	105½	94	94	94	94	94	94	21 18s	4 10 0
24	120	147½	105½	94	94	94	94	94	94	21 18s	4 10 0
25	120	147½	105½	94	94	94	94	94	94	21 18s	4 10 0
26	120	147½	105½	94	94	94	94	94	94	21 18s	4 10 0
27	121	147½	106	94½	94½	94½	94½	94½	94½	21 16s	4 12 6

<p>Bar-Key.</p> <p>Wheat 16 s. to 22 s. qr.</p> <p>Barley 18 s. to 22 s. 6d.</p> <p>Oats 15 s. to 19 s. 6d.</p> <p>Bees 22 s. to 25 s. 6d. qr.</p>	<p>Birmingham.</p> <p>5 s. 8 d. to 6 s. 8 d.</p> <p>3 s. 3 d. to 3 s. 8 d.</p> <p>1 s. 10 d. to 2 s. 1 d.</p> <p>1 s. 9 d. to 4 s.</p>	<p>Warminster.</p> <p>44 s. to 61 s. qr.</p> <p>27 s. to 30 s. qr.</p> <p>18 s. to 26 s. 6d.</p> <p>34 s. to 42 s.</p>	<p>The Devises.</p> <p>44 s. to 52 s. qr.</p> <p>27 s. to 30 s. qr.</p> <p>18 s. to 26 s. 6d.</p> <p>34 s. to 42 s.</p>	<p>Gloucester.</p> <p>6 s. to 7 s. 6d.</p> <p>38 s. 3 d. to 39 s. 10 d.</p> <p>28 s. 6 d. to 29 s. 8 d.</p> <p>38 s. 3 d. to 42 s. 3 d.</p>	<p>Oxford.</p> <p>12 l. to 14 l. load.</p> <p>25 s. to 27 s. 6d. qr.</p> <p>18 s. 6 d. to 22 s.</p>
--	--	--	---	---	---

<p>BANK STOCK.</p> <p>119½</p>	<p>INDIA STOCK.</p> <p>147</p>	<p>South Sea Stock.</p> <p>105½</p>	<p>South Sea old Ann.</p> <p>93½</p>	<p>South Sea new Ann.</p> <p>93½</p>	<p>3 per Cent. reduced.</p> <p>93½</p>	<p>3 per Cent. B. Ann.</p> <p>93½</p>	<p>3 per Cent. B. 1751.</p> <p>93½</p>	<p>3 per Cent. India Ann.</p> <p>93½</p>	<p>Ind. Bonds, prem.</p> <p>21 12s</p>	<p>B. Cir. pr. l. s. d.</p> <p>4 7 6</p>
--------------------------------	--------------------------------	-------------------------------------	--------------------------------------	--------------------------------------	--	---------------------------------------	--	--	--	--

<p>Bar-Key.</p> <p>Wheat 16 s. to 22 s. qr.</p> <p>Barley 18 s. to 22 s. 6d.</p> <p>Oats 15 s. to 19 s. 6d.</p> <p>Bees 22 s. to 25 s. 6d. qr.</p>	<p>Birmingham.</p> <p>5 s. 8 d. to 6 s. 8 d.</p> <p>3 s. 3 d. to 3 s. 8 d.</p> <p>1 s. 10 d. to 2 s. 1 d.</p> <p>1 s. 9 d. to 4 s.</p>	<p>Warminster.</p> <p>44 s. to 61 s. qr.</p> <p>27 s. to 30 s. qr.</p> <p>18 s. to 26 s. 6d.</p> <p>34 s. to 42 s.</p>	<p>The Devises.</p> <p>44 s. to 52 s. qr.</p> <p>27 s. to 30 s. qr.</p> <p>18 s. to 26 s. 6d.</p> <p>34 s. to 42 s.</p>	<p>Gloucester.</p> <p>6 s. to 7 s. 6d.</p> <p>38 s. 3 d. to 39 s. 10 d.</p> <p>28 s. 6 d. to 29 s. 8 d.</p> <p>38 s. 3 d. to 42 s. 3 d.</p>	<p>Oxford.</p> <p>12 l. to 14 l. load.</p> <p>25 s. to 27 s. 6d. qr.</p> <p>18 s. 6 d. to 22 s.</p>
--	--	--	---	---	---

is exempted from the ban thereof;  
the failure of male issue, the hus-  
B. CLIV, VOL. XXII.

and Switzerland, Sec. for which the Privy  
council is assembled at Inspruc. This arch-  
M m



*A Geographical Description of the Circles of Austria and Bavaria, with a Part of Franconia and Bohemia, and the Marquisate of Moravia (which is a Continuation of the Accounts already given of Saxony, Brandenburg, Silesia, Poland, and Bohemia, Vol. XIX, Page 193; of Prussia, Pomerania, &c. Vol. XX, Page 49; and of the Circles of Lower Saxony and Westphalia, in this Volume, Page 169; to which Maps are annexed) in order to exhibit the present State of the War between the King of Prussia and the Austrians, &c.*

*Illustrated with a new and accurate Map of those Countries, and others adjacent, finely coloured.*

THE circle of Austria is the largest of all the German circles, especially since Bohemia, Silesia, and Moravia have been accounted parts thereof; for, including these countries, it extends, from north to south, no less than 390 miles; and, from east to west, 340, where broadest, it being, in many places, indented by other dominions, as appears from the map: It is partly bounded by Turkey and Sclavonia to the east; Switzerland on the west; Bavaria on the north and west; Poland and Upper Saxony on the north; and the Venetian territories, with the Archipelago, on the south. But this circle not only, in its extent, exceeds the others, but, in its rank, has the precedence of all the rest; for its Archdukes have, for 300 years together, been in possession of the Imperial throne, from Albert II. to the late Emperor Charles VI., whose eldest daughter is now the Empress-Queen of Hungary and Bohemia. The circle of Austria, exclusive of Bohemia, Silesia, and Moravia, contains the archduchy of Austria; the Duchies of Stiria, Carinthia, and Carniola; and the county of Tyrol, including the bishoprics of Trent and Brixen.

As to the archduchy of Austria, strictly and properly so called, it has Hungary on the east; Bavaria on the west; Bohemia on the north, and Stiria on the south; and it lies on both sides of the Danube, being 600 miles, from north to south. It was the Pannonia superior of the ancients, and received its German name Oostreich, or the Rhenish kingdom; from the Franks, on the account of its being situated to the east of their country. After the time of the Romans, it became a part of the kingdom of the Bavarians, but was erected into a separate marquisate by the Emperor Otto I., which state it continued, till the House of Austria, growing powerful in the 15th century, honoured it with the illustrious title it bears to this day. The Archduke is not only the first Counsellor of his Imperial Majesty, but has a prerogative to create barons and Counts in any part of the empire, and is exempted from the ban thereof; and, on the failure of male issue, the husband.

band of the eldest daughter, who succeeds to the inheritance, is capable of enjoying the Archducal dignity, with all its great and extensive privileges.

The archduchy of Austria, in general, is esteemed a plentiful country; it produces great quantities of corn and pasture, and of better saffron than that which is imported from the Indies; and it supplies its inhabitants with all the other necessaries of life. The Austrians have wine sufficient for home consumption and exportation too, and yet they import wines both from Hungary and Italy; so that at Vienna there are no less than 30 several sorts. They do not abound in black cattle, and, therefore, have a very considerable part of their beef from Hungary; but they are in no want of fish from the Danube and other rivers. Austria abounds with towns, villages, and country-seats, as well as monasteries, castles, and pleasure-houses on both sides of the Danube; and it contains so many persons of quality, on the account of the Imperial court's being so long fixed at Vienna, that some have reckoned 100 families of Counts and Barons, and 180 Knights, who had votes in their Dyet, in this part of Germany. The Austrians are represented to be gay and polite, and fond of honour, which they strive to acquire either by the arts and sciences, or by arms; and to be more brisk and jovial than their neighbours, who, therefore, stile them ranters and flaggoners. There is no country in the whole empire, where foreigners meet with a more courteous reception; but then, withal, they are reported to have more pride and vanity than the French, though they fall short of them in spirit and vivacity.

There are three distinct governments in the Archduchy of Austria: 1. That of Lower Austria, under the direction of the Emperor and the Privy-council, the Regent Council and Chancery. 2. Inner Austria, which includes Stiria, Carinthia, Carniola, &c. the tribunals whereof are held at Gratz. 3. That of Upper Austria, including Tyrol, and the hereditary countries in Swabia and Switzerland, &c. for which the Privy-council is assembled at Inspruc. This arch-



duchy is divided by all geographers into Upper and Lower; and, indeed, this division is very naturally made from the course of the river Ens, which falls into the Danube. All the right side of that river, towards Hungary, is called Lower Austria, or the country below the Ens; and the left side, towards Bavaria, is termed the Upper Austria, or the country above the Ens. The latter of these, viz. the Upper Austria, is 60 miles square, and contains 17 cities, 31 market-towns, and 217 Noblemen's seats.

Lintz is the capital city of Upper Austria, the place where its States meet together, and the seat of its Regency; it stands on the Danube, here joined by the Traun, 38 miles east of Passau, 60 north-east from Saltsburg, 100 west of Vienna, and 110 south of Paris. It has a wooden bridge over the Danube, and a very fine castle on an adjacent hill, built in the modern way, in which the Emperors have sometimes had their residence; and another on lower ground, fortified with broad ditches and thick walls. It has several beautiful and spacious streets, a square piazza adorned with two noble fountains, and other large squares, surrounded with very handsome houses; and, from the palace, which is situated on an eminence, is a charming prospect of the Danube and the neighbouring country. This city had formerly a famous Lutheran University, in which it is said, that no less than 3000 Counts, Barons, and Noblemen, in the space of 20 years, had their education; it has, at present, an excellent manufacture of gun barrels, and a good trade in linen cloth; and, from this place to Munich, are many hop plantations.

Lower Austria contains 45 cities, 220 market-towns, 44 convents, and 3633 villages; but, though it is a very plentiful country, its air is unwholesome, being subject to noisome vapours and agues.

Vienna is not only the capital city of Lower Austria, but of all the Empress-Queen's dominions; it stands, in a fine fruitful plain, on the south side of the Danube, 24 miles west of the frontier of Hungary, 40 of Presburg, 97 east of Lintz, 110 north-west of Buda, 180 south-west of Cracow, 450 north of Rome, 560 east of Rotterdam, 500 from Paris, 600 from London, and 570 west of Constantinople. It was anciently famous for the actions of several of the Roman Emperors against the Marcomanni and Quadi, and it has since been the scene of several memorable sieges, the last of which happened in 1683, when Kara Mustapha, Grand Visier, besieged it with 100,000 Turks, who cannonaded it, from the 24th of July to the beginning of

September; but Count Staremberg, though reduced to great extremities, bravely defended it, till he was relieved by John Sobieski, King of Poland. This Monarch, being joined by the Imperialists under the Electors of Saxony and Bavaria, the late King George I, then Prince of Hanover, Charles, late Duke of Lorraine, and the valiant Prince Eugene, attacked the besiegers, on the 11th of September, N. S. and totally routed them; so that they not only quitted their camp, but their cannon and baggage; and the Visier, who left his tent for the King of Poland to sleep in, was, by the Grand Seigneur's order, strangled, on his return to Belgrade. This city, besides the old inner wall, said to have been built with the ransom money of Richard I, King of England, being well fortified, after the modern manner, has several large and broad bastions, faced with brick, and edged with freestone; viz. two towards the river, ten towards the land, and a very deep ditch, into which they can let the river, though they generally keep it dry, for the sake of their cellars. It is divided from the suburbs by an esplanade, descending into an open ground of 300 paces; and it has six gates, five whereof are vaulted, through the wall, with drawbridges over the ditch. Vienna, including the suburbs, is, in its circuit, very extensive; but the city itself is not above three miles round, and, both together, not above a quarter of the bulk of London and Westminster. It is very populous, and never without strangers, dressed in the habits of most of the European nations; and it has generally no less than 30 Ambassadors and other Ministers, at a time, from foreign Princes and States, and those of the empire, besides vast numbers of quality from the hereditary dominions. It is adorned with many noble churches, rich convents, and magnificent palaces; and the Imperial Court, in real grandeur, exceeds all others; for most of the Officers of State and of the household are Princes or Counts, as are also the Captains of the horse and foot guards; and there are not less than 100 Gentlemen of the bed-chamber, with golden keys at their breasts, who are all Counts and Barons.

The duchy of Stiria lies between Austria and the Save, having the former on the north, and the latter, with Carinthia and Carniola, on the south, part of Sclavonia and Hungary on the east, and Saltsburg and part of Carinthia on the west; including the county of Cilley, it is accounted 130 miles east and west, and 100 north and south; and it is divided into Upper and Lower Stiria, according to the course of

the Drave. It abounds with wine, fruit, fish, venison, iron mines, and salt; and it produces more corn than they have vent for. The Upper Stiria, which is more healthy than the lower, has great plenty of sheep and black cattle; but, having no wine, they barter their wool, butter, cheese, &c. for it, with the Lower Stiria. The Hungarian fever, and other pestilential distempers, are frequent in this country, especially in the Lower Stiria, which proceed from its unwholesome air; and its inhabitants are so commonly afflicted with strange swellings under their chins, that there are hospitals, in most of its towns, for those that are troubled with this disorder.

Gratz, or Gracs, in Lower Stiria, the metropolis of the duchy, lies on the river Mur, 20 miles from the Drave, 25 south-east from Bruck, 35 west from the borders of Hungary, 40 north of Cilley, 50 east of Judenburg, and 74 south of Vienna; it stands in a pleasant and fruitful country, and is defended by a wall, ramparts, a castle on a high and rocky hill, and other fortifications, that render it almost impregnable. The castle, which is well provided with cannon, consists of several courts, with a chapel for the garrison; and the Archduke has a palace here, furnished in an elegant manner. This town is the residence of the Governor of Stiria, as it formerly was of the Archdukes of Austria; and the States of the country have an arsenal here, that has good store of heavy artillery, armour, and ammunition.

The county of Cilley, which is united to the duchy of Stiria, extends from the bridge of Pettaw as far as Trojaneberg, or the Trojan hill, including several Slavonian forts; and it is bounded on the north by Lower Stiria, on the east by Slavonia, on the south by part of Croatia and the Windischmark, and on the west by Upper Carniola and Lower Carinthia. The city of Cilley lies on the banks of the Soana, eight miles north from the borders of Carniola, 25 south from the Drave, and as many west from the confines of Slavonia; 35 south-west of Pettaw, and 36 east of Laubach. It appears to have been anciently a place of great importance from many Roman coins, and other monuments, continually found therein; and, among others, there are the ruins of a vast marble pillar, each stone whereof would more than load a waggon. It is regularly fortified, and has two strong castles; one without, and the other within the town.

As to the duchy of Carinthia, it has the archbishopric of Salzburg and Stiria on the north, part of Stiria on the east, the arch-

bishopric of Salzburg and the bishopric of Brixen on the west, and Carniola and Friuli on the south; it is 112 miles long, and half as broad; and it contains 12 cities, 20 market-towns, and 175 castles. It is a cold, mountainous, and barren country; it has corn sufficient for its inhabitants, and is plentifully supplied with fish by the river Drave, and its numerous lakes, some of which are called seas; but, for its wine, it is obliged to its neighbours.

The duchy of Carniola has Carinthia and a part of Stiria on the north, Istria and the gulf of Trieste on the south, the Alps, part of the Venetian dominions, and part of Carinthia on the west, and Slavonia and Croatia on the east; its length is 120 miles, and breadth 100; and it contains 21 cities, 36 market-towns, 254 castles, and 4000 villages: It is a rocky and mountainous country, but has many large and pleasant valleys, which abound with wine, oil, and corn.

Tirol is one of the largest counties in Germany, being, with the bishopric of Brixen, 130 miles from east to west, and 65 from north to south; it has Swabia and Bavaria on the north, the Grisons and Trent on the south, Carinthia on the east, and Switzerland on the west. Though there are many very mountainous and barren parts in this county, it nevertheless abounds with wine, fish, venison, wood, and all other necessities; and it is said to equal most duchies in Europe, in plenty of provisions, as well as in wealth and the number of its inhabitants. It has several mineral and salt water springs, and also silver, iron, and copper mines; but the latter fall much short of what they were in former times. Innspruc, the capital of Tirol, is pleasantly situated on the river Inn, in a valley, at the foot of the mountains of Venden, 12 miles south of Bavaria, 30 north of Brixen, 57 south of Munich, 64 north of Trent, 80 south-west of Salzburg, and 225 west of Vienna: It is a small, though handsome city; and its walls are so weak, that they seem rather to have been designed for ornament, than for defence and security. It has no less than 12 churches, and two suburbs much larger than itself, both of them beautifully built, and inhabited by persons of distinction; and, within the town, are curious fountains, spacious market-places, and a very commodious and magnificent palace (wherein their ancient Counts, and, after them, the Austrian Princes used to reside) furnished with a cabinet of curiosities, and adorned with paintings, statues, delightful gardens, &c.

The bishopric of Brixen is about 45 miles long,

long, and 30 broad; it has Tirol on the north and west, Salzburg and Carinthia on the east, and Trent and the dominions of Venice on the south. Some take it to be a distinct principality, because its Bishop is a Prince of the Empire; but, since it is a part of the Tirolese, it is, of course, subject to the House of Austria, whose Emperors are styled Counts of Tirol. This country, tho' it lies among the Alps, is very fruitful, especially in excellent wine; but the Bishop's diocese does not extend to above seven or eight leagues thereof. The city of Brixen, formerly Imperial, stands on the river Eysoc, at the foot of Mount Brenner, 19 miles east of Tirol, 43 north-west of Trent, and 30 south-east of Inspruc and the borders of Carinthia, in a fertile country, abounding with vineyards, which yield a delicate red wine.

We now proceed to the bishopric of Trent, which is situated among the Alps, south of Tirol, north and west from the territories of Venice, and east from those of the Grisons; it is near 60 miles long, and, in its widest parts, 40 broad. Some geographers represent it as belonging to Italy; but, as its Bishop has been a Prince of the empire, since the time of Ferdinand II, the Germans place it in the circle of Austria. The city of Trent, once Imperial, is the capital of the bishopric, and stands on the river Adige, 30 miles west of the confines of the Valteline, 30 north of Verona, 43 south-west of Brixen, 63 south of Inspruc, 65 west of Venice, 255 south-west of Vienna, and 255 north-west of Rome. It is almost surrounded with flinty rocks, from whence the sun beams darting render the heat as intolerable in the summer, as the cold, reflected from them, is in the winter; but, in the spring and autumn, the air is temperate and agreeable to the inhabitants. This town, which is not large, though populous, is defended by an old castle, and has several very stately palaces, as well as beautiful churches; and the famous Council of Trent was held here, in the church of St. Mary Major, which sat 18 years, from the 4<sup>th</sup> of January, 1545, to 1563; though to so little purpose, that not only the Protestants, but the German and French nations, refused to receive its decrees.

The circle of Bavaria is bounded on the east by Austria and Bohemia, on the south by Carinthia and Tirol, on the west by Swabia and Franconia, and it lessens almost to a point towards Upper Saxony on the north; its greatest length is 190 miles, and its breadth, where widest, 115; for it is, every way, not a little indented. It has an healthy air, and its soil produces both corn

and pasture, but not much wine; and, tho' it abounds with forests and mountains, the former yield venison, and the latter mines of copper and some silver, besides quarries of marble; it has likewise salt works and baths. The inhabitants of this circle are extremely superstitious and bigotted to the Popish religion, in which respect, they exceed the Swabians, as they also excel them in courtesy, ingenuity, and politeness; but, though they cultivate the sciences, they are better soldiers than scholars, being fonder of arms, than other arts. The duchy of Bavaria is divided into Upper and Lower, which, both together, are 130 miles long, and 120 broad; the former whereof, lying under the Alps, is cold and barren, producing but little corn, and no wine; but the latter, which lies on the Danube, is a fruitful and pleasant country. The duchy is bounded on the north by Bohemia and the Upper Palatinate, on the east by Austria and the bishoprics of Salzburg and Passau, on the south by Brixen and Tirol, and on the west by the bishopric of Augsburg, marquise of Burgau, and duchy of Newburg; and it contains 35 cities, 49 market-towns, eight bishoprics, 75 convents, above 1000 fief-nobles, 1704 villages and hamlets, and 28,709 churches.

Ratisbon, the chief city of the circle, and the only Imperial town in the Elector of Bavaria's dominions, stands 25 miles south of Amberg, 36 north-east of Ingolstadt, 43 of Newburg, 47 south-east of Nuremberg, 60 north of Munich, 55 north-east of Augsburg, 118 south-west of Prague, and 200 west of Vienna; it is so ancient, that some will have it to be built by Tiberius, 14 years before the birth of our Saviour; and it is an episcopal see, whose Bishop is immediately subject to the Pope, and acknowledges no other Metropolitan. It is large, populous, and well fortified with a double wall, ditches, and rampires; and it has a bridge, built of freestone, the strongest of any in Germany. It is the seat of the German Dyet, who sit in the town-hall, which is a majestic place, richly hung with curious tapestry; the Emperor's throne is covered with cloth of gold; and the chairs and benches of the other Princes and States with cloth of silver. In the college of the Princes, the stove is placed in the center under the pavement; and, at one side of the hall, is a clock, after the model of that in the minister at Strasburg, in which the quarters are struck by several figures, and, every hour, three figures make their appearance, and pay their obeisance to the Virgin Mary and her infant, till, at last, the cock crows, which is placed over them. The principal Impe-

Imperial Commissioner, being the Representative of the Head of the German Empire, takes place, in the Dyet of all the Emperor's Ambassadors, or others, except the Nuncio from the Court of Rome; and his credentials are styled decretum commissoriale, and signed by his Imperial Majesty; which he sends, by a Gentleman of rank, to the Elector of Mentz's Envoy, who publishes it per distaturam. In the Council-chamber is the head of the Emperor Leopold, very ingeniously drawn with a pen on white satin, by Leonard Schenseler, in 675.

Munich, the metropolis, and now the seat of the Elector of Bavaria, lies on the river Isar, 18 miles south-west of Freisingen, 36 south-east of Augsburg, 44 south of Ingolstadt, 61 north of Inspruc, 70 east of Ulm and south of Ratisbon, 80 of Nuremberg, 112 west of Lintz, 170 south-west of Prague, 154 north of Venice, 185 east of Basil, and 214 west of Vienna. It is one of the most pleasant and populous cities in Germany, but not well fortified, and scarce half as large as Augsburg; its streets are broad and regular, most of the houses being handsomely built, and, on the outside, finely painted; and the market-place is extremely beautiful, and the buildings about it uniform, with piazza's and rich shops underneath. The Elector's palace here is fit to receive the greatest European Monarch, with his attendants and guards; and he is said to have finer pleasure-houses than any Sovereign in Europe, except the King of France.

Landshut, a well fortified town, on the river Isar, in the richest and most pleasant part of Bavaria, lies 20 miles north-east of Freisingen, 35 south of Ratisbon, and 33 north-east of Munich; it is the seat of the Elector's Deputy, who has a court in this place, and several Officers for the government of the country. The principal church here, St. Martin's, has the highest tower in the empire, which affords a prospect of almost all Bavaria; and the new buildings, in the Duke's palace, are an elegant piece of architecture, in the Italian taste.

The Upper Palatinate, by the treaty of Munster confirmed to the Bavarian family, has Franconia and Swabia on the west, Saxony on the north, Bohemia and Austria on the east, and the Danube on the south; it is 80 miles long, and as many broad. This country, though some parts of it are rocky and barren, affords a pleasing prospect, on the account of the agreeable mixture of valleys and vineyards, the former of which produce plenty of corn and grass; but the wine of the latter is harsh and unpleasant.

Its principal riches proceed from its mines of silver, copper, and iron; and they export great quantities of the latter to the neighbouring countries.

Newburg, which was, in 1548, made a separate duchy, in favour of the Palatine branch of the House of Bavaria, is famous for its excellent wine; and Newburg, its capital town, though small, is well built and fortified, and carries on a great trade in wine. It stands on the south side of the Danube, eight miles west of Ingolstadt, 12 east of Donawert, 18 north of Augsburg, 40 south of Nuremberg, as many north of Munich and west of Ratisbon, 45 east of Ulm, and about 234 west of Vienna.

The archbishopric of Salzburg is bounded on the east with Stiria and the Upper Austria, on the west with Tirol, on the north with Bavaria, on the south with Carinthia and the bishopric of Brixen; it is 100 miles long, and 60 broad. It is, for the most part, a dry, rocky, and barren country; and yet it abounds with salt, mines of copper and iron, and some silver, and with excellent quarries; it has, moreover, a mineral water, called the Gastein bath, the bathing in which is good for the stone and cholic, venereal and other malignant distempers. The Archbishop of Salzburg is a Prince of the empire, perpetual Legate to the see of Rome, and Primate of Germany; he sits in the Dyet on the first bench next to the Electors, and in the college of Princes he and the Archduke of Austria preside by turns; and he is also Condirector of the circle of Bavaria with the Elector himself.

Franconia, one of the chief German circles, is bounded on the north by Thuringia, Saxony, and Hesse; on the south by Swabia, on the east by the palatinate of Bavaria and part of Bohemia, and on the west by that of the Rhine, Hesse, and Wetteravia; it is about 130 miles long, and 135 broad; and its soil, though in some parts mountainous and barren, in others produces plenty of corn, wine, liquorice, saffron, and fruits. There are several parks and forests in this country, well stocked with deer, wild boars, and other game; its rivers abound with fish; and its hills are covered with vines, which yield as rich grapes as the best on the Rhine.

Wurtzburg, a bishopric in Franconia, has Bamberg on the east, and on the west Mentz, Wertheim, Anspach, Henneberg, Coburg, Fulda abbey, and the territories of several other little States; its capital, of the same name, formerly an Imperial city, lies 21 miles from Anspach, 32 north of Rosenberg, 40 west of Bamberg, 60 east of

of Frankfort and Heidelberg, 80 south of Cassel, and 68 of Mentz.

Bamberg, another bishopric in this circle, the first in the empire, has Wurtzburg on the west, and Anspach on the south and west; it is 70 miles long, and forty broad. The Bishop of this see, who is a Prince of the empire and Vice-chancellor thereof, acknowledges no Metropolitan but the Pope; and he has several royalties, as well as manors and castles, besides the lordship of Bamberg. He is the only German Prelate that has the privilege of wearing a Cardinal's hat, together with the Archbishop's pall; and his dignities and prerogatives are so very great, that they, in some respects, surpass those which even electorates are vested with. The city of Bamberg, wherein the Bishop has a magnificent palace, was formerly Imperial; it is pleasantly situated, in the center of Germany, about 34 miles north of Nuremberg, and 40 north-east of Wurtzburg.

The bishopric of Aichstadt lies in the south part of Franconia, between the marquisate of Anspach and the burgraviate of Nuremberg on the north, the country of Oettingen and duchy of Newburg on the south, the duchy of Wirtemberg on the west, and the palatinate of Bavaria on the east and south; it is about 39 miles from east to west, and in some places 15 or 16, though in others not above 7 or 8, from north to south. The chief city, from whence it derives its name, viz. Aichstadt, lies on the river Altmul, five miles from Donawert, 8 or 9 miles north of the Danube, 12 north east of Newburg, as many south-east of Weissenburg, 32 south-east of Anspach, and 30 south of Nuremberg.

Mariendal is the capital of the small territory remaining to the Great Master of the Teutonic order for Germany and Italy, since it was expelled from Prussia, and the usual place of his residence; it stands about 22 miles and a half south-west from Wurtzburg, between Koningshofen and Weickersheim. The Knights of this order still possess 11 commanderics in Germany, and have a right to chuse their Great Master, who is always a Prince of the empire, and has one of the first seats in the Dyet after the Elector.

The marquisate of Anspach lies in the south part of Franconia, between the bishoprics of Bamberg, Wurtzburg, and Aichstadt, and the counties of Hohenloe and Oettingen, having the domain of the Teutonic order and the bishopric of Wurtzburg on the west, part of the bishopric of Bamberg on the north and east, and the circle of Swabia on the south; it is 70 miles long and 60 broad. Anspach, its

capital, from whence it has its name, lies 13 miles east of Rosenberg, 28 south-west of Nuremberg, and 34 south-east of Wurtzburg.

Nuremberg, an Imperial city, capital of Franconia, stands at the bottom of an hill, 60 miles from Augsburg, 87 from Munich, 50 east of Anspach; 46 south-east of Wurtzburg, 35 south of Bamberg and north of Ingolstadt, and 50 north-west of Ratisbon; it is accounted one of the largest, richest, and most beautiful cities in the empire, the glory of Germany; and, considering its great distance from the sea, it is the wonder of Europe, for its trade and the number of its inhabitants, which is not less than about 60,000. But, though it is such a populous place, it has only two parish churches; one of which, a large Gothic structure, as stately as any one of the kind in Germany, is reported to have been erected, in 740, by St. Sebald, a Danish Prince of royal extraction, who converted this country; and the other, dedicated to St. Laurence, is also a spacious Gothic fabric, principally frequented by the Lutheran Nobility and Gentry. The castle, wherein the Emperor, when here, has his residence, stands on a high hill, or rock, from whence there is a fair prospect of the city; it is well fortified; and has four towers, two whereof face the east and north, and the other two the town. The Stadt-house, built of hewn stone, is a capacious, magnificent, and beautiful pile of building; the council-chamber, dining-room, and other apartments, are finely painted and gilt, and adorned with excellent pictures and medals, both antique and modern, together with idols, shells, plants, minerals, and other curious natural productions; and the floor of the Senate-house is paved with gilt stones, intermixed with others of different colours. The arsenal is one of the finest and best furnished in the whole empire; it has strong ramparts and a numerous garrison; and the six gates of the city are defended by as many towers. Nuremberg, among many other privileges, has the custody of most of the Imperial ornaments used at the Emperor's coronation; and its territory, 40 miles long, and 20 broad, contains, under its jurisdiction, no less than seven considerable towns and 480 villages.

Egra, a great city on the borders of Bohemia, which formerly belonged to the Upper Palatinate, stands 36 miles east of Cullembach, and 90 west of Prague, at the foot of the mountains that on the west inclose this kingdom; it is pleasantly situated on the declivity of a rock, and fortified, toward the river Eger, with a double, and,

in other parts, with a triple wall, and a very strong castle. It is the capital of its circle, and was made Imperial, in 1179, by Frederic I, for the fidelity of its inhabitants to him against the Duke of Bavaria; it abounds with ancient and stately structures, and, among the rest, has a magnificent house belonging to the Knights of the Teutonic order; and it has large store-houses for corn, an arsenal amply provided with arms and all sorts of military implements, and a spacious market-place surrounded with elegant buildings. This town was taken by the French, in March, 1742; but, in September, 1743, it surrendered to the Queen of Hungary's troops. For the other places in this kingdom, see the description of Bohemia, Vol. XIX, Page 193.

The marquissate of Moravia has Silesia and Poland on the north and east, Austria and part of Hungary on the south, and Bohemia on the west; it is 120 miles long, and 100 broad. The north and west parts are mountainous and barren, but the rest of the country has a good champaign soil, which plentifully produces all sorts of corn, and both red and white wine; the pastures are filled with horses, black cattle, sheep, and goats; the woods with hares, foxes, wolves, and beavers; and the rivers abound with trouts, crayfish, barbels, eels, jack, perch, and many other sorts of fresh fish. It was anciently a kingdom, together with Bohemia, Poland, and Silesia; which, being conquered by the Romans, was divided into four duchies; but Moravia was afterwards reduced to a Marquissate, its present title, which is, for the most part, subject to Bohemia. The boors on the river Hanak are represented as barbarous robbers; but the Moravians, in general, have the character of being an honest free-hearted people, not easily provoked nor pacified, and obedient

to those in authority over them; but it is, at the same time, acknowledged, that they are credulously fond of old prophecies, and addicted to drinking, though not to such a degree as some have related.

Iglaw is a pretty large, ancient, strong, well built, and populous town, on the confines of Bohemia, watered by the river Igla, and invironed with woods and mountains; it lies near 50 miles west of Brin, 52 north of Krems, and 76 south-east of Prague. It has a Jesuits college, handsomely endowed by Ferdinand II. in 1626; but, though, in the war of the Hussites, it obstinately adhered to the Popish party, it was the first town in Moravia, subject to the King of Bohemia, that received the Protestant confession of Augsburg.

Znaim, standing on the river Taya, is not above 5 miles from the borders of Austria, 28 south west of Brin, 26 north-east of Krems, and 32 north-west of Vienna; it has a wholesome air, pleasant soil, and considerable trade, as it lies on the road from Prague to Vienna; but, though it is fortified by a strong castle, it is incapable of holding out a siege, being, within cannon-shot, overlooked by a mountain.

Kremsir is situated on the river Morawa, in the middle way between Olmutz and Kradisse, and 22 miles north-east of Brin; it is walled and fortified, and, though formerly an inconsiderable village, is become one of the fairest towns in the marquissate of Moravia.

Ewanczitz stands on the conflux of the Igla and Oslaw, 10 miles south-west of Brin; it was formerly remarkable for its having more different sects in religion than any other town almost in Europe; which unhappy differences made it easy for the Roman-catholics to suppress all of them, except the Jews, who are still tolerated.

### To the PROPRIETORS of the UNIVERSAL MAGAZINE.

GENTLEMEN,

*The following Account of the original Britons is so entertaining and instructive, as well as authentic, being founded on the Testimonies of the best ancient Greek and Latin Historians, that I make no Doubt of your giving it a Place in your useful Collection.*

I am Yours, &c. Y.

**T**HE original Britons lived in tribes or separate clans, under the aristocratical rule of their several Lords; and, though some of these, uniting, formed themselves into more powerful states, each, apart, considered himself as an independent Sovereign. These people were impatient of discipline and order, inconstant in their pursuits, sudden in their resentments, and barbarous in their revenge. Being strangers to luxury, and even to what are now thought the ne-

cessaries of life, their wealth consisted in herds of cattle, which they drove, from place to place, for the conveniency of pasture, like the ancient Nomades; for, as to the tin, lead, iron, corn, ivory bridles, collars, amber, glass vessels, baskets, and other toys, exported from Britain, they were manufactured by the Belgæ, and other nations, settled in the maritime parts of the island. The inland inhabitants lived in huts or cabins made of boughs, and plastered with

mud; but yet, in these, they manifested their hospitality to strangers: Their chief food was milk and venison, and their ordinary drink water; though, upon extraordinary occasions, they indulged themselves with a fermented liquor made of barley, honey, or apples; and, when intoxicated, they never failed to quarrel, like the ancient Thracians.

They were taller, but less robust, than the Gauls; yet their constitutions were inured to hardship and fatigue, and their longevity was the immediate effect of their temperance. The dress of their Nobles consisted of a belted plaid of various colours, with trowsers, which served both for stockings and breeches; some that could not purchase this habit covered themselves with skins, and the poorer sort went almost quite naked. Hence, perhaps, arose the custom of painting their bodies with a substance that closed their pores and defended their nerves from the inclemencies of the weather; and, thus fortified, Dio Nicæus tells us, they could endure the severest cold, and even remain whole days immersed in mud. They were poorly provided with warlike weapons; the better sort used the broad sword and dagger, together with javelins and arrows; but the common people had only sharpened sticks for javelins, and long staves edged with flint, or headed with copper, for halberts, which were also furnished with a kind of bell to scare their enemies in battle; and they had neither coats of mail nor helmets, but only round targets of wood, or twigs covered with leather, and studded with nails of brass. They affected no finery at all, except in their chariots of war, which were curiously carved and painted, and contrived to be stopped and turned, on the declivity of hills, with amazing dexterity; they were generally drawn by two horses, each of which contained the driver and a single warrior, who darted his javelins at the enemy, and even drove among their thickest ranks, terrifying, trampling, and cutting them in pieces with long scythes fixed to the axle-tree of the wheels. They were so expert in the management of those machines, that they could stop or turn them at full speed, sit, stand, run upon the beam, and leap out and in, as occasion required. They often retreated on purpose, and then returned to the attack with redoubled fury; but they always engaged in separate bodies, for the convenience of having room to act, and of sustaining those that wanted assistance. The Britons were remarkably bold and enterprising; they charged with amazing impetuosity, after they had first attempted to intimidate the foe with the hoarse and dismal sound of their barbarous

trumpets, repeated shouts, and the clashing of their arms; and they advanced to battle; dancing, like the Curetes, and singing the valiant exploits of their ancestors. They were warlike, even in their favourite diversion of hunting; and, on this account, their Princes and Chiefs usually fixed their habitation in the midst of woods and forests frequented by the game. Indeed, all their towns, which consisted of huts, were built in spots cleared of wood, that answered the purpose of a fortification; for they were almost continually either at war with one another, or with the colonies of the Belgæ, and other nations, whose intrusion they could never forgive. This enmity to the Belgæ was not a little increased by the means of Divitiacus, King of the Sueffones, who, being in great credit with these people, resolved to make their friendship subservient to the ambitious design he had formed of subduing the island of Britain; and, accordingly, 25 years before Cæsar's expedition, having invaded it, and conquered several of the western parts thereof, he expelled the old British inhabitants, and planted therein colonies of his Belgian auxiliaries in their stead. These unintermitting hostilities afforded constant opportunities of displaying their valour and contempt of danger; and this martial disposition was not confined to the male sex, but illustriously appeared in the British women, who often rushed into the battle; and bravely withstood the furious attacks of the enemy. They never failed to attend their husbands in the field, whom they animated to glorious undertakings; no war was entered upon, without their advice; for they sat in Council, and were consulted on the most important occasions.

Had these brave, honest, and ingenious Britons, as we have justly described them, been united under one well-regulated government, they would, in all probability, have preserved their freedom and independence against the whole power of the Romans; but there was a fatal defect in their constitution, arising from the vast number of their petty Sovereigns, who could not be easily brought to act in concert against the common enemy. Besides, they were very ill supplied with arms, destitute of money and military stores, and strangers to discipline and experience in the art of war; they likewise lived in a level and open country, without any inclosures or places of rendezvous or retreat, except their impenetrable woods, and inaccessible bogs and mountains in the northern parts of the island; and, in a word, they were entirely unprepared with any means of defence, except their native courage and love of liberty.

To the PROPRIETORS of the UNIVERSAL MAGAZINE.

*Tum requirunt etiam, quare Venæ nostræ modo submittant se, modo attollant: Quæ Ratio Somni, quæ Vigiliæ sit: Sine quorum Notitia Neminem putant vel occurrere, vel mederi Morbis intra hæc nascentibus posse.*

THE art of healing oweth, without doubt, its first rise to experiments made on those who had the misfortune to labour under bodily disorders, and was therefore in the beginning merely empirical. The most eminent, however, of its professors soon became sensible of the great use of inquiring somewhat minutely into the causes and nature of diseases: For this reason they insisted on the necessity of opening the bodies of both living and dead animals, of investigating the mechanism and use of the various parts of which they are composed, of explaining the several functions of the body, the immediate object of the art they professed, and of researches into the causes of natural appearances in general, as circumstances indispensably requisite, together with experience, to the formation of a complete physician; and they were therefore called Rational practitioners, in contradistinction to others, who, from an opinion they held, that little more than experience is necessary to qualify a man for the cure of disorders, stiled themselves, by profession, Empirics. I am not at present to take notice of any other of the various sects of physicians, whose tenets have had any influence on the practice of physic, the design of these papers being to shew, that, however indispensably necessary experience may be to form the physician, it cannot possibly, of itself, ever render a man a successful practitioner; and that the physician, whose knowledge in physic is founded on a thorough acquaintance with the true physiology of the human body, or, in other words, with the structure and use of the various organs of which it is composed, is infinitely better qualified to relieve its disorders than he whose knowledge is founded altogether, or for the most part, on experience, be that experience of never so long standing.

Man, at least the corporeal part of man, that part, the cure of which falleth to the province of the physician, is a most curious and complicated piece of workmanship; is a wonderful hydraulic machine, formed according to the most exact laws of mechanics, and composed of a multitude of different organs, all of which, being continually, in their natural state, in action, and perpetually performing the several functions assigned them by their omnipotent Artificer, conspire to the welfare of the individual body which they constitute. Now, that state of

man, in which each of these organs performs its proper office freely, and without any kind of impediment, is called health; and to know wherein this state of man consisteth, to know the anatomical structure and mechanism of the various organs of which man is composed, and to know the manner in which they depend on each other, and contribute to this state, this it is to understand the physiology or philosophy of the sound human body; and it is the knowledge of this branch of medicine, which is the foundation of all other useful knowledge in physic, inasmuch as it is this alone which can enable a man to understand the nature of its disorders, and of their concomitant symptoms; without an intimate acquaintance with which it is altogether impossible to form any rational indication of cure of either. Indeed, it is but natural to suppose the man, who is unacquainted with the structure and mechanism of a machine, when in its natural condition, will scarce be able to understand the nature of, and to remedy its different disorders, when it is in a preternatural or in a morbid one. But the knowledge of the human physiology is not to be acquired without an extensive acquaintance with physics in general. It is indeed surprising to reflect on the great improvement that hath been made in this branch of medicinal knowledge within this last century or two, by the numerous discoveries that have been made in natural and experimental philosophy, dissections of dead, both human and brute bodies, anatomical experiments instituted on a variety of living and dead creatures, inquiries that have been made in hydrostatics, hydraulics, pneumatics, optics, chemistry, and in other parts of natural and experimental knowledge: These are the means that have advanced the physiology of the sound human body to its present degree of perfection.

Now, in order the more plainly to demonstrate the necessity of physical and anatomical knowledge to the understanding the physiology of man, and of an acquaintance with this to a right conception of the nature of his various disorders, we shall, from considering the mechanism of man in the aggregate, proceed to take a view of some one part in particular, and to shew by what means its physiology, and the nature of its different disorders, came first to be thoroughly understood.

N n

Man,



Man, however compound a machine he be, is, notwithstanding, composed of a multitude of parts, each of which is, in itself considered, a very complicated organ, and performs its proper office by the most exact mechanical laws; nor is there, amongst the great number of these which go to his composition, one single organ to be found, which we can with greater propriety select on the present occasion, than that curious one the eye, whether we respect the multiplicity of the parts which compose it, or the variety of the disorders to which it is subject. The eye then (I confine myself to its globe) on dissection is found to consist more especially of two distinct parts, to wit, of coats, or membranes, and of their inclosed humours. The transparency of the anterior segment of the exterior coat of the eye, the manifest perforation of the iris, together with the extreme pellucidity of each of the humours it contains, gave, doubtless, the first occasion to the discovery, that light is the immediate physical object of this curious organ, and that this light was some way virtually transmitted to its most interior seat; but the manner in which this was performed, and in which each of the parts of this organ was subservient to this end, and to the function of vision, this remained a profound secret till light was discovered to be real matter, and the laws of optics were well understood. Dissections then of the eyes of various animals, discoveries made concerning the refraction and reflection of light, inquiries into the nature of colours, dioptrical experiments instituted on the eye itself, and on the camera obscura, and the like; these have advanced the physiology of this organ, I had almost said, to the utmost degree of perfection it is capable of receiving: And it was, doubtless, the knowledge of its physiology which first suggested the nature and proper means of cure of many of the disorders to which it is subject, as the myopia, presbyopia, glaucoma, gutta serena, and of some others, of which it is impossible for a man to form any just notion without an intimate acquaintance with the physiology of the eye, and which, but for the improvements that have been made therein, had remained incurable to this day. I might here proceed, in further proof of what I have been advancing, to shew the necessity of physical and anatomical knowledge to the understanding the physiology of some other organs, as the urinary, respiratory, &c. and of the knowledge of their physiology to that of the different disorders to which they are subject; but, imagining enough hath been said on this point, I shall go on to observe somewhat concerning the pathology of the hu-

man body, and to shew the necessary, and as it were the immediate connection that subsists between the knowledge of this branch of medicine, and that of the most rational method of curing diseases. The human pathology is that part of medicine which teacheth the origin and nature of the different disorders to which the body is subject, and of their concomitant symptoms, &c. and is not to be understood but by a previous knowledge of the physiology of the body, when in health, joined to an intimate acquaintance with the history of its disorders, and of their terminations, and with the phenomena that have been usually observed on opening morbid bodies; which last particular hath been the means of casting great light on this branch of medicine, on the understanding of which alone all useful practice in physic must be immediately founded; for it is absurd even to suppose a man can possibly take a proper method of curing a disorder, of the origin and nature of which he is altogether ignorant. And indeed, to say the truth, it is surprising what absurd, what ridiculous notions a man forms to himself of the nature and cure of disorders; how he doats in explaining their concomitant symptoms, if he be ignorant of this necessary branch of knowledge: As, on the other hand, it is amazing with what facility he, who hath been instructed to practise on the solid foundation of an intimate knowledge of the physiology and pathology of the human body, penetrates into the origin and nature, and from thence deduces the most proper methods of curing its various disorders; and indeed it is chiefly this circumstance that distinguishes the Rational practitioner from the Empiric.

Now there is no one particular, conducive to establish a rational practice in physic, which the great improvements that have been made in pathological knowledge, have more especially tended to shew, than that the same disorder, and the same symptom of a disorder, is frequently owing, in different patients, to extremely different causes, and, consequently, frequently requires extremely different kinds of remedies: And hence it is that it hath been the means of banishing, long ago, from amongst the Rational practitioners of physic, that most deleterious custom of administering constantly the same remedy in the same disorder, without paying the least regard to its concomitant symptoms, or to the age, sex, constitution, &c. &c. &c. of the patient; a practice, into which the Empiric is more especially apt to run, absurdly imagining, from his ignorance of the nature of disorders, that certain medicaments are possessed of a magic

magic power, by which they constantly drive away, as it were by enchantment, certain disorders, proceed these disorders from what cause they will. A practitioner of this turn, if he is called to a person labouring under, for instance, a total suppression of urine, will tell him, perhaps, it is owing to wind in his bladder, or assign some such as ridiculous and absurd a reason for the complaint; and, taking no notice of the many symptoms, which point out, as plain perhaps as the meridian light, to the Rational practitioner, the origin and nature of the disorder, will administer some quack remedy or other, of the operation of which he is altogether as ignorant as of the nature of his patient's complaint.

As I endeavoured above to strengthen the doctrine I had been advancing, concerning the necessity of physical and anatomical knowledge to the understanding the physiology of man, when in health, and of an acquaintance with this last to a right conception of his various disorders, by explaining the means whereby the physiology and pathology of the eye came to be so extremely well understood; you will now, Gentlemen, give me leave, by way of confirming what I have been asserting, in relation to the intimate connection there is between the knowledge of the human pathology, and that of the most rational means of curing the disorders of man, and, indeed, of what I have been saying in general, to explain the nature and cure of some disorder, which is more especially apt to take its rise in different patients from a number of extremely different causes, and which is therefore too commonly treated in a preposterous manner, for want of the knowledge I have been recommending in a physician; and I know of no one more proper to be chosen, on the present occasion, than that I was speaking of above, to wit, that disorder of the urinary organs which is called an ischury, or a total suppression or retention of urine.

I shall begin with mentioning so much of the physiology of the urinary organs, as may serve to convey the more just idea of the nature and most rational means of curing the different kinds of this disorder.

The kidneys are two in number, and situated one on each side of the vertebræ of the loins. Each kidney is, for the most part, provided with one single artery, the numerous branches of which are dispersed through its substance; and they are furnish-

ed, by these arteries, with a constant supply of a large portion of blood: From this blood their extreme ramifications are continually secreting a watery serous fluid, which fluid is perpetually distilling into the superior part of each ureter, called the pelvis. The ureters are two long membranous tubes, one arising from the internal concave side of each kidney, and from thence descending to the urinary bladder; and through these tubes it is that the urine secreted in each kidney is perpetually passing, without any effort of ours, into the bladder, where it remains collected, in a greater or less quantity, till it is expelled by a voluntary act, through a canal which arises from the inferior and anterior part of this receptacle, and is called the urethra.

From this very short and superficial description of the urinary organs, and of their several uses, to wit, of their physiology, it is most obviously manifest, that whatever obstructs, totally, the secretion of the urine into the pelvis, or head, of each ureter; whatever prevents its descent, when secreted, through the ureters into the bladder; or whatever hinders its discharge out of the bladder, through the urethra, may create a total retention of urine; and that in one or another of these three ways all total retentions of urine must necessarily happen, each of which is easily enough distinguished from the other two by the symptoms that accompany it. And indeed as to a retention of urine proceeding from any cause, which prevents the discharge of the urine out of the bladder, the symptoms which attend it are so very peculiar to itself, are so extremely different from what accompany either of the other cases, that any person, who hath the least knowledge of physic, cannot possibly avoid distinguishing it from the others: The reason is obvious, to wit, in such case a preternatural collection, or accumulation of urine, within the bladder, will necessarily supervene; and this collection discovers itself by a number of such palpable signs, that he who can be deceived must be the merest ignoramus in the profession, as will be shewn hereafter, when we come to speak of those signs.

Now, the immediate causes which have been found to excite a retention of urine, of the first kind abovementioned, to wit, to prevent the secretion of urine into the pelvis of each kidney, are, for the most part, either inflammations \* of the kidneys, or stones

\* The author of this paper, not remembering to have heard, more than once, a palsy of the kidneys assigned as a cause of a suppression of urine, hath not ventured to give it place amongst the above-mentioned causes: Indeed he cannot forbear looking on this notion as near akin to the long-explored unintelligible jargon of some of the ancient physicians concerning the hot and cold temperies of different organs; and he is fully persuaded, if ever there were such a distemper of the kidneys, it must rather have excited a too copious secretion of urine than the disorder in question.

lodged, or gravel accumulated within the pelvis of each of these organs. And indeed the immediate causes of the second kind have likewise been generally observed to be of the same sort, namely, either calculi or gravel lodged in the canals of the ureters. But the causes, which have been found in different patients to have prevented the discharge of urine out of the bladder, are very numerous indeed; inflammations, and spasmodic contractions of the neck of the bladder; inflammatory and other tumours of the prostate gland, and of other neighbouring parts; a paralytic weakness of the musculus detractor urinæ; large calculi partly, or less ones wholly insinuated into the passage of the urethra; fungous excrescences, strictures, and other obstructions within this canal: All these, and indeed some others, if we include the female sex in the account, have been known to have given immediate rise

to the last of the three kinds of this disorder abovementioned. From all which it appeareth extremely manifest, that a physician must be acquainted not only with the symptoms peculiar to each of these three kinds, but likewise with the various signs and means by which their several immediate causes are to be discovered, or he will be apt to confound all cases of this disorder together, and consequently to do more harm than good, either by ordering improper remedies, or by omitting such as are proper. The various symptoms then, and means, by which each kind of this disorder, and its immediate causes, are to be discovered, we are next to take notice of; but these, together with a disquisition concerning the most rational means of relieving under each, I must beg leave to make the subject of another paper.

*A Letter from the Reverend Mr. Chicken, Chaplain to the Monmouth, relating to the Taking of the Foudroyant and Orphee Men of War.*

S. I R,

Gibraltar Bay, March 26, 1758.

I Have the pleasure to acquaint you, that the Monmouth, (of which I am Chaplain) after an engagement for many hours, has beat the famous Foudroyant, commanded by the Marquis du Quesne, whom the French boasted to be invincible. The Monmouth 64 guns, 480 men, with a reinforcement of 30 more from the garrison of Gibraltar; lower deck guns 24 pounders, upper deck 12 pounders, quarter deck 6 pounders. The Foudroyant 80 guns (30 brass) 880 men; lower deck guns 42 pounders, upper deck 24 pounders, quarter deck 12 pounders. This is a true state of both ships. On the 28th of February last, as Admiral Osborne and the fleet under his command were sailing towards Cartagena, to look out for the French, early in the morning we spied 4 sail at some distance from us. Our signal, amongst the rest, was hove out to chase; Cape de Gatt then bore west 8 or 9 leagues. We presently outailed the rest of our fleet, and made our chase after the headmost of the enemy, who had in company with her the Pleiade, a frigate of 26 guns, and 300 men; and they very manfully made all the speed they could away from us. About 5 o'clock in the afternoon, we came so fast up with the enemy, that the Foudroyant entertained us with her stern chase guns, while the frigate made off. Before the action commenced on our side, we went to prayers, and, after I had finished, Capt. Gardiner made a short but very pathetic speech to the ship's company. She still continuing to fire upon us,

we gave her a taste of our bow chase guns. About half past 7, being tolerably near, we gave her, in earnest, a dose of our lower deck guns, as many as we could bring to bear. At half past 8, we engaged broadside and broadside, being within half musquet shot of each other. Between 9 and 10, the brave Capt. Gardiner fell, receiving a mortal wound in his forehead. The command then devolved to Mr. Carkett, first Lieutenant, who continued the action with spirit and resolution; as did all the Officers in their respective stations, nay, neither man nor boy forsook his post. Thus we continued without intermission engaging; and at half past 12 our mizen-mast went away just above the quarter deck, and our main-top was on fire for the third time. This we extinguished with all expedition, but did not in the least slacken our resentment, which they experimentally felt. About 5 minutes after, away went the enemy's mizen-mast, and the main-mast speedily followed by the board. She then ceased firing, and we concluded she had struck, and should have hoisted a boat out to take possession of her; but we could not do it, for every tackle we had was shot away. About one in the morning, March the 1st, the Swiftsure, Capt. Stanhope, came under our stern; the enemy, seeing this, fired 3 guns forwards, which induced the Swiftsure to pour a broadside into her, though it was visible we had made her safe before. The enemy then called for quarter. This was a species of French policy, that they might

might say they had 2 ships upon them at once. But Capt. Stanhope claims no honour of the victory, but honestly declares, that all was over before he came up. The Swiftsure took our prize in tow for us, and at 8 in the morning, seeing the Hampton-court coming to our assistance, we wore our ship, and made towards her. At one she took us in tow, and we fell to work in getting our rigging in some order. We lost 39 men, and had 81 wounded. The killed and wounded on board the Foudroyant, by the best accounts I have, are 190. When the Marquis du Quesne saw by day-light how small a ship had beat his thunderer, he leaned his head upon his arm, and the tears fell.

The success of the British fleet ended not here; for the Revenge, Capt. Storr, the same afternoon, took the Orphee, a 64 gun ship, the Berwick assisting a little. Capt. Storr was shot through the leg; but, as soon as he got it dressed, he was brought upon deck again, and behaved gloriously. This action was fought within sight of the French fleet in Cartagena, and ours, 3 or 4 leagues or thereabouts to the S. E. The Monarque and Montague chased the Oriflame of 50 guns, and run her ashore; but we hear, she has got off again, and is along with the rest of the sculkers at Cartagena. March the 11th, we joined Admiral Osborne and the fleet off Cape Degatt, when he made Mr. Carkert Captain of the Foudroyant, and deputed the second Lieutenant to command the Monmouth to Gibraltar, in company with the Revenge, Orphee, and Swiftsure. The Admiral remains vigilantly watching the remainder of the enemy, and if they dare stir out from their Spanish nest of protection, depend upon it, you will have a good account of them. You will hear of no more mock engagements in the Mediterranean. We have set such an example, as will convince the world, our men will fight, if led on with determination to conquer or die. We expended in the action as follows:

Round shot.		Grape shot.	
24 pounders	435	24 pounders	130
12 pounders	594	12 pounders	182
6 pounders	317	6 pounders	84
$\frac{1}{2}$ pounders	201	$\frac{1}{2}$ pounders	144
<hr/>		<hr/>	
1547		540	

Double-headed shot.

24 pounders 78

12 pounders 78

156

Powder 4 tons.

Here follow the defects of our ship after the action.

The main-mast shot in 4 places, one almost mortal.

The fore-top-mast and main-top-mast shot away.

The mizen-mast shot away, and thrown overboard, and all belonging thereunto.

The driver boom shot to pieces.

The larboard fore-yard arm shot away.

The main-yard wounded in several places.

Two ports shot away.

Six shot, quite through, between wind and water.

Several knees and clamps shot away on the upper and lower gun decks.

Main and mizen channels shot away.

Pinnace and cutter shot to pieces.

The end of the breast-hook forwards shot away.

The quarter-deck, poop, and breast-work shot almost to pieces, and several shot lodged in the booms; also our hull desperately damaged.

Thus, Sir, by the blessing of God, we have done our part to retrieve the honour of the British flag; and I believe the naval history of England will hardly produce an action parallel to ours. For, whoever considers their number of men (and by the by they were all their choice men) and the difference of the weight of metal between us, it almost seems incredible, that we should have been able to have withstood her one hour. Never was the expression, Fortes Fortuna adjuvat, more truly verified than in us; and the resolution of the Officers never to submit descended like water from the higher to the lower places, and every man in the ship drank deep of the noble principle, and, as the French said, we fought more like devils than men. The Foudroyant is the finest ship I ever saw in my life; but, in the hands of Englishmen, she will never be taken by a small 64 gun ship more. Her length in her keel is 156 feet, which, if I mistake not, is near 12 feet longer than any ship in our service.

Yours, &c. E. Chicken.

*An Account of some Trees discovered under Ground on the Shore at Mount's-Bay in Cornwall: In a Letter from Mr. William Borlase, F. R. S. to the Rev. Dr. Lytleton, Dean of Exeter. Read before the Royal Society, February 10, 1757. From the Philosophical Transactions, Vol. L.*

Reverend

Reverend Sir,

**B**EING an airing the other day with Mrs. Borlase, on the sands below my house, we perceived the sands betwixt the Mount and Penzance much washed into pits, and bare stony areas, like a broken caufey. In one of the latter, Mrs. B. as we passed by, thought she saw the appearance of a tree; and, upon a review, I found it to be the roots of a tree, branching off from the trunk in all directions. We made as much haste down to the same place in the afternoon as we could, and with proper help to make a farther examination. I measured and drew the remains; and, about 30 feet to the west, found the roots of another tree, but without any trunk, though displayed in the same horizontal manner as the first. Fifty feet farther, to the north, we found the body of an oak, three feet in diameter, reclining to the east: We dug about it, and traced it six feet deep under the surface; but its roots were still deeper than we could pursue them. Within a few feet distance was the body of a willow, one foot and a half in diameter, with the bark on; and one piece of a large hazle-branch, with its bark on. What the two first trees were, it was not easy to distinguish, there being not a sufficiency remaining of the first, and nothing but roots of the second, both pierced with the teredo, or augre worm. Round these trees was sand, about ten inches deep, and then the natural earth, in which these trees had formerly flourished. It was a black marsh-earth, in which the leaves of the juncus were intirely preserved from putrefaction. These trees were 300 yards be-

Ludgvan, Jan. 24, 1757.

low full-sea-mark; and, when the tide is in, have at least 12 feet of water above them: And doubtless there are the remains of other trees farther towards the south, which the sea perpetually covers, and have more than 30 feet water above them. But these are sufficient to confirm the ancient tradition of these parts, that St. Michael's mount, now half a mile inclosed with the sea, when the tide is in, stood formerly in a wood. That the wood consisted of oak, very large hazel and willow trees, is beyond dispute.

That there has been a subsidence of the sea-shores hereabouts, is hinted in my letter to you, p. 92; and the different levels and tendencies, which we observed in the positions of the trees we found, afford us some material inferences, as to the degree and inequalities of such subsidences in general; as the age, in which this subsidence happened (near 1000 years since at least) may convince us, that, when earthquakes happen, it is well for the country that they are attended with subsidences; for then the ground settles, and the inflammable matter, which occasioned the earthquake, has no longer room to spread, unite, and recruit its forces, so as to create frequent and subsequent earthquakes; whereas, where there are earthquakes without proportionable subsidences, there the caverns and ducts under ground remaining open and unchoaked, the same cause which occasioned the first has room to revive and renew its struggles, and to repeat its desolations or terrors; which is most probably the case of Lisbon. I am, &c.

Wm. Borlase.

*An Instance of the Electrical Virtue in the Cure of a Palsy. By Mr. Patrick Brydone. Read before the Royal Society, Dec. 15, 1757.*

**E**Lizabeth Foster, aged 33, in poor circumstances, unmarried, about 15 years ago, was seized with a violent nervous fever, accompanied with an asthma, and was so ill, that her life was despaired of. She recovered however from the violence of her distemper, but the sad effects of it remained. For, from this time, she continued in a weakly uncertain state of health till the month of July, 1755, when she was again taken ill of the same kind of fever; and, after it went off, she was troubled with worse nervous symptoms than ever, ending at last in a paralytic disorder, which sometimes affected the arm, sometimes the leg, of the left side; in such a manner, as that these parts, though deprived of all motion for the time, yet still retained their sensibility. In this condition she remained till the spring 1756, when, unexpectedly, she grew

much better; but not so far as to get quite rid of her paralytic complaints; which, in cold weather, seldom failed to manifest themselves by a numbness, trembling, sensation of cold, and a loss of motion in the left side.

This paralytic tendency made her apprehensive of a more violent attack; which, accordingly, soon happened; for, about the end of August, in the same year, her symptoms gradually increased, and, in a very short time, she lost all motion and sensation in her left side. In this state she continued throughout last winter, with the addition of some new complaints; for now her head shook constantly; her tongue faulted so much, when she attempted to speak, that she could not articulate a word; her left eye grew so dim, that she could not distinguish colours with it; and she was often seized

feized with such an universal coldness and insensibility, that those who saw her, at such times, scarce knew whether she was dead, or alive.

Whilst the woman was in this miserable condition, observing that she had some intermissions, during which she could converse and use her right leg and arm, in one of those intervals, I proposed trying to relieve her by the power of electricity. With this view, I got her supported in such a manner as to receive the shocks standing, holding the phial in her right hand, whilst the left was made to touch the gun-barrel. After receiving several very severe shocks, she found herself in better spirits than usual; said she felt a heat, and a prickling pain, in her left thigh and leg, which gradually spread over all that side; and, after undergoing the operation for a few minutes longer, she cried out, with great joy, that she felt her foot on the ground.

The electrical machine producing such extraordinary effects, the action was continued; and, that day, the woman patiently submitted to receive above 200 shocks from it. The consequence was, that the shaking of her head gradually decreased, till it intirely ceased; that she was able, at last, to stand without any support; and, on leaving the room, quite forgot one of her crutches, and walked to the kitchen with very little assistance from the other. That night she continued to be well, and slept better than she had done for several months before, only, about midnight, she was seized with a faintness, and took notice of a strong sulphureous taste in her mouth; but both faintness and that taste went off, upon drinking a little water. Next day, being electrified as before, her strength sensibly increased, during the operation, and, when that was over, she walked easily with a stick, and could lift several pounds weight with her left hand, which had been so long paralytic before. The experiment was repeated on the third day; by which time she had received, in all, upwards of 600 severe shocks. She then telling us, that she had as much power in the side that had been affected, as in the other, we believed it un-

necessary to proceed farther, as the electricity had already, to all appearance, produced a complete cure: And, indeed, the patient continued to be well till the Sunday following, viz. about three days after the last operation; but, upon going that day to church, she probably caught cold; for, on Monday, she complained of a numbness in her left hand and foot; but, upon being again electrified, every symptom vanished, and she has been perfectly well ever since.

Coldingham,

Nov. 1757.

Patrick Brydone.

That the above is a true and exact account of my case, and of the late wonderful cure wrought on me, is attested by

Elisabeth Foster.

I was eye-witness to the electrical experiments made by my son on Elisabeth Foster, and saw with pleasure their happy effects. By the blessing of God accompanying them, from a weak, miserable, and, at some times, almost an insensible state, she was, in a very short time, restored to health and strength; of which the above is in every respect a true account.

Robert Brydone,  
Minister of Coldingham.

Extract of a Letter from Dr. Whytt to Dr. Pringle, relating to this Account: Dated Edinburgh, Dec. 1, 1757.

SOME days ago I had transmitted to me Mr. Brydone's account (inclosed) of the success of the electrical shocks in a paralytic patient, attested by the patient herself, and by Mr. Brydone's father, who is Minister at Coldingham, in the shire of Berwick. At the same time I had a letter from the Reverend Mr. Allan, Minister of Eyemouth, in the neighbourhood, informing me, that he had examined the patient particularly, and found Mr. Brydone's account to be perfectly true. He further informs me, that he never observed the electrical shock so strong from any machine as from Mr. Brydone's. It seems, that Gentleman has not only applied himself to the study of natural philosophy, but also of medicine.

Robert Whytt.

### *The History of ENGLAND (Page 254, Vol. XXII.) continued.*

The speech, afterwards spoken by the Chancellor, is so remarkable, that it well deserves a place in this History.

- My Lords, and you Knights, Citizens, and Burgesses of the House of Commons,
- The King hath spoke so fully, so ex-

cellently well, and so like himself, that you are not to expect much from me. There is not a word in his speech that hath not its full weight; and, I dare with assurance say, will have its effect with you. His Majesty had called you sooner, and his affairs required it, but that he was resolved to give you all the ease and vacancy to your own

own private concerns; and the people as much respite from payments and taxes, as the necessity of his business, or their preference, would permit. And yet (which I cannot but here mention to you) by the crafty insinuations of some ill-affected persons, there have been spread strange and desperate rumours, which your meeting together, this day, hath sufficiently proved both malicious and false. His Majesty hath told you, that he is now engaged in an important, very expensive, and, indeed, a war absolutely necessary and unavoidable. He hath referred you to his declaration, where you will find the personal indignities by pictures and medals, and other public affronts, his Majesty hath received from the States; their breach of treaties, both in the Surinam and East-India business: And, at last, they came to that height of insolence, as to deny the honour and right of the flag, though an undoubted jewel of this crown, never to be parted with, and by them particularly owned in the late treaty of Breda, and never contested in any age. And, whilst the King first long expected, and then solemnly demanded satisfaction, they disputed his title to it, in all the Courts of Christendom, and made great offers to the French King, if he would stand by them against us: But the most Christian King too well remembered what they did at Munster, contrary to so many treaties and solemn engagements; and how dangerous a neighbour they were to all crowned heads. The King and his Ministers had here a hard time, and lay every day under new obloquies. Sometimes they were represented as selling all to France for money to make this war; Portsmouth, Plymouth, and Hull, were to be given into the French hands for caution; the next day news came, that France and Holland were agreed. Then the obloquy was turned from treachery to folly; the Ministers are now fools, that, some days before, were villains. And, indeed, the coffee-houses were not to be blamed for their last apprehensions; since, if that conjunction had not taken effect, then England had been in a far worse case than it now is, and the war had been turned upon us: But both Kings, knowing their interests, resolved to join against them, who were the common enemies to all monarchies, and, I may say, especially to ours, their only competitor for trade and power at sea, and who only stood in their way to an universal empire, as great as Rome. This the States understood so well, and had swallowed so deep, that, under all their present distress and danger, they are so intoxicated with that vast ambition, that they

slight a treaty, and refuse a cessation. All this you and the whole nation saw, before the last war; but it could not then be so well timed, or our alliances so well made. But you judged aright, That, at any rate, Delenda est Carthago, that Government was to be brought down; and therefore the King may well say to you, It is your war! He took his measures from you, and they were just and right ones; and he expects a suitable assistance to so necessary and expensive an action, which he has hitherto maintained at his own charge, and was unwilling either to trouble you or burthen the country, until it came to an inevitable necessity; and his Majesty commands me to tell you, that, unless it be a certain sum, and speedily raised, it can never answer the occasion.

My Lords and Gentlemen, reputation is the great support of war or peace. This war had never begun, nor had the States ever slighted the King, or ever refused him satisfaction; neither had this war continued to this day, or subsisted now; but that the States were deceived in their measures, and apprehended his Majesty in that great want of money, that he must sit down under any affronts; and was not able to begin or carry on a war. Nay, at this day, the States support themselves amongst their people by this only falshood, That they are assured of the temper of England, and of the Parliament, and that you will not supply the King in this war; and that, if they can hold out till your meeting, they will have new life, and take new measures. There are lately taken two of their principal agents, with their credentials and instructions to this purpose, who are now in the Tower, and shall be proceeded against according to the law of nations; but the King is sufficiently assured of his people, knows you better, and can never doubt his Parliament. This had not been mentioned, but to shew you of what importance the frankness and seasonableness of this supply is, as well as the fulness of it. Let me say, the King has brought the States to that condition, that your hearty conjunction, at this time, in supplying his Majesty, will make them never more formidable to Kings, or dangerous to England; and if, after this, you suffer them to get up, let this be remembered, The States of Holland are England's eternal enemies, both by interest and inclination. In the next place, to the supply for the carrying on of the war, his Majesty recommends to you the taking care of his debts. What you gave, the last session, did not answer your own expectation; besides, another considerable aid you designed his

its Majesty. was unfortunately lost in the birth; so that the King was forced, for the carrying on his affairs, much against his will, to put a stop to the payments out of the Exchequer. He saw the pressures upon himself, and growing inconveniencies to his people by great interest; and the difference, through all his business, between ready money and orders. This gave the King the necessity of that proceeding, to make use of his own revenue, which hath been of so great effect in this war. But, though he hath put a stop to the trade and gain of the bankers, yet he would be unwilling to ruin them, and oppress so many families as are concerned in those debts; besides, it were too disproportionable a burthen upon many of his good subjects; but neither the Bankers nor they have reason to complain, if you now take them into your care, and they have paid them what was due to them, when the stop was made, with 6 per cent. interest from that time. The King is very much concerned, both in honour and interest, to see this done; and yet he desires you not to mis-time it, but that it may have only the second place, and that you will first settle what you intend about the supply.

His Majesty has so fully vindicated his declaration from that calumny concerning the Papists, that no reasonable scruple can be made by any good man. He has sufficiently justified it by the time it was published in, and the effects he hath had from it; and might have done it more from the agreeableness of it to his own natural disposition, which no good Englishman can wish other than it is. He loves not blood, or rigorous severities; but, where mild or gentle ways may be used by a wise Prince, he is certain to chuse them. The Church of England, and all good Protestants, have reason to rejoice in such a Head, and such a Defender. His Majesty doth declare his care and concerns for the Church, and will maintain them in all their rights and privileges equal, if not beyond any of his predecessors. He was born and bred up in it: It was that his father died for: We all know how great temptations and offers he resisted abroad, when he was in his lowest condition; and he thinks it the honour of his reign, that he hath been the restorer of the Church. It is that he will ever maintain, and hopes to leave to posterity in greater lustre, and upon surer grounds, than our ancestors ever saw it; but his Majesty is not convinced, that violent ways are the interest of religion or the Church. There is one thing more that I am commanded to speak to you of, which is the jealousy, that hath been foolishly

spread abroad, of the forces the King raised in this war; wherein the King hath opened himself freely to you, and confessed the fault on the other hand; for, if this last summer had not proved a miracle of storms and tempests, such as secured their East-India Fleet, and protected their sea-coasts from a descent, nothing but the true reason, want of money, could have justified the defect in the number of our forces. It is that his Majesty is provided for against the next spring, having given out orders for the raising of seven or eight regiments more of foot, under the command of persons of the greatest fortunes and quality; and I am earnestly to recommend to you, that, in your supplies, you will take into your consideration this necessary addition of charge.

And, after his Majesty's conclusion of his speech, let me conclude, nay, let us all conclude, with blessing God and the King: Let us bless God, that he hath given us such a King to be 'the repairer of our breaches' both in Church and State, and the 'restorer of our paths to dwell in.' That, in the midst of war and misery, which rages in our neighbour countries, 'our garners are full, and there is no complaining in our streets;' and a man can hardly know that there is a war. Let us bless God, that he hath given this King signally the hearts of his people, and most particularly of his Parliament, who, in their affection and loyalty to their Prince, have exceeded all their predecessors: A Parliament, with whom the King hath many years lived with all the caresses of a happy marriage. Has the King had a concern? You have wedded it. Has his Majesty wanted supplies? You have, readily, cheerfully, and fully, provided for them. You have relied upon the wisdom and conduct of his Majesty in all his affairs; so that you have never attempted to exceed your bounds, or to impose upon him: Whilst the King, on the other hand, hath made your counsels the foundation of all his proceedings; and hath been so tender of you, that he hath, upon his own revenue and credit, endeavoured to support even foreign wars, that he might be least uneasy to you, or burthenome to his people. And let me say, That though this marriage be according to Moses's law, where the husband can give a bill of divorce, put her away, and take another; yet, I can assure you, it is as impossible for the King to part with this Parliament, as it is for you to depart from that loyalty, affection, and dutiful behaviour, you have hitherto shewn towards him. Let us bless the King for taking away all our fears, and leaving no room for jealousies; and for those assurances



ovances and promises he hath made us. Let us bless God and the King, that our religion is safe; that the Church of England is in the care of our Prince; that Parliaments are safe; and that our properties and liberties are safe. What more hath a good Englishman to ask? But that this King may long reign, and this triple alliance of King, Parliament, and people, may never be dissolved.

I shall make no reflections on this speech, because it would lead me too far; and, besides, I imagine every disinterested reader can see the falsity of most of the things related, and the gross artifice wherewith they are vented. I shall only observe, that this speech was spoken by a Member, or rather by the Head of the Cabal, who perfectly knew the King's secret intentions. The Earl of Shaftesbury, therefore, must have had a forehead of brass to pronounce such a speech before so august an assembly: But, very likely, this was only for form's sake, and the Cabal believed themselves so secure, that the Parliament itself would not dare to seem to know their artifices. But they were mistaken, and even the House of Commons had already given some indications of vigour, before the King and Chancellor had delivered their speeches. Presently after their meeting, they loudly complained of writs issued out by the Lord Chancellor, for electing and returning of persons to sit in their House, in the room of such as were dead or removed; and, by the way, all the Members, elected by virtue of these writs, were the Chancellor's creatures. This complaint caused the King, immediately after the two speeches, to declare to the Commons, 'That he had given order to the Lord Chancellor to send out writs, for the better supply of their House, having seen precedents of it; but, if any scruple or question did arise about it, he left it to the House to debate, as soon as they could.' Accordingly, the very next day, the Commons voted those writs and returns irregular, and expelled all the Members thus elected.

There were, in this Parliament, as in most others, two parties, called the Court and Country party. This was their distinction, and it manifestly implied, that the interests of the Court were directly opposite to those of the people, as the interests of one party are usually to those of the contrary. The Court party had always prevailed, while the people were persuaded of the good intentions of the King and his Ministers: But as the King discovered himself, both by his way of living, and frequent signs of irreligion; or, by his inclination for the

Papists; or by his profusion and avidity of money; or, lastly, by his union with France, and the war with the States; his party sensibly decreased, every day, for two very natural reasons. First, because many of those Members, who, at the beginning, were of the King's party, through inclination and zeal for religion, whilst they considered him as protector of the Church of England, lost this inclination, as soon as they were convinced, that the King was far from designing the good of the Church or State. The King's protestations lost all their effect, when it was once seen, that his actions corresponded so little with his words. Secondly, for the same reason, the people, perceiving that religion and the State were in danger, chose such Representatives to fill the vacancies of the House, whose principles were directly opposite to the designs of the Court. As the vacancies, by the death of the Members, could not but be very numerous in a Parliament, which had now sat for twelve years, the Country party came, by degrees, to prevail, and the King and his Ministers no longer found it so easy to carry whatever they desired, as at the beginning of the Parliament. It is certain, so long as the people do not suspect the King of ill designs against liberty and religion, the Court party prevail in the Parliament, or rather there are not then two different parties; for, supposing the King an exact observer of the laws himself, and careful to see them punctually obeyed, there can be no difference between the two parties, but with respect to the quantity of money granted to the King: But, as the people are under obligations to the King, for the maintenance of order, equity, moderation, and justice in the Government, they are never uneasy with the power and wealth heaped on such a King; and commonly the Country party, if there is one in the Parliament, is much inferior to the King's. But the case is quite different, when the people are once prejudiced against their Sovereign, and no longer confide in his promises; for, then, the Court party is composed of men who have only their own private interest in view, and is not so numerous as that of the people, which, besides the public interest, finds likewise a private advantage in opposing the designs of the Court. In this case, the people usually chuse able Representatives, and such as are believed well affected to their country; and the intrigues of the Court are, very rarely, capable of hindering these elections. A proof of what I advance was seen in the elections of the Parliament of the 3d of November, 1640, under Charles I, wherein the Country party was

so superior to that of the Court. This proof is confirmed by the transactions of the Parliament I am now speaking of, which, for twelve years, had appeared so devoted to the King, and which changed from one extreme to another, when they had once lost their former confidence in the King and his Ministers. It is in vain to ascribe this change to the intrigues and cabals of some particular enemies of the Court; never would private persons be powerful enough to corrupt a whole Parliament, or the greater part, if their credit was not built upon the mismanagement of the King and his Ministers. As we are entering upon a new period, I believed it necessary to prepare the reader for this change, by shewing him the true cause of it.

We have seen, in the two speeches of the King and the Chancellor, what vast supplies the King demanded of his Parliament, namely, a considerable aid for the sea service; another for the land; a third to discharge some old debts; a fourth to refund the money taken out of the Exchequer, and which could not amount to less than two millions, two hundred, and fifty thousand pounds sterling, for the space of seventeen months. All this, computed, must have amounted, at least, to five millions. Tho' the Chancellor's speech made but little impression on the Commons, they would, however, shew that, in demanding a redress of grievances, as was their intention, they did not act through a spirit of passion and revenge; wherefore, though they were, by no means, convinced of the necessity or justice of the war undertaken by the King, they voted a supply of an eighteen months assessment of seventy thousand pounds per annum, which, in all, amounted to twelve hundred and sixty thousand pounds, for the King's extraordinary occasions, without specifying that it was for the support of the war; but, for fear the King should pro-rogue them, when the money-bill was passed, they resolved, that the redress of grievances should keep an even pace with it.

For this purpose, the 19th of February, the Commons presented an address to the King, in which they told him:—'That, having taken into consideration his declaration for indulgence to Dissenters, they found themselves bound in duty to inform his Majesty, that penal laws, in matters ecclesiastical, cannot be suspended, but by act of Parliament; they therefore most humbly besought his Majesty to give such directions, that no apprehensions or jealousies might remain in the hearts of his faithful subjects.' To this address the King sent the follow-

ing answer: 'That he is very much troubled, that the declaration, which he put out for ends so necessary to the quiet of this kingdom, especially in that conjuncture, should prove the cause of disquiet, and give occasion to the questioning of his power in ecclesiastics, which he finds not done in the reigns of any of his ancestors: That he never had thoughts of using it otherwise, than as it hath been intrusted in him to the peace and establishment of the Church of England, and the ease of all his subjects in general: Neither doth he pretend to suspend any laws wherein the properties, rights, or liberties of any of his subjects are concerned; nor to alter any thing in the established doctrine or discipline of the Church of England: But his only design in this was to take off the penalties inflicted by statutes upon the Dissenters, and which, he believed, when well considered of, they themselves would not wish executed according to the rigour of the law: Neither hath he done this, with any thought of avoiding or precluding the advice of his Parliament; and, if any bill shall be offered to him, which shall appear more proper to attain the aforesaid ends, and secure the peace of the Church and kingdom, when tendered in due manner to him, he will shew how readily he will concur in all ways that shall appear for the good of the kingdom.'

The Commons easily perceived the King was not inclined to desist from his declaration; wherefore, three days after, they presented another address, in which 'they thanked him for his gracious assurances and promises of maintaining the religion established, and the liberties and properties of the people: And they did not, in the least, doubt but that his Majesty had the same gracious intentions in giving satisfaction to his subjects, by his answer to their last petition and address: But that they found, that the said answer was not sufficient to clear the apprehensions, that might justly remain in the minds of his people, by his Majesty's having claimed a power to suspend penal laws in matters ecclesiastical, and which his Majesty did still seem to assert, in the said answer, to be intitled in the Crown, and never questioned in any of the reigns of his ancestors: Wherein they humbly conceived his Majesty had been much misinformed, since no such power had ever been claimed or exercised by any of his Majesty's predecessors; and, if it should be admitted, might tend to the interrupting the free course of the laws; and altering the Legislative power, which had always been acknowledged to reside in his Majesty,

Majesty, and in his two Houses of Parliament. They, therefore, with an unanimous consent, became humble suitors to his Majesty, that he would be pleased to give them a full and satisfactory answer to their said petition and address, and that his Majesty would take such effectual order, that the proceedings, in this matter, might not, for the future, be drawn into consequence or example. The King's answer to this address was, 'It is of consequence, and I will take it into consideration.'

At the time these addresses were preparing, Sir Job Charleton, Speaker of the House of Commons, being taken ill, humbly prayed his Majesty, that he might be eased of the burthen he was not able longer to sustain. Edward Seymour, so famous in the reign of William III, was, by the Court's recommendation, chosen in his room.

The King and the Cabal were extremely mistaken in imagining, that the declaration for liberty of conscience would gain the Presbyterians, in return for so great a favour. The Leaders of the Presbyterians were too wise to be taken in so palpable and dangerous a snare. It was easy for them to see, that they were only designed for instruments to advance the interests of the Romish religion. When they reflected, that this favour was received from the King, the Duke of York, and the members of the Cabal, they could not believe it flowed from a principle of religion or humanity. They saw, besides, so many extraordinary proceedings, so many invasions upon the rights of the people; the Papists indulged in their religion; the King making exorbitant demands upon his Parliament; an army incamped at the very gates of London, in the midst of winter; a war begun to destroy the only Protestant state capable of supporting religion; and Papists in the principal posts; all this sufficiently demonstrated, that the suspension of the penal laws was not for their sake: So that, instead of thanking the King for this pretended favour, Alderman Love, a city Member, and an eminent Dissenter, spoke with the greatest warmth against the declaration. This declaration for liberty of

conscience wrought a great change in the House of Commons; for that House, which had been so fiercely animated against the Presbyterians, seeing them sacrifice their own to the interest of religion and the kingdom, ordered a bill to be brought in for their ease; a bill by which all the penalties against them in the act of uniformity were removed, and nothing required, but the taking the oaths of allegiance and supremacy. This bill was read the first time on the 27th of February, and, in a few days, was completed; but, the Lords having made some amendments, the King prorogued the Parliament, before these amendments could be agreed to by the Commons.

This bill, which was readily passed by the Commons, sufficiently shewed their distrust of the Court, with regard to the declaration for liberty of conscience; since by it all pretence was taken away of confounding the Presbyterians with the other Nonconformists. So long as the Commons had not suspected the King's intention to favour the Papists, they had affected to rank all the Dissenters in one class, in order to include the Presbyterians in the statutes made against the Nonconformists in general; but, when the King was perceived to use this confusion to favour the Papists, the Commons were willing to own the several sects ought to be distinguished, and, rather than abandon religion to the intrigues and artifices of the Court and the Papists, resolved to ease the Presbyterians. In this, they discovered a true zeal for the Protestant religion in general, knowing it was not so dangerously attacked by the Presbyterians, as by the Papists. But it was not on this occasion only that they shewed their attachment to the Protestant religion; at the very time they were preparing the bill for the ease of the Presbyterians, another was brought in to injoin frequent catechising in the parochial churches, for the instruction of youth, intimating thereby, how necessary this precaution was thought, in the present juncture; but this bill, as well as the other, was rendered abortive by the prorogation of the Parliament.

[To be continued.]

*An Abstract of the Act for granting to his Majesty several Rates and Duties upon Offices and Pensions, Houses, and Windows or Lights.*

THE sum of 1s. from the 5th of April, 1758, shall be yearly paid, over and above all duties already payable, for every 20s. of the yearly value of all salaries, fees, and perquisites of all employments of profit in Great Britain, and of all

pensions and gratuities payable out of any revenue belonging to his Majesty in Great Britain, exceeding the value of 100 l. per annum. The duties on such as are payable at the Exchequer shall be deducted and stopped by the Officers thereof; those that

are

are deducted at other public offices in England shall be paid into the Exchequer, and such as are deducted in Scotland shall be paid to the Receiver-general in Edinburgh, and by him into the Exchequer at Westminster; the Officers whereof shall keep a separate and distinct account of the money retained and received by them. The profits arising from the perquisites of offices are to be computed, and pay, as they were rated to the last land tax; and to be deemed rated to the land tax, precisely, at so much as the intire sum charged exceeds the salary.

The Commissioners of the land tax, in England, Wales, and Berwick upon Tweed, shall execute so much of this act as relates to the duties upon the perquisites of offices, and meet, yearly, on or before the 3d of July, and afterwards as often as shall be necessary, for this purpose; and they shall also, if they see cause, subdivide themselves, and the other Commissioners not then present, so as three or more may be appointed for the service of each hundred, lathe, wapentake, rape, ward, or other division, as may be most convenient; but they are not thereby restrained from acting in any other part of the county or place for which they are appointed. These Commissioners, at their general meeting, or within eight days after, shall rate the amount of the duty payable on all employments of profit, in proportion to what they are rated in the last land tax; and duplicates of the said rates shall be made, one of which shall be delivered to the collectors of the present duty, with the warrant for collecting the same. Persons aggrieved by over rating may appeal to the Barons of the Exchequer, and the collectors are required to permit them to inspect the duplicates of the rates; but notice must be given, in writing, to one or more of the collectors, of their intention to appeal, and appeals, once heard and determined, shall be final. A duplicate, in parchment, of the whole sum rated in each parish, shall be delivered to the Receiver-general, and another to the Remembrancer's office, on or before the first day of Hilary term, or within 20 days after, all appeals being first determined.

This duty shall be paid, in like manner, with such allowances, and under such penalties, &c. as the land tax of this session, so far as they are not altered by the present act; but their Royal Highnesses the Princess Dowager of Wales, Prince of Wales, Duke of Cumberland, Princess Royal, and Princess Amelia, with their Officers and servants, are not chargeable with this or any other tax. The duty upon the perquisites of

any employments shall be paid where last assessed; the first half-yearly payment is to be made on or before the 10th of October, and the last, on or before the 5th of April, yearly. The Receivers-general shall, within a month after receiving the full sum charged, give the Commissioners a receipt, which shall be a full discharge for payment; the said persons, within 20 days, shall pay the monies into the Exchequer; and the collectors, keeping the money in their hands, or paying it otherwise than into the Exchequer, forfeit 40 l.

The Commissioners of the land tax in Scotland shall execute this act there, according to the Cess act of the 6th of November, 1706; the first meeting is to be at the head burghs, on the second Monday in July, every year; and all clauses, contained in former acts of Parliament of Scotland, relating to the cess, shall be in full force, as to the present supply. Clerks of the Sheriff's court shall deliver, yearly, on or before the 10th of June, to the Commissioners, lists of all offices of profit in every shire, and a duplicate thereof to the Deputy Remembrancer of the Exchequer, on the penalty of 50 l. The Commissioners, on or before the 10th of July, yearly, shall rate the annual value of all employments, and assess, in 1 s. per pound, all that exceed 100 l. per annum; and, on their neglect, such rate shall be made by the Sheriff Depute. A note of the rate, within six days after the making thereof, is to be delivered to the collector of the land tax, who is bound in 100 l. penalty for the faithful performance of his duty; and the collectors are intitled to 3 d. in the pound for their trouble. The duty shall be paid half-yearly, on or before the 10th of October and 5th of April, except in cases of appeal, and then within ten days after hearing the same, on the forfeiture of treble the value.

Appeals may be made, in behalf of the subject, or the Crown, to the Barons of the Exchequer, which are to be determined on or before the last day of Martinmas term; and notice must be given to the collector of the intention and cause of such appeals, who is to make an entry thereof; but, if an appeal is not prosecuted within due time, or if the assessment is affirmed, the appellant forfeits to the collector 20 s. The duty is to be paid where the offices are exercised; and to be raised without any other charges than as before allowed, and paid to the Receiver-general in Edinburgh, and by him into the Exchequer. If two or more offices, together exceeding 100 l. per annum, are exercised by one person, he is to pay 1 s. per pound for the same; but Officers,

or

or private men, serving in the army or navy, are exempted from paying this duty. Commissioners of the land tax, holding offices liable to be rated, shall withdraw, till the rating thereof be settled by the other Commissioners, on the penalty of 100 l. Duties on fees, salaries, &c. if not paid, may be stopped at the public offices; and a true account must be kept of the money stopped, and copies thereof given to the collectors, if required. Deputies must pay for principals, and, on non payment, are liable to distress; and a separate account is to be kept of the money paid into the Exchequer for duties on offices and pensions.

Penalties, triple values, and forfeitures in Scotland shall be levied by distress, and the distress appraised; the value whereof shall first be applied to the satisfaction of the duty or penalty, and then to the payment for the trouble of distraining, at the rate of 2 s. per pound of the penalty. The goods distrained, if not redeemed within four days, are to be sold; and the surplus, after the

abovementioned deductions, is to be returned to the owner. If no purchasers appear, the distress is to be lodged with the Sheriff Depute, or his substitute, who is accountable to the collector and constable for the penalties and fees; and 1 s. per pound is allowed to the Sheriff for his trouble and expence. The constable shall pay in the money arising by the sale of the distress within ten days, and the Sheriff within four, after the receipt thereof.

An additional duty of 1 s. shall be paid for every dwelling-house in England and Scotland; and of 6 d. for every window or light in any dwelling-house in Great Britain containing 15 windows or more; and the said duties are to be paid, as they are prescribed in the three several acts of the 20th and 21st of George II; but houses in Scotland, not having more than five windows, are exempted from this duty. The Commissioners for executing these three acts are to meet, for this purpose, on or before the 29th of July, 1758.

*An Abstract of the Act of Parliament, lately passed, for the Encouragement of Seamen employed in the Royal Navy; for establishing a regular Method for the punctual, frequent, and certain Payment of their Wages; for enabling them more easily and readily to remit the same, for the Support of their Wives and Families; and for preventing Frauds and Abuses attending such Payments.*

1. EVERY volunteer, entering his name, shall receive a certificate thereof gratis, and be intitled to wages, from the day of the date thereof, inclusive, upon his appearance on board within 14 days, if the place where he enters is not above 100 miles from the ship; 20. if above 100 miles; or 30, if above 200 miles; and shall have the usual conduct money, with two months wages advance, before the ship proceeds to sea.

2. Every supernumerary man, serving 10 days in a ship, shall be intitled to his wages and all other benefits, as if he was a part of the complement; but men, lent to other ships, shall remain intitled to their wages on the books of the ship from which they were lent, until they be regularly discharged, and in no other.

3. Every inferior Officer or seaman, turned over to another ship, that is then in, or shall come into, a British port where there is a Commissioner of the Navy, shall be paid all the wages due to him in the former ship, before the other proceeds to sea, unless the Admiralty order it otherwise, in cases of the greatest exigency only; and, in this case, he shall receive his wages, as soon as the ship shall again come into a British port where there is a Commissioner of the Navy,

4. No Officer or seaman, turned over, shall be rated in a lower degree than he was before; and he shall have an advance of two months wages, before the present ship sails, if not already received.

5. Such sums of money shall be appropriated and applied out of the supplies for any naval services, as shall be sufficient for the regular payment of all tickets made out pursuant to the act; so that, as soon as any ship, which has been in sea pay 12 months or more, shall arrive in any British port, all the wages due, except the last six months, shall be immediately paid; and the whole shall be paid within two months, at farthest, after the arrival of such ship in port to be laid up.

6. The month shall consist of 28 days.

7. Upon application by any inferior Officer or seaman in the service, who was absent when his ship was paid, or from the Captain or Commander of any ship in which they shall then serve, if it be in any British port where there is a Commissioner; the Commissioners of the Navy shall immediately send the pay-books, or pay-lists, to such Commissioner, who shall forthwith cause their wages to be paid.

8. The Captain, or Commander, shall make out a ticket, upon the death of every inferior

inferior Officer or seaman, and transmit it, by the first safe opportunity, to the Commissioners of the Navy; and payment shall be made, within a month after the receipt hereof, without fee or reward, to the executors or administrators of such Officers or seamen, or their attorney.

9. The Captain, or Commander, shall make out a ticket for every inferior Officer or seaman discharged as unserviceable, and send it in the manner mentioned in the preceding article; he shall also give such Officer or seaman a certificate of his discharge, containing an exact copy of the ticket, and a description of his person; and, upon the Commissioners being satisfied, that the ticket was made out for such person, they shall testify the same on such certificate, and immediately deliver him the ticket assigned for payment, which shall be made, at the Navy-office, without fee or reward, to him, and to no other person. If the ticket shall not have been sent to or received by the Commissioners of the Navy, the copy of the ticket on the certificate shall intitle him to the money therein appearing to be due; and, if such Officer or seaman produce his certificate to a Commissioner of the Navy residing in any British port, he, being satisfied about it, shall sign and transmit it to the Commissioners of the Navy; who, within four days after the receipt thereof, are to send a ticket, or, if such ticket has not been sent to or received by them, the said certificate, to the Commissioner at such port, who shall, hereon, cause immediate payment to be made, without fee or reward: He shall also send such Officer or seaman to the nearest hospital, to be received and victualled, from the time of his presenting such certificate, until payment is made. If any such certificate be lost or destroyed, or not presented by the person himself, or the money due on it shall not be paid before the general payment of the ship's company, the ticket shall be cancelled, and the wages payable, as if no ticket or certificate had been made out.

10. When a Captain, or Commander, shall send any inferior Officer or seaman into any hospital or sick quarters, he shall transmit with him a ticket for his wages then due; and, if he be regularly discharged from thence as unserviceable, he shall have a certificate of his discharge, with the sick ticket annexed thereto; and, if he presents the same to a Commissioner at any British port, such Commissioner, after he has signed the certificate, shall forthwith send it to the Commissioners of the Navy, who, without delay, shall transmit a proper ticket, or pay-list, to the said Commissioner, who shall cause immediate payment to be made

to such Officer or seaman, without fee or reward; who shall be maintained in such hospital, or sick quarters, from the time of his presenting the certificate and sick ticket until he receive what is due to him.

11. The payment of tickets, &c. shall not be delayed, though the muster or pay books be not regularly sent to and received by the Commissioners of the Navy; but, if any error be made in a ticket, &c. the loss shall be made good out of the wages of the Captain or Commissioner by whom they were made out.

12. As often as a ship, which is not in a port of Great Britain, or on the coast thereof, shall have 12 months wages due, the Captain, or Commander, shall cause the names of all the inferior Officers and seamen to be called over, and shall do the same at the end of every six months; and, if any of them shall then declare, or deliver in writing, the name and place of abode of his wife, father, or mother, and desire, that the whole or any part of his wages, then due, except for the last six months, should be paid to such wife, father, or mother, the Captain, or Commander, is strictly required to cause four lists to be made out of the persons desiring to make such remittances, which he shall, without delay, transmit to the Commissioners of the Navy; who, on the receipt thereof, shall immediately make out two bills for the payment of the wages so allotted by each person, one of which shall be sent to the persons specified in the lists, and the other to the receiver, collector, or clerk of the Cheque; and if the person to whom any such bill is sent shall, within six months from the date thereof, deliver the same to such receiver, &c. with a certificate that the person is the wife, father, or mother, of such Officer or seaman, signed by the minister and churchwardens, or, in Scotland, by the minister and two elders of the parish where such person was married or resides; such receiver, &c. being satisfied about the certificate, shall, without fee or reward, immediately pay the sum mentioned in the bill; and such bill, with a duplicate thereof, being produced at the Navy-office, shall forthwith be assigned for payment by the Commissioners: But, if payment of the said bill be not demanded, and a duplicate thereof, &c. be not delivered, within six months from the date thereof, it is to be cancelled, and the sum contained therein becomes payable to such inferior Officer or seaman, when the ship shall be paid.

13. The proceedings are the same, if, when wages shall be paid at the Pay-office, or any of the out-ports, any inferior Officer

or

or seaman desires to remit the whole or part of his wages to his wife, children, parents, or any other person.

14. If, upon complaint to the Commissioners appointed to manage the land tax, customs, or excise, or the Commissioners of the Navy, it appears, that any receiver, &c. hath, unnecessarily and wilfully, refused or delayed payment, or that he, or any person employed by him, hath taken any fee, reward, gratuity, discount, or deduction, on account of the payment of any such bill, they may fine such offender in any sum not exceeding 50 l.

15. The wages, pay, and allowances earned by any indentured apprentice shall, as hath been usual, be paid to his master, unless he was above 18 years of age when his indentures were executed, or shall be rated as a servant to any Officer to whom such apprenticeship is unknown.

16. Captains, or Commanders, shall send, from time to time, to the Commissioners of the Navy, complete pay-books, lists, and tickets, and also, once in two months, complete muster-books, under the penalty of forfeiting all their wages to the chest of Chatham, and of being liable to be farther punished by Court-martial, except in cases of necessity, to be made appear to the satisfaction of the Lord High Admiral, or Commissioners of the Admiralty.

17. The tickets, &c. shall be sufficient vouchers for payments thereon.

18. Captains, or Commanders, issuing other tickets than the act directs, shall pay 50 l. for every ticket, and also forfeit all their wages to the chest at Chatham.

19. No Captain, or Commander, shall be liable to any penalty for offending against the act, before June 1, 1759, unless he hath previously received this Abitraft.

20. No letters of attorney, for wages or allowances of money, shall be valid, unless therein declared to be revocable, and the same, if made by an inferior Officer or seaman then in the service, be signed before, and attested by the Commander, and one of the other signing Officers, or by a clerk of the Cheque; and, if made by a person after his discharge from the service, unless the same be signed before, and attested by the Mayor or chief Magistrate of the place where he then resides; or unless the letter, if made by an executor or administrator, be signed before, and attested by the minister and churchwardens, or, in Scotland, by the minister and two elders of the parish where he resides.

21. All letters of attorney otherwise made, and all bargains, sales, &c. concerning wa-

ges or money due to inferior Officers and seamen, shall be null and void.

22. No more than 1 s. shall be taken for the probate of any will, or letters of administration, granted to the widows, children, &c. of inferior Officers, seamen, or marines dying in the service, unless the goods and chattels are of the value of 20 l. nor more than 2 s. unless they are of the value of 40 l. nor more than 3 s. unless they are of the value of 60 l. under the penalty of 50 l. to be paid by the offender to the party aggrieved. The case is the same, as to the issuing out commissions to swear such widows, &c.

23. Whoever, willingly and knowingly, shall personate, or falsely assume the name or character of any person intitled to wages, &c. for service done in any ship of the Royal navy, or the executor, &c. of such person, or shall procure any other so to do; or shall forge, or procure to be forged, any letter of attorney, or other power; or take a false oath, or procure it to be taken, to obtain the probate of a will, or letters of administration; in order to receive any wages, &c. shall be guilty of felony, and suffer death.

24. When the pay books are closed, tickets shall be made out at the Navy-office to such seamen as have not received their wages, &c. which shall be paid, in course, once a month.

25. British Governors, Ministers, or Consuls, residing in foreign parts, or, where there are no such persons, any two British merchants, are required to provide for seafaring men and boys, subjects of Great Britain, who, by shipwreck, capture, or other unavoidable accident, shall be in those parts, or shall be discharged there as unserviceable from the Royal navy, at 6 d. per diem each, and to send them home with all convenient expedition.

26. Masters of ships shall have 6 d. per diem for each man and boy above their complement.

27. Seamen shall not be taken out of the service for any debt under 20 l.

28. But creditors may proceed to judgment and outlawry, and have an execution thereupon, except against their bodies.

29. Receivers of seamen's wages, taking more than 6 d. per pound, shall for every offence forfeit 50 l. and if the offender be a clerk, officer, or servant, belonging to the Navy, he shall lose his place, and be incapable of holding any one of profit in any such office.

30. Clerks, &c. in offices belonging to the Navy, taking fees, not allowed by the

act, for doing, any thing thereby directed, shall be liable to the same forfeitures.

31. Parts of several acts in the 9th and 10th years of William III, the 4th of Queen Anne, and two acts in the 1st year of George II, relating to seamen, are repealed.

32. This Abstract, together with the Articles of War, shall be printed, and

kept hung up in the most public place of every ship of the Royal navy; and every Captain and Commander shall cause it to be read over once in every month, after the Articles of War are read; which shall be attested by the Captain, or Commander, and signing Officers, at the foot of the muster-books.

*An Abstract of the Act to encourage the Growth and Cultivation of Madder in England, by ascertaining the Tithe thereof in that Kingdom.*

**A**LL and every person and persons, who, from and after the 1st of August 1758, shall plant or cultivate, or cause to be planted and cultivated, any madder in any parish or place in England, shall pay, or cause to be paid, to every parson, vicar, curate, or impropriator, of any such parish or place, 3 s. and no more, every year, for each acre of madder so planted and cultivated, and so proportionably for more or less ground so planted and cultivated, in lieu of all manner of tithe for madder; for the recovery of which, the parson, vicar, or impropri-

ator, shall have the usual remedy allowed by the laws of the realm. No madder shall be carried off the ground whereon it grows, before the sum or sums, herein before directed to be taken in lieu of tithes, be paid to the person or persons intitled to receive the same; but nothing in this act shall extend to charge any lands discharged by any modus decimandi, ancient composition, or other discharge of tithes by law. This act is to continue in force 14 years, and from thence to the end of the then next session of Parliament, and no longer.

*A Letter to the Rev. Thomas Birch, D. D. Secretary to the Royal Society, concerning the Number of the People of England; by the Rev. Mr. Richard Forster, Rector of Great Shefford in Berkshire. Read before the Royal Society December 22, 1757. From the Philosophical Transactions, Vol. L.*

*In Answer to Dr. Brakenridge's Letter to George-Lewis Scott, Esq; R. R. S. concerning the Number of People in England, which is insert'd in our Magazine, Vol. XIX, Page 4.*

Reverend Sir,

**S**INCE I did myself the honour of writing to you, in July, my bookseller has sent me part ii. of vol. xlix. of the Transactions; in which I find another medium advanced to determine the amount of the people in England, and this is the number of houses which pay the window-tax, and which 'amount to about 690,000, besides cottages that pay nothing.' To this is added, that, 'though the number of cottages be not accurately known, it appears, from the accounts given in, that they cannot amount to above 200,000.'

Here I cannot but express my concern, that this very ingenious Gentleman has not been a little more explicit, by informing us what these accounts are upon which he builds so positive a conclusion. The law requires no such accounts to be delivered in; and parish-officers cannot be accused of works of supererogation: Besides (which is more to the purpose) I am very certain no such accounts have been given in from this part of the world. On the other hand, in all parts of England which I have seen (and that is, I think, almost the whole) the num-

Shefford, Nov. 9, 1757.

ber of cottages greatly exceeds that of all other houses, except in the middle of towns and some villages about London. This is agreeable to the general interpretation of that sentence passed upon our original parent, that 'he should eat bread by the sweat of his brows;' which is, that the majority of his descendants should be poor labouring people. This I do not mention with design to defend the interpretation, but only to shew the general sense of mankind.

As my notion of the matter differs so widely from that of this worthy Gentleman, I did every thing in my power to check any mistake which might arise from a fondness of one's own opinion, and which, I hope, will vindicate me in the eye of every candid inquirer. In a word, I set myself to count all the houses in several contiguous parishes, and then examined how many of them paid the window-tax, or duty upon houses. And here I must observe, that, if there be any small mistake, it can hardly be supposed to be in favour of my own scheme; because I had the whole number of houses by counting as I rode along, and some might possibly



possibly be missed, though of this I took the utmost care; whereas the number of those that pay the window-tax I had from the Collectors rolls.

The following table is the fruit of my labours:

Great Shefford	—	90	—	17
Little Shefford	—	12	—	3
Welford	—	162	—	62
Chaddleshworth	—	62	—	20
Bright-Walton	—	72	—	21
Carmore	—	10	—	1
Farmborough	—	34	—	5
Fawley	—	47	—	7
East Garston	—	99	—	41
		588	—	177

Here we see, that out of 588 houses only 177 pay the window-tax. Now, if we say with the philosopher 'ex pede Herculem,' and suppose, that 200,000 taxable houses stand in the country, we shall have the following proportion, 177 : 588 :: 200,000 : 664,406, for the whole number of houses that stand in the country, commonly so called.

Again, Lamborn parish, in which is a market-town, contains 445 houses, of which 229 pay the window-tax. Now if we suppose, in like manner, 200,000 taxable houses to stand in country towns (I mean of the middling and inferior classes) we must then say 229 : 445 :: 200,000 : 388,646, the whole number of houses that stand in country towns.

The remaining 200,000 houses must be placed in cities and flourishing towns, and must have Dr. Brakenridge's proportion assigned them; for without all doubt he had some reason for pitching upon such numbers, and, as they could not be taken from country towns or villages, must be assumed from the present state of some flourishing place. Upon this supposition we must say, 690,000 : 200,000 :: 290,000 : 84,058 for the number of cottages in great towns; which, if added to the houses that pay, makes the whole number in large towns to be 374,058. These three sums added together make the total amount of houses in the nation to be

664,406  
388,646  
374,058  

---

1,427,110

The two former of these numbers should be multiplied by 5, and the latter by 6. The reason of this difference is the great quantity of servants kept in large towns.

$$1,053,102 \times 5 = 5,265,510$$

$$374,058 \times 6 = 2,244,348$$

$$7,509,858$$

By this way of proceeding it appears, that the whole number of people now alive in England is somewhat more than seven millions and an half. I would not be understood as if I meant to recommend this as exact, though I am in hopes that, upon trial, it will be found nearer the truth than any thing hitherto advanced. Neither will I lay any stress upon its approaching so near to the numbers advanced in my former letter, being sensible that all the methods I have hitherto tried are liable to very great objections. Where certainty may be arrived at by a little industry, all hypotheses should be despised and rejected.

The militia act levies 32,000 men upon the whole kingdom; and, in the west riding of Yorkshire, 1 in 45, if my intelligence is right, completed their quota. Now, if this proportion be applied to the whole nation, 32,000  $\times$  45 will give 1,440,000 for the number of balloters; and this, multiplied by 5, (which, considering the number of persons excepted, must be under the truth) will amount to 7,200,000 for the total of our people. But I dare not build any thing upon this computation, as many parts of the nation may have heavier quotas laid upon them than the west riding.

Whether the kingdom is really in a declining or increasing state is, in like manner, a problem not to be solved, I think, by mere calculation. If there happens but a small mistake in the principles, what is built thereupon will be extremely wide of the truth. If one might take the liberty to guess by appearances, I should think we are greatly increased within these forty years, or since the accession of the present Royal Family. This conjecture I found upon the great facility with which the Government raises men, compared to the violent methods made use of in King William's and Queen Anne's time. Indeed I am sensible, that, when the great ease with which the Government raises money, and the low interest it pays, have been urged in the House of Commons, as evident proofs of a flourishing trade and plenty of cash, it has constantly been answered, by a Gentleman who understands these matters better than any body else, that they are rather proofs of a want of trade, and that people do not know what to do with their money. In the same manner it may be answered, that the great facility with which the Government raises soldiers is not owing so much to the great plenty of men, as to the want of employment; which it is possible may really be the case.

But, where certainty may be had, it is trifling to talk of appearances and conjectures.

tures. For a century now past, the English way of philosophising (and all the rest of the world are come into it) is not to sit down in one's study and form an hypothesis, and then strive to wrest all nature to it; but to look abroad into the world and see how nature works, and then to build upon certain matter of fact. In compliance with this noble method I have done all in my power: I have examined the registers of several neighbouring parishes, and send you the substance of three of the most perfect ones. Indeed, I could have added several others; but, as they seem to have been now and then neglected, I did not care to trust to them. However, this I can safely deduce from them, viz. that what I have here sent will be a proper standard for these parts; and, if other Gentlemen would take the like pains (and it is next to nothing) in four or five parishes in each county, and in every great town, we might perceive, by one cast of the eye, whether our people are in an ebbing or flowing state. I have not set down the burials, as that would but have embarrassed the table; and the increase will appear very well without them. However, upon an average of all the parishes I have examined, the proportion of the burials to the baptisms is as 83 to 149,4.

	Lamborn.	Wellord.	Shefford.	Total.
From 1614 to 1623	— 327	67	69	463
1624 to 1633	— 401	62	64	527
1634 to 1643	— 391	119	86	596
1662 to 1671	— 441	146	93	680
1672 to 1681	— 380	132	108	620
1682 to 1691	— 451	201	112	764
1692 to 1701	— 366	134	88	588
1702 to 1711	— 387	137	84	608
1712 to 1721	— 422	171	97	690
1722 to 1731	— 483	156	106	745
1732 to 1741	— 578	205	128	911
1742 to 1751	— 566	253	137	956
1752 to 1756	— 349	120	84	553

This table stands in need of no remarks; it speaks loud enough of itself, that our people increase in a very rapid manner. All I shall take the liberty of observing from it is, that all the registers I have looked over seem to resent the wretched policy of King Charles II, who submitted himself and kingdom too much to a powerful neighbour; and that our civil war had no effect upon our numbers, in comparison to our foreign wars.

I trust, that the very ingenious author of the politico-arithmetical letters, I have all

along had my eye upon, will take no offence if I recommend an article or two, advanced by him, to be reconsidered; which, if pursued, might perhaps induce some small errors in government.

The first is, That all ways to increase our people would be for the public welfare; even the naturalising of foreigners; whereas, if I remember right, all political writers lay it down as a maxim, that numbers of people without employment are a burden and disease to the body politic; and, where there is full employment, there the people multiply of course. So that we should not measure the happiness of the nation by the number of mouths, but by the number of hands. Nay, if we were to import a quantity of foreigners, we must immediately re-export them, as we actually did in the case of the Palatines and Saltzburghers. Indeed, I cannot deny, but that, if the new-comers were to bring new trades with them, they would be welcome; though I apprehend it is not an easy matter to find out many new manufactures. I can at present think of nothing but the cambric business; and that, with a little encouragement, might be established, in either Scotland or Ireland, without the importation of strangers.

The next thing I propose to be ruminated is the assertion, That our commerce at sea is one cause of the decay of our sensible men; which sounds in my ear like saying, that if we had less trade we should have more people. And, if this is the purport of it, I am afraid it is a paradox, literally so called.

That emigrations to our colonies do lessen our numbers in appearance, is beyond dispute; but then it is only in appearance; for, if employment begets people, the filling our plantations must increase us beyond imagination, it having been made out, if I misremember not, that every man, rightly occupied in America, finds employment for three persons in Old England; but then care should be taken, that the planters were generally employed in raising rough materials; and that every thing imported there were manufactured by ourselves; because, if we settle colonies, and then supply them with East-India stuffs and foreign linens, it is neither better nor worse than being at a vast expence to maintain other people's poor.

I cannot conclude without begging leave to observe, that this Gentleman's doctrine is, from beginning to end, to say the best of it, ill timed. We are contending with our hereditary enemy, the most powerful Prince in the world, not for superiority, but for independence, 'pro aris & focis.'

And, at such a time as this, to be told, that we are but little better than half peopled, and the few we have dwindling away every day, is indeed very discouraging; whereas, on the contrary, I do not balance one moment to declare it, as my fixed persuasion, that we can spare 100,000 brisk young

fellows, and still be the most populous flourishing nation in Europe. I am,

Reverend Sir,  
Your affectionate brother,  
and very humble servant,  
Richard Forster.

### To the PROPRIETORS of the UNIVERSAL MAGAZINE.

GENTLEMEN,

*I have sent you an Abstract of Keyser's Account of the Funeral Honours paid to the Remains of Pope Benedict XIII, and the Proceedings of the Conclave in the Election of his Successor; which, as the same Customs have been again solemnly observed, upon the Vacancy lately occasioned by the Death of Benedict XIV, will, doubtless, be acceptable to most of your Readers. I am*

*Your's, &c. M.*

Immediately after the decease of Pope Benedict XIII, who departed this life the 21st of February, 1729-30, Cardinal Camerlengo, and the other Prelates in waiting, with a public notary, came to view the body, and take the piscatory ring from his finger, which was publicly broken, in the first meeting of the college of Cardinals. In the forenoon of the following day, his Holiness's corpse was laid on the bed whereon he expired, and persons of condition were admitted to kiss one of his feet; it had over it a coarse woollen shirt, and its upper parts were covered with a linen cloth, but, in the evening, it was removed to Sixtus IV's chapel in the Vatican, where he lay in state, till ten next morning, 'on a bed of crimson velvet, having his head incircled with a golden mitre. He was dressed in a white cassock, having over it a scarlet robe, with small buskins and gloves of the same colour, and several rings on his fingers; multitudes of people crowded here to kiss his foot, and some of them even rubbed their heads against it. Ten lighted wax tapers were placed on each side of the corpse, which, after the singing of some psalms, in the presence of eighteen Cardinals, was carried in procession to St. Peter's church, and laid in the Capello del Sacramento; in which chapel it continued three days, and all persons were permitted to kiss one of his feet, for this purpose, put a little without the iron rails; or to rub their rosaries or handkerchiefs thereon.

On the 25th of February, after sun-set, were performed the funeral solemnities, at which all the Cardinals created by him assisted; some of whom threw gold and silver medals into the inner of the three coffins wherein the corpse was inclosed. The first of these was made of cypress wood; the second of lead, upon which were embossed his Holiness's arms, name, the time of his reign, and, underneath, a Death's-head; and this coffin, being soldered up,

was put into a third, of chestnut-tree, and fastened with nails. All this was done in a part of St. Peter's church, called the Cappella del Coro; from whence the corpse was afterwards brought on a small cart into the church, and, being drawn up over the portico of the tower, was deposited in a place provided for it, and walled up with bricks; where it remained a whole year, during which time, his relations fixed upon another place for its interment.

In the interim, orders were given for erecting the Castrum Doloris or Catafalco; and the Cardinals, meeting every day, gave audience to the foreign Ambassadors, took the necessary steps for the public safety, and issued out the proper directions for holding a Conclave. On the 2d of March, the Castrum Doloris, in St. Peter's church, was completed and illuminated in a grand manner; upon which the Cardinals said masses, three days together, for the soul of the deceased Pontiff. This temporary mausoleum, from the ground to the top of the largest pyramid, placed in the center, was forty-six feet high; the place, where mass was read, being elevated with eleven steps. At each of the four corners was a curious tower, or small pyramid, terminating in the form of a tulip; and the whole was made of wood, covered with linen, on which were painted the late Pope's busto, arms, and various allegorical representations of his virtues; this Catafalco was intirely of a red colour. His Holiness, in one of the paintings, was represented as consecrating churches and altars, which was, in reality, his chief employment; for he had consecrated 380 churches, 1632 immoveable, and 630 portable altars. In a second picture, he was shewn as holding a Roman Council; a third described the canonisation of ten saints, with which he had increased the number of the celestial protectors; and a fourth exhibited to view the hospitals of St. Maria and St. Gallicano, of which last he had

had been the founder. On the middle pyramid was seen an eagle darting through the clouds towards the sun; and, to illuminate the *Castellum Doloris*, a thousand wax tapers, weighing, each of them, a pound, with twenty-four wax tapers, four pounds each, were employed; which illumination continued three days successively.

The sacred college consists of 70 Cardinals, the representatives of the 70 disciples of our Lord; six of whom are Bishops, 50 Priests, and 14 Deacons. They wear a red hat, as a token of their readiness to shed their blood, for the sake of our Saviour; they are honoured with the title of Eminence, and have, of late, assumed the title of Most eminent. The place where they meet for the election of a Pope is called a Conclave; and the Assembly itself is also so termed, on the account of the Cardinals being locked up together therein. The Vatican, a spacious and magnificent palace, where the Popes usually have their residence, has, for some time past, been always made use of for this purpose, by reason of its great extent and other conveniencies; in the consistory or royal hall whereof are erected as many deal cells as there are living Cardinals. These are all built, during the nine days employed in the celebration of the late Pope's funeral; over each of which is the arms of the Cardinal to whom it belongs; and, between the cells and the windows of the palace, is a gallery from whence the former receive their light.

Before the Cardinals enter the Conclave, none are debarred from visiting the Vatican; but the pleasure of viewing it is greatly abated by the crowds of spectators and the number of workmen, who are always carrying in materials for building; and, moreover, on the three first days, the late Pope's heirs, and all who had apartments in the Vatican, are allowed to remove their effects, who, it may be naturally supposed, make the best use of their time. It is hardly to be imagined, with what expedition each Cardinal partitions, and accommodates to his own fancy, the small spot allotted him in the Conclave; for his whole cell is no more than eighteen or twenty feet square, which is so contrived as to contain a dining-room, a bed-chamber, and a lobby for servants and conclavists; and some make two stories of it, but the stair-case, in this case, is very narrow. As no Cardinal has the liberty of chusing his cell, he is obliged to rest contented with that assigned him by lot, and it remains unoccupied, if he refuses to attend the election.

The Cardinals, whom the late Pope has advanced to that dignity, and his other de-

pendants, have dark violet-coloured hangings and furniture to their cells; but the others have green; and the former are also dressed in purple, during the continuance of the Conclave. The chapel of Sixtus IV. is fitted up for the scrutiny and adoration, wherein is a stove for burning the suffrages of voting billets; and herein they meet, to scrutinise, every morning and evening.

Every single Conclave costs the papal treasury about 200,000 scudi; nor have foreign Popish Princes any reason to desire frequent Conclaves; especially the Emperor, who never fails to send an Ambassador extraordinary, and likewise defrays the charges of the German Cardinals, who, on this occasion, retire to Rome; so that his expences, at each of the two last Conclaves, are reported to have amounted to 200,000 Rhodish guilders.

On the 5th of March, the eleventh day after the late Pope's decease, Cardinal Barberini read the mass dello Spirito Sancto, or mass of the Holy Ghost, in the chapel della Pietà, belonging to St. Peter's church; and, this being over, M. Lauredini made the usual speech to the Cardinals, wherein he exhorted them to consider the obligations they were under to chuse a worthy successor to the papal dignity. The Cardinals, upon this, went in procession to the Vatican, where the upper gallery and adjacent chambers were fitted up for holding the Conclave. The procession was led by a Master of the ceremonies, having in his hands a golden cross; then followed the Pope's band of music, singing the hymn, 'Veni, Creator Spiritus;' and, last of all, came the Cardinals two and two, their attendants, and some Switzers, at the back of each pair. Twenty-five Cardinals were present on this occasion, viz. Barberini, Ottoboni, Zondadarii, Corradini, Origo, Polignac, Belluga, Conti, Giovanni Battista Altieri, Petra, Marefeschii, Querini, Lescari, Finy, Gotti, Porzia, Caraffa, Cibo, Borghese, Ferreji, Salviani, Lorenzo Altieri, Collascola, and Banchieri.

When the papal bulle, relating to the election of a new Pope (in one of which the Cardinals are stiled *infallibiles æternæ sapientiæ Consultores*, the infallible Counsellors of eternal wisdom) were read over, and sworn to, in the chapel of Sixtus IV., some of them retired to their palaces till the evening; but, then, they must repair to the Vatican, as, at that time, the doors of the Conclave are ordered to be shut. Imperiali, a person highly esteemed and greatly beloved, on the account of his good sense and other accomplishments, would, doubtless, have been advanced to the papal chair,

chair, on this occasion, had not Bentivoglio excluded him, in the name of the Spanish Monarch, who afterwards approved of what he had done, Imperiali being considered as firmly attached to the Emperor's interest; but his serene and composed behaviour, tho' this was the third Conclave in which, after being in a fair way of obtaining the pontificate, his hopes were defeated, contributed to increase the lustre of his character.

During the whole time of the Conclave's sitting, the city abounds with pasquinades, copies of which are daily, in a secret manner, sold, in the coffee-houses, to foreigners; but they are, for the most part, wretched performances. As all magistracies now cease, many disorders and outrages are every day committed, especially in the country; and, in Rome itself, it would be imprudent in foreigners, who have no connexion with the candidates, and consequently should have nothing to fear, to be out of their lodgings, after it is dark; twenty or thirty persons being generally murdered in its streets, before the election is concluded.

The Conclave is the scene where the Cardinals principally endeavour to display their parts in artful intrigues, and many transactions pass here, which are far from shewing, that they are divinely inspired; it is notorious, that, whilst they sat to elect a Pope in 1721, their animosities ran so high, that they proceeded to blows, with their hands and feet, and threw the standishes each at the other. Davia, Albani, Pamfili, and Althan chiefly distinguished themselves in these bloody quarrels; and it is, therefore, not in the least surprising, that, among the other Officers of the Conclave, are one or two surgeons. Davia, a Bolognese, related to the renowned General Caprara, belonged to a family that was always devoted to the Austrians; but, being disappointed in his expectations, with respect to a living in the duchy of Milan, he quitted the Imperial party, and declared for Paolucci, who was on the point of carrying the election, on the very first day. Twenty-eight Cardinals entered the Conclave, and secretly concerted to chuse a Pope, before it was possible for the foreign ones, who were absent, to repair thither; upon a scrutiny previously made in the morning, it appeared, that Paolucci had nine votes; and, in the evening, seven more voted in his favour. When only two thirds of the voters present are for any candidate, the affair is determined; so that Paolucci wanted no more than three votes, which he probably would, that very night, have gained by his intrigues, if Cardinal

Althan, the Imperial Minister, had not formally excluded him, in the name of his Master; for, at every election, the Emperor, and the French and Spanish Monarchs, have a right of excepting against any person proposed for the papal dignity, provided it be done before the actual declaration of the full number of voices requisite on that occasion; and recourse is seldom had to exclusion, if an election can be prevented by caballing or intriguing methods. Cardinal Salerno, a Neapolitan, to whom the Imperial Court lay under great obligations, was Paolucci's principal friend, being, as a Jesuit, extremely desirous of having one in the papal chair who would zealously support the constitution Unigenitus; but, finding a warm opposition made against him, he suddenly disappeared, under the pretence of some indisposition.

It is a wonder, that means have never, hitherto, been discovered for limiting the duration of a Conclave, because the close confinement of the Cardinals, who commonly reside in commodious palaces, for a considerable time, must be, of course, extremely inconvenient, especially in very hot weather; such a limitation would, moreover, prevent many cabals, and supersede a great number of privileges now granted to the Conclavists, namely, two attendants on every Cardinal; a set of men that must be gratified, as they are privy to the most secret intrigues. It is evident, from the history of papal elections, that they have often had interest sufficient to place their masters in the pontifical chair; and, in the Conclave held after the death of Paul II., Nicholas Perotti, Conclavist to Cardinal Bessarion, from an excessive and unreasonable solicitude not to interrupt his master's meditations, denied access to three of the principal Cardinals, who came on purpose to declare in his favour; but this unpolite reception induced them to join the party of Sixtus IV., who was, accordingly, elected.

The provisions, daily brought to the Conclave, are liable to be searched by the Governor thereof; but, though he is, indeed, present, when his servants open the baskets and boxes, after a superficial inspection, they are covered again, with a respectful bow. None are debarred from access to a Cardinal, or any of his attendants, in the Conclave, provided every thing be spoken in Italian or Latin, with an audible voice, and before some of the guard. The Cardinals, at their entrance into this place, do not make a splendid appearance; there is nothing extraordinary in ten or twelve coaches, and their servants have plain and decent liveries. Those who follow

follow them into the anti-chamber are regaled with iced cream, lemonade, and other refreshments; for the Governor of the Conclave keeps a public table for both natives and foreigners, the expences of which amount to twenty or thirty thousand scudi; but this is usually made up to him, in beneficial perquisites.

## GRANTS for the Year 1758.

	l.	s.	d.
Dec. 8, 1757. <b>F</b> OR 60,000 seamen, at 4l. per man per month, for 13 months, including the ordnance for sea service —	3,120,000	0	0
Dec. 15. For 53,777 effective men for guards and garrisons in Great Britain, Guernsey, and Jersey —	1,253,368	18	6
For the pay of the general and staff Officers, and Officers of the hospitals for the land forces —	37,452	3	4
For the forces and garrisons in the Plantations and Gibraltar, and for provisions for the garrisons in Nova Scotia, Newfoundland, Gibraltar, and Providence —	623,704	0	2
For defraying the charge of four regiments of foot, on the Irish establishment, serving in North America and the East-Indies —	43,968	4	2
Dec. 20. For the office of Ordnance for land service —	181,505	10	0
For defraying the exceedings of the office of Ordnance for land service for 1757, not provided for —	210,301	17	3
For making good the like sum issued by his Majesty, in pursuance of the addresses of the House —	31,000	0	0
Jan. 23, 1758. Upon account, for enabling his Majesty to subsist and keep together the army formed last year in his electoral dominions, and now actually employed in concert with the King of Prussia —	100,000	0	0
For the ordinary of the navy, including half-pay to the Officers —	224,421	5	8
For carrying on the works of the hospital for sick and wounded seamen, building at Hasler near Gosport —	10,000	0	0
For carrying on the works of the hospital for sick and wounded seamen building near Plymouth —	10,000	0	0
Upon account, for the support of Greenwich hospital —	10,000	0	0
Jan. 31. Upon account, for the reduced Officers of his Majesty's land forces and marines —	35,602	0	0
For allowances to the Officers and private Gentlemen of the two troops of horse-guards, and regiment of horse, reduced, and to the superannuated Gentlemen of the four troops of horse-guards —	3,098	17	11
For paying pensions to the widows of such reduced 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 the 25th of December, 1716 —	2,226	0	0
Feb. 6. For buildings, rebuildings, and repairs of his Majesty's ships —	100,000	0	0
Feb. 23. For defraying the charge of 2120 horse, and 9900 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 Dec. 25, 1757, to Feb. 22, 1758 —	38,360	19	10½
March 7. For enabling the Governors of the Foundling Hospital to receive all children, under a certain age, brought to the said hospital, before Jan. 1, 1759 —	40,000	0	0
March 13. For discharging the debt of the navy —	300,000	0	0
March 21. For making good the deficiency of the grants for 1757 For 2120 horse, and 9900 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. 23, 1758, to the 23d of April following —	284,802	1	0½
Upon account, for the out-pensioners of Chelsea hospital —	38,360	19	10½
April 6. For discharging the like sum raised in pursuance of an act made last session, and to be charged upon the first supplies to be granted in this —	26,000	0	0
Upon account, for supporting Nova Scotia —	800,000	0	0
	9,902	5	0

Carried over 7,634,975 2 10½  
Brought

	Brought over	l.	s.	d.
Upon account, for supporting Nova Scotia in 1756, not provided for	7,634,075	2	10	
For the charges of the civil establishment of Georgia, &c. from June 24, 1757, to June 24, 1758	6,626	9	9	
April 20. For enabling his Majesty to make good his engagements with the King of Prussia, pursuant to the late convention	3,557	10	0	
For 38,000 men of the troops of Hanover, Wolfenbuttle, Saxe Gotha, and the Count of Buckeburg, with the general and staff Officers, actually employed in concert with the King of Prussia, from Nov. 28, 1757, to Dec. 24, 1758	670,000	0	0	
For the train of artillery of the troops of ditto, and all other extraordinary expences, from Nov. 28, 1757, to Dec. 24, 1758	463,084	6	10	
For defraying the extraordinary expences of his Majesty's land forces, and other services incurred in 1757, not provided for	386,915	13	2	
For discharging what remains to be paid for 2120 horse, and 9900 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 Dec. 25, 1757, to Dec. 24, 1758	145,454	15	0	
For the rebuilding of London-bridge	165,175	4	10	
May 2. Upon account, for defraying the charge of pay and cloathing of the militia for 1758, and the expences thereby incurred in 1757	15,000	0	0	
May 4. For carrying on the works for fortifying and securing the harbour of Milford	100,000	0	0	
June 1. For reimbursing to the province of Massachusetts Bay their expences in furnishing provisions and stores to the troops they raised for the campaign in 1756	10,000	0	0	
For reimbursing to the colony of Connecticut their expences in furnishing provisions and stores to the troops they raised for the campaign in 1756	27,380	19	11	
For repairing the parish church of St. Margaret Westminster	13,736	17	7	
June 8. For enabling his Majesty to defray any extraordinary expences of the war incurred, or to be incurred in the present year	4,000	0	0	
June 10. Upon account, for enabling the East-India Company to defray the expence of a military force in their settlements, in lieu of the battalion of his Majesty's forces withdrawn from thence	800,000	0	0	
For supporting the British forts and settlements on the coast of Africa	20,000	0	0	
	10,000	0	0	
Sum total of supplies granted in 1758	10,475,007	0	1	
Total of the Grants in 1757	8,350,325	1	3	
So that those of 1758 exceed the last by	2,124,681	18	10	
N. B. The Grants in 1756 amounted to	7,229,117	14	6	
And those in 1755 to	4,073,779	11	6	

*An Account of the late successful Expedition against St. Malo's, together with a geographical Description of the Place.*

*Illustrated with a new and accurate Plan of this City and its Fortifications, neatly engraved.*

As the objects of this expedition were of the last importance, the force employed in it was wisely adapted to answer the end proposed, which consisted of two powerful fleets, and a numerous body of regular troops. Lord Anson and Sir Edward Hawke had, under their command, the following ships: The Royal George, of 110 guns; the Duke, Neptune, Ramillies, and Barfleur, each of 90; the Union and New-ark, each of 80; the Magnanime, Norfolk, Alside, and Chichester, each of 74; the

Duke of Aquitaine, Fogueux, and Intrepid, each of 64; the Achilles and Dunkirk, each of 60; the Norwich, of 50; the Southampton, Astor, and Coventry, each of 36; and the Tartar and Leostoff, each of 20 guns. Commodore Howe's Squadron was composed of the Essex, of 70 guns; the Rochester, Deptford, and Portland, each of 50; the Pallas, Brilliant, Richmond, and Active, each of 36; the Maidstone, Flamborough, Rose, and Success, each of 20; the Saltash, Swallow, Diligence, Speedwell, and









nd the Pluto, Salamander, and Granado reships, each of 16; the Cormorant, of 4; 10 cutters, each of 10 guns; besides 100 transports, 20 tenders, and 10 store-ships. There were on board the fleet 16 regiments, 9 troops of light horse, and above 6000 marines. Both the fleets set sail, for the coast of France, on the 1st of June, and we have since received the following accounts.

Whitehall, June 10. Late on Thursday night, Lieutenant Dishington, of the Tartar cutter, arrived with letters from his Grace the Duke of Marlborough, and the Honourable Captain Howe, dated in Cancalle-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 opposed the landing, which Mr. Howe soon silenced with his ships, and the resistance the grenadiers found from the peasants was too trifling to be mentioned. The first landing consisted of as many of the foot guards as could be disembarked, with Major-general Dury; the grenadiers of the army with Major-general Moflyn; the whole commanded by Lord George Sackville. The troops behaved with the utmost regularity, and the remainder are disembarking as fast as possible.

Whitehall, June 17. Late on Thursday night arrived Captain Fraine of the Speedwell sloop, with letters from the Duke of Marlborough, dated at Cancalle 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. Malo's; 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 Cancalle. Commodore Howe had made so good a disposition of the boats and transports, that four brigades, and ten companies of grenadiers, were re-embarked 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.

A Letter from an Officer on board the Effex, Commodore Howe's Ship: Be-

ing a Journal from the Day our Troops landed at Cancalle-bay, to the Time of their re-embarking.

Monday, June 5, at day-break, we weighed and stood along shore from Cape Frehel towards Cancalle-bay, to the eastward of St. Malo's; a moderate breeze of wind off shore, and fine weather. At six we saw cattle grazing near the shore, which shewed either a great neglect in the enemy, or that they did not expect us thereabouts. About eleven o'clock the Duke of Marlborough, Commodore Howe, Colonel Watson, Quarter-master-general, and Thierry the pilot, went in the Grace armed cutter to reconnoitre the landing-place in the bay. About noon two shot were fired from a small battery in the bay at the cutter: About one, the Duke, &c. returned on board. A regiment of foot and two troops of horse appeared on the hills, and retired. The Swallow sloop, standing in shore, was fired at from two batteries, but without doing her any damage. At two o'clock we anchored in Cancalle-bay with the fleet, and immediately made the signal for all ships, having flat bottomed boats, to hoist them out. As soon as that was done, the grenadier companies of eleven regiments were embarked in them, and rendezvoused along-side the Effex. About six o'clock Commodore Howe hoisted his broad pendant on board the Success, of 22 guns, and went in her, the wind at N. E. towards the landing-place at the village of Cancalle, where was a battery of two 24 pounders and one 12 pounder, which began to play on the Success soon after seven, but without any return till the Success was run a-ground in a most advantageous situation for silencing the battery, which they, with the assistance of the Rose, Flamborough, and Diligence sloop (who all stood towards the battery till they grounded) effectually did, and cleared the village near it. The Success lost three men. In the mean time, the flat-bottomed boats with the grenadiers, and the transports, having the three battalions of guards on board, stood towards the shore, under the command of Lord George Sackville and General Dury; and about eight o'clock landed, under cover of the frigates, on the beach close to the village, which consists of about 40 houses, at the foot of a steep hill; from the top of which about one hundred of the enemy fired once on our troops, but without doing any execution, and immediately ran away on the appearance of King'sley's grenadiers. Until eleven o'clock the boats were employed landing the troops, when most of them grounded, and remained a ground till three next morning. The

Q q

troops

troops remained under arms on the beach during the night, except a few parties posted on the top of the hill.

' Tuesday the 6th: By noon this day the whole infantry, with ten field-pieces, were landed, and encamped on the hill near a windmill, at half a mile distance from that part of the village on the hill. The horse ships were ordered to lie on shore to land the light horse and artillery stores, which took up the remainder of this and all the following day.

' Wednesday the 7th, a French Officer who had been reconnoitring, in endeavouring to escape from a party of Kingsley's grenadiers, was by them shot, with his servant, and both horses, in the upper village. About a hundred prisoners were taken within these two days, most of them peasants, but very few soldiers. Three ships and an armed cutter were sent to cruise before the port of St. Malo. Part of the army marched at day-light towards St. Malo's, and encamped at about the distance of six miles from Cancalle. About ten a second part marched and encamped at about two miles from Cancalle, leaving in their old camp three regiments, one of which (the Welch fuzikers) was to follow with part of the train of artillery. About eleven at night we saw from our ships a great fire at a distance over the land; and the next morning,

' Thursday the 8th, we heard the report of guns from day-break till five o'clock; and in the afternoon the reports of some guns were heard. We learnt this afternoon that the fire we saw last night was at St. Servan, under the cannon of St. Malo's, where about 70 sail of ships, (exclusive, we presume, of the small craft) several of them privateers, and all their storehouses, were burnt by part of the light-horse, supported by a brigade of foot. The guns we heard were fired from St. Malo's on different parties of our troops who were reconnoitring; but during the night, whilst the troops were setting fire to the ships and storehouses, not a single shot was fired from the town, although our men were frequently within almost pistol-shot. It is probable they were afraid the army would have set fire to the whole town of St. Servan (which is large) had they fired on them.

' Friday the 9th, we sailed with the Portland, Success, two sloops, three bomb-ketches, one fireship, and all the ordnance ships, towards St. Malo's. About three in the afternoon, it being calm, and the

wind against us, we were obliged to anchor about three leagues from Point Roteauneuf. Soon after the Commodore went in the barge, with two flat-bottomed boats loaded with bread for the army (who were in great want) to the fort called Roteauneuf, mounting nine very heavy guns, which our troops had taken possession of that morning without any loss; and returned at midnight. The next morning.

' Saturday the 10th, we returned with the Portland, artillery ships, &c. to Cancalle-bay: The army, after summoning St. Malo's to surrender, being obliged to retire to Cancalle, on intelligence of a much superior force marching against them, and the town too strong to be taken without heavy cannon or mortars; the garrison having been reinforced at one time since our arrival with three regiments, and at another with 500 men. Nor could our army prevent further succours from being thrown in, as the town stands on a peninsula, and they only masters of that part of the isthmus without the walls.

' Sunday the 11th, all the light-horse, artillery-horses, baggage, &c. were embarked in the transports.

' And, on Monday the 12th, all the infantry embarked; none of the enemy ever appearing to molest them in their retreat.'

St. Malo's is one of the principal towns and ports of the Upper Bretagne, situated on the island of Aaron, and joined to the continent by a long causey, in breadth about 30 fathoms; it stands on a rock, on the northern coast, three leagues north-west from Dol, 12 from Rennes, 30 north from Nantz, and about 60 west from Paris. This city is defended by a strong castle, flanked with large towers; it is likewise inviolated with walls and deep ditches; and it is never without a sufficient garrison. It is, moreover, towards the sea, secured by a shoal of sand that surrounds it, and several rocks and small islands, which render it difficult to enter the harbour; so that it is accounted one of the keys of the kingdom. As, at low ebb, the port is left almost dry, it is very convenient for the building or repairing of ships; and it is also very considerable for its commerce and strength, and the skill of its inhabitants in maritime affairs; on which accounts, great numbers of privateers are, in time of war, fitted out from hence, that greatly interrupt the trade and navigation of these parts. For a farther account of St. Malo's, see our Magazine, Vol. XVIII, Page 201.

\* \* In the Universal Magazine for May 1756, was published a new and accurate Map of the Sea Coast of England and France, bordering on the British Channel, neatly coloured.

*The BRITISH Muse, containing original Poems, Songs, &c.*

*The BACCHANALIAN.*

While I quaff the ro-sy wine, with en-li-ven'd  
 wit I shine, with en-li-ven'd wit I shine; Sing-ing  
 then the mu--ses praise, dou-ble fire in--spires my  
 la--  
 ys, dou-ble fire in--spires my lays.

2.  
 While I quaff the rosy wine,  
 I feel, I feel the pow'r divine  
 Free me from all sorrow's sway;  
 I puff, like winds, my care away.

3.  
 While I quaff the rosy wine,  
 All my faculties refine;  
 My temper grows serene and fair,  
 And like the summer evening's air,

4.  
 While I quaff the rosy wine,  
 Crowns of od'rous flow'rs I twine;  
 Singing, to th' echoing grove,  
 The pleasures of that life I love.

5.  
 While I quaff the rosy wine,  
 To soft passions I incline;  
 My mistress then my song employs,  
 And all love's pleasing, painful joys.

6. Whi

6.

While I quaff the rosy wine,  
Every delight is mine;  
Youth does again my veins inspire,  
I lead the dance and join the choir.

7.

While I quaff the rosy wine,  
I its force to reason join;  
And feel my breast against that fall,  
That common fate, that waits us all.

## A New COUNTRY DANCE.

### The HESSIAN Dance.



First man turn the second woman round by the right hand  $\equiv$ ; first woman the same with the second man  $\equiv$ ; four hands across and back again  $\equiv$ ; first couple turn right hands and cast off  $\equiv$ ; turn both hands and balance  $\equiv$

### To MARINDA at Parting.

**T**HINK it not strange that I profess a love  
To one so finish'd, and so form'd to move:  
In my fond heart a tender friendship grew,  
E're yet I could your pleasing image view;  
The deep impression in my soul was made,  
When first I listen'd in the jess'mine shade;  
I mark'd the graceful music of your tongue,  
And on your words my whole attention hung;  
So ripe a judgment, such a flow of wit,  
So much discretion for commanding it,  
In one so young, till now, I never knew;  
What praise, what honour to such worth is due!  
Each flying hour does unknown charms unbind,  
And open more the beauties of your mind;  
Your conversation gives a solid joy,  
Which absence will too cruelly destroy;  
For scenes of happiness are always short,  
And we in vain the fleeting pleasures court.  
Since adverse fortune hurries you away,  
And I in vain must wish you longer stay,  
Allow me this my new distress to paint,  
Nor be offended at the kind complaint:  
Why, O ye powers that govern human thought,  
Was dear Marinda to my knowledge brought!  
Or, when disclos'd, why must I lose your sight,  
O transient pleasures! O too short delight!  
Alas! how quick the joyous moments pass,  
While those of sorrow clog the heavy glass.  
But, since we can't reverse the will of fate,  
Nor give our woes, nor give our joys a date,  
I will at least suspend my present care,  
And for your safety offer up a pray'r:

May friendly angels their soft wings display,  
And be your guard in ev'ry dang'rous way;  
May all your future life be blest'd with peace,  
And ev'ry day the springs of joy increase;  
In ev'ry state may you most happy be,  
And, though far distant, often think on me.

M. M.—*ß—w R.*

### The FIR and the BRAMBLE.

A Fable from ANIANUS.

**H**UMILITY, in ev'ry station,  
Best shews a virtuous inclination;  
And, where we can contentment find,  
No fears, or cares, disturb the mind:  
While pride, with greatness, insecure,  
The frowns of Fortune must endure;  
And, after all the strut of grandeur,  
Shall sink as objects fit for slander.

A Fir, who saw his head arise  
Above the wood, and reach the skies;  
So eminently fair and tall,  
As to outvie its neighbours all;  
With pride elate, and ostentation,  
Look'd round about with indignation.  
"Shall I, says he, whose noble form  
Defies the rushing northern storm,  
And, in my root, am firmly fix'd,  
With such a train as these be mix'd?  
Shall I, who almost touch the stars,  
One common fate enjoy with theirs?  
'Tis I who stately maids provide,  
And furnish all the navy's pride;

Who

Who ornament the noblest rooms,  
And from my body breathe perfumes;  
At least, I bleed from ev'ry pore  
What ne'er was found on Indian shore;  
My very sweat is turpentine,  
And rosin is a child of mine;  
Nor could fair trade and commerce flourish,  
Without the pitch and tar I nourish.  
Why then should I be poorly seated  
Where such mean folks are situated?"

"Friend, says a Bramble at his feet,  
Why sure you do not reason meet;  
For why should Gentlemen be jealous  
Of such as we poor paltry fellows?  
For instance, me, who creep along,  
The meanest of the sylvan throng,  
Who have no beauteous form to show;  
And boast no harvest but the snow:  
Yet, when the winds your boughs assail,  
I safely bend before the gale;  
And, as I hear it loud and louder,  
I envy not that you are prouder;  
Indeed, I pity your ambition,  
And am content with my condition."

As thus they held this little stir,  
A woodman came and ey'd the Fir;  
Safe was the Bramble, while the tree  
Was fell'd in all its vanity:  
And, as the axe made the last wound,  
He groan'd these words upon the ground;  
"Fool that I was, to cast the glance,  
Of ill-tim'd pride and arrogance,  
On the poor thorn that humbly grew,  
Nor none of my ambition knew!  
Too late I find the vain and great  
Are often made the sport of fate;  
And, as they seem to tow'r the higher,  
The greater danger is the nigher."

#### A Description of LONDON.

1.  
**H**OUSES, churches, mix'd together,  
Streets unpleasant in all weather;  
Prisons, palaces, contiguous,  
Gates, a bridge, the Thames irraguous.

2.  
Gaudy things enough to tempt ye,  
Showy outides, insides empty:  
Bubbles, trades, mechanic arts,  
Coaches, wheelbarrows, and carts.

3.  
Warrants, bailiffs, bills unpaid,  
Lords of laundresses afraid;  
Rogues that nightly rob and shoot men,  
Hangmen, aldermen, and footmen.

4.  
Lawyers, poets, priests, physicians,  
Noble, simple, all conditions;  
Worth beneath a threadbare cover,  
Villainy bedawb'd all over.

5.  
Women, black, red, fair, and grey,  
Prudes, and such as never pray;

Handsome, ugly, noisy, still,  
Some that will not—more that will.

6.

Many a beau without a shilling,  
Many a widow not unwilling;  
Many a bargain, if you strike it;  
This is London!—How d'ye like it?

J. Bannan.

#### On the Death of the Right Hon. the Countess of Shaftsbury.

**W**HY o'er my soul impends this deadly  
dew?

That matchless Shaftsbury's no more—'tis true.  
And weeping orphans shall in anguish find  
So much perfection's not on earth behind.  
Would friendship wish for an immortal bliss  
In the rough tumults of a world like this?  
Or grieve the recompence too soon the found  
Of days that virtue and religion crown'd?  
Yet—can philosophy the seas assuage,  
Or calm the tempest in its madden'd rage?  
From recent wounds the quick sensation take,  
Or bid the tortur'd wretch forbear to speak?  
Though, in the mansions of eternal rest,  
We know thy soul's superlatively blest;  
Yet to the world thy goodness was so dear,  
Relenting nature still must wish you here;  
Ev'n I this melting weakness must confess,  
Whose tears my sorrow more than words express;  
I join the weeping melancholy train,  
That mourn the kindest of her sex in vain.

St. James's Park,

J. C. Pilkington,

June 21, 1758.

#### A RIDDLE.

**U**PON a bed of humble clay,  
In all her garments loose,  
A prostitute my mother lay  
To ev'ry comer's use:  
Till one gallant, in heat of love,  
His own peculiar made her,  
And to a region far above,  
And softer beds, convey'd her.  
But, in his absence to his place,  
His rougher rival came,  
And, with a cold, constrain'd embrace,  
Begot me on the dame.  
I then appear'd to public view,  
A creature wond'rous bright;  
But shortly perishable too,  
Inconstant, nice, and light.  
On feathers, not together fast,  
I wildly flew about,  
And from my father's country pass'd,  
To find my mother out:  
Where her gallant, of her beguill'd,  
With me enamour'd grew;  
And I, that was my mother's child,  
Brought forth my mother too.

#### A Cure for the Bite of a Viper.

**A** Man, falling asleep after mowing in  
the garden, had his breast stung by an

adder. Waked by the pain of the wound,  
he shook off the adder from his shirt, and  
immedi-

immediately applied to the Lady of the house. She ordered a young pigeon, with its anus close to the wound, to be applied. The pigeon (whose reciprocal contraction and dilatation in those parts is well known) soon swelled, sickened, and died. A second pigeon was administered to the place infect-

ed, in like manner, and kept close to the breast for some time, till it grew faint and could draw no more. The man was intirely cured; and the second pigeon was found dead the next morning. Borlase's Nat. Hist. of Cornwall.

*The MONITOR. Number CL.*

*Æquam memento Rebus in arduis  
Servare Mentem, non secus in bonis  
Ab insolenti temperatam  
Lætitia.*

H. O. R.

To the MONITOR.

SIR,

A Propensity to despair, upon the ill success of any political scheme, and to be elated, upon any favourable change in the posture of affairs, is the distinguishing characteristic of a weak, degenerate, and dastardly nation. The contrary qualities are the surest prognostics of a brave and flourishing people. Let me explain and illustrate these positions by the conduct and example of two famous republics.

As soon as the Romans had received advice of the battle of Cannæ, the most signal overthrow they ever sustained, instead of humbly suing to the conqueror for peace, we are told, that they did not even mention, or think of peace; nay, with such heroic magnanimity were those godlike spirits inspired, that they all went, in a body, to meet the unhappy Consul, under whose auspices the battle had been fought, and to return him thanks for not having despaired of the commonwealth. Some time after, when the victorious Hannibal was advanced within four miles of the city, at a crisis when other states would either have opened their gates to the conqueror, or have abandoned themselves to all the littleness of despair, they not only made the necessary dispositions for a vigorous defence, but even detached a large body of troops for the security of Spain. This Livy very justly calls a remarkable event; but the following, which he styles a trifling incident, and which might, perhaps, appear so to a Roman, is, I think, declarative of the most undaunted intrepidity. The very lands, in which Hannibal was incamped, were, under those circumstances, exposed to sale, and sold at as high a price, as they were ever known to do. Can we wonder, that a nation, which was capable of exerting such prodigious efforts of heroic bravery in the most critical conjunctures; who could display such confidence in the hour of danger, and upon the brink of ruin; should grasp

at and acquire universal empire!—The contrary fact would be more a matter of astonishment.

Their behaviour and deportment, in the most prosperous periods, were equally great and laudable. They never shewed any marks of self-prefumption or conceit, after the most signal victories; they did not, upon any flow of good fortune, grow insolent, dogmatical, or imperious; but always retained that evenness and dignity of temper, which superior sense and capacity can alone inspire.

Antiochus, before he hazarded a battle, sent Ambassadors to Scipio, desiring a treaty: Scipio, like one who had the honour and interest of his country at heart, insisted upon the following conditions: That he should return with his army into Syria, and leave the decision of other matters to the Romans. Antiochus, thinking these propositions unreasonable, hazarded an engagement, but was routed; whereupon he sent Ambassadors a second time to Scipio, with instructions to accept of whatsoever terms the conqueror should prescribe. Scipio sent him the very same propositions which he had offered before the engagement, and told him, 'Quod Romani, si vincuntur, non minuuntur animis, nec, si vincunt, inolescere solent:' That the Romans were never dispirited by ill fortune, nor elated by good.

The conduct of the Carthaginians was diametrically opposite to that of the Romans, both in times of prosperity and distress. Livy observes, upon the circumstance just now mentioned, of the Roman people returning thanks to their Consul for not having despaired of the commonwealth, That, if he had been a Carthaginian Commander, and had suffered the like defeat, the most severe punishment, that rage and cruelty could invent, would have been inflicted upon him. What an unworthy return did they make Hannibal for all his past services! As soon as he had fled to Antiochus (which step he took merely to avoid

being delivered up into the hands of his ungrateful countrymen) they confiscated his goods, demolished his house, and sentenced him to perpetual banishment.

After the battle of Zama, which was not more decisive, with respect to them, than that of Cannæ was to the Romans, instead of taking the necessary measures to stop the progress of the enemy, and putting Carthage in a posture of defence, they immediately abandoned themselves to despair: So far were they from imitating the conduct of their rivals, in not mentioning peace, that all their hopes of safety were founded upon it; and, though victory, by the valour and conduct of their General, was become so familiar to them, that she seemed to have made Carthage the place of her abode, yet, as soon as she had once declared in favour of the enemy, they grew timid, abject, irresolute, and despondent.

Which of these two states Great Britain has of late years most closely imitated, it were perhaps unpleasing and impolitic to determine. This however must be acknowledged, that our behaviour and disposition, since the commencement of the war, has been such as cannot, I think, intitle us to the character of a steady, firm, and sensible nation. A little more than a twelvemonth ago, nothing less than ruin and beggary were the objects of our apprehensions and fears: If we received advice of any military preparations that the French were then making, our imaginations immediately magnified them into formidable armaments, such as, considering our animosities and dissensions, it was impossible to resist or repel; our wealth, our power, our fleets and armies, were not allowed sufficient to divert the gathering storm: If the French had landed upon our coast, our fate was determined; and that ancient nation, which all the powers of earth united have not hitherto been able to shake or alarm, was to become an easy prey to Gallic tyranny and usurpation.

To a diligent and attentive observer of the present temper of the nation, we shall seem, I fear, to be running into the contrary extreme. Our hopes are so inflamed by some advantages gained over the French in the Mediterranean, and upon their coast in the ocean, that we seem to think ourselves out of the reach of distress or defeat.

Our present plan of politics is unquestionably prudent and rational; nor do I doubt in the least but that our operations will be more prosperous and spirited, in the ensuing campaign, than they have hitherto been. But yet these considerations ought not to render us too presumptuous and confident.

No schemes, however wisely concerted, can insure to us success and victory. Let our hopes be proportioned to the practicability of our enterprises, and to the capacity of the enemy to counteract and defeat them. But let us not, because our affairs wear a more auspicious aspect than they have lately done, conclude that we are invincible and omnipotent. The French may have resources, which we are not aware of; they may find, as they often have done, a useful and seasonable ally in a neighbouring power; their credit may not be so low as we imagine, nor their finances so much exhausted; we know what amazing efforts they exerted in the reign of Lewis the Fourteenth; after a series of calamities and defeats, and when all Europe thought they were irredeemably ruined, they found means to conclude a peace much to their own advantage.

It will be said, perhaps, that, when a nation is in such a presumptuous disposition as above described, they ought to be encouraged in it; that it is by no means consistent with sound policy to damp their hopes, or to start any difficulties which may tend to lessen the opinion which the people entertain of their own strength and power.

This principle, however just in itself, is often pushed to an unwarrantable length. I will allow that any unfavourable representation of the state of a kingdom, or of the manners of its inhabitants (such as we have lately seen) is not likely to produce any good effect, or reinfuse a spirit of valour into a degenerate nation: But this is no argument against an attempt to moderate the confidence of a presumptuous nation, and instil into them just notions both of their own strength and that of the enemy.

And I am convinced, by the measures now taken by those in the direction of public affairs, that their conduct is regulated in such a manner, as, on the one part, to inspire the nation with courage to despise the adversities to which they have been exposed by a series of misfortunes, and with a resolution to seek for safety, not under the favour, but in the reduction of the power of our enemies; so, on the other part, to convince them, that the defeat of the French is not to be accomplished by a contempt of their strength, nor without a vigorous and prudent exertion of that force, for which we are indebted to nature and Providence.

The repeated defeats of our forces in America; the misfortunes which followed the retreat of our fleet, before the Gallic flag, off of Mahon, the miserable situation to which our German friends were reduced by the victorious sword of France; the dejection and disquietudes artfully kept up, under



der a pusillanimous administration, by threats of an invasion, and the stale trick of sowing discontent and divisions, and by fomenting rebellions in these kingdoms; and by the utmost efforts of a faction, which had rather perish under the ruins of their country, than lose their power at the helm of state; would necessarily raise apprehensions and fears for the public safety, and create an anxiety for their liberty and property in every breast, that had no power to remove the cause of their misfortunes and dangers; but they were so far from driving us to despair, that, at the time the enemy hoped to have swallowed us up, our strength was exerted in such a manner as to counteract and defeat our enemies: Their naval power is blocked up in the Mediterranean; their American supplies are cut off, wasted, and destroyed; their navigation and commerce reduced to the last extremity; their credit blasted, and their sinews of war disabled: They are brought into a more deplorable condition than those they invaded and plundered, without mercy, in Germany; and are sinking under the apprehensions of the fatal consequences of an invasion from an island united in one common interest, in whose divisions they were wont to place their security, and taught, by the ruinous measures for the course of more than half a century, that the way to peace, safety, ease, contentment, and unanimity at home, and to conquer our enemies effectually, is not to consume the riches of the nation in an useless standing army and mercenary allies; nor in a numerous navy to defend our own coasts against the terrors of an invasion by a fleet of unarmed flat-bottomed boats; nor yet to harbour vain imaginations of the poverty, weakness, or dejection of our enemies; but to exert the natural strength of our nation, in the way which our own situation and interest require; to transfer the seat of war into our enemy's bosom; to maintain a superiority at sea; and to risk

no advantage for want of diligence, inspection, strength, and courage. If, after this, we should be defeated, let us not despair; let us receive those, who shall be defeated honourably, with those marks of distinction which the Romans paid to their Generals in the like circumstances; and let their disaster spur us on to revenge, and not to accept of a dishonourable peace. If, on the contrary, our fleets and armies shall return adorned with laurels, let not presumption of our strength expose us to the future efforts and stratagems of our enemies. They that hope to reap the advantages of a victory, must pursue the enemy till they put it out of his power to rally; and the Councils, which hope to maintain the superiority of their arms, by sea or land, must be steady and watchful, and inclining rather to fear than presumption.

Therefore, I cannot conclude better than in the words of Machiavel: — 'We may observe, says that acute and convincing reasoner, that great men are never discomposed: Let Fortune vary as she pleases, let her sometimes elevate them to the highest stations, at other times depress them to the lowest ebb of misery, they are always in the same temperament of mind; so firm and quiet, that every man may see it is not in the power of Fortune to disturb them; whereas pusillanimous and low-spirited persons, intoxicated with their good fortune, and ascribing all to their own wisdom and conduct, render themselves odious and intolerable to all that are about them; their arrogance and presumption expose them to many revolutions, which, coming upon them on a sudden, do so dismay and terrify them, that they run into the other extreme, and become as abject and vile. This mutability of temper is often to be found in commonwealths, as well as in individuals, as may be demonstrated both by ancient and modern examples.'

### *The Political State of EUROPE, &c.*

From the Gazette, June 3.

Florence, May 13.

ON the 6th instant anchored at Leghorn, the Enterprize privateer, Captain Lewis, with four Tartans, one of which was French, laden with corn, and three Neapolitans, laden with timber, for the docks at Toulon.

Copenhagen, May 23. His Danish Majesty is now in town, and daily employed in reviewing his troops. On the 18th instant was launched a new built frigate of 30 guns, called the Christiansborg. The same day an ordonnance was signed at Friedenburg, prohibiting the exportation of any kind of horses from Denmark till farther order.

From the London GAZETTE Extraordinary.

Whitehall, June 9.

The Night before last, a Messenger arrived from Prince Ferdinand of Brunswick's Head Quarters at Cleves, with the following Account of the Operations of the Army under his Highness's Command.

Cleves, June 3.

The 25th of May, the chief part of the troops encamped at Notteln. Here they were not to remain long, this camp being only intended as a rendezvous for assembling them from the most distant quarters, in order to put them in a condition to march forwards. A part of these troops went, in the night between the 26th and 27th, from

from Notteln to Coesfeld. The rest of the army marched, some hours sooner, from Notteln for Dulmen; and a detachment, consisting of several battalions and squadrons, assembled on the 26th at Dorsten, and in its neighbourhood, under the command of Major-general Wangelheim, whom the Duke had charged to advance to the gates of Bielefeld, and to cause the corps under the command of Scheither to pass the Rhine at Duisbourg. Scheither, in this passage, between the 29th and 30th, having attacked three French battalions that opposed him, defeated them, and took five pieces of cannon; he had but two men wounded in the passage, and not one either killed or wounded during the action. The army marched, on the 29th, from Dulmen, and encamped at Limbeck; from whence, the next day, Lieutenant-general Wutgenau was detached towards Wesel; the 30th he encamped at Raesfeld, and the 31st at Ringenburgh. The Duke went to Boeckholt, where he found the advanced guard of the body assembled at Coesfeld, which marched on the 30th to Emmerick; and was followed by the rest, encamped at Vrafseld. On the 31st the whole was in motion to cross the Rhine; the advanced guard went on as far as Lobit. The Duke's design was to pass the river there in the night; but an unforeseen accident broke all the measures taken for that purpose.

The hussars, however, with a detachment of grenadiers, passed, on the 2d of June, near Herven, at two in the morning, in flat-bottomed boats, and a regiment of dragoons, and ten or twelve battalions, were, before noon, on the other side of the river; and, the bridge being completed, at four this morning, the remainder of the cavalry and infantry passed over it, and marched towards Cleve.

The hussars and volunteers at first made some patrols prisoners of war, and afterwards took a pair of kettle drums and a standard from the regiment of Bellefond. This country is insensibly divided by dykes, so that it is as easy to dispute the ground, as it is difficult to advance. The enemy, sensible of this advantage, fired some pieces of cannon upon the head of our van guard, but to no purpose; and a detachment of 20 of our men, having slipped along a dyke, got possession of a house, and fired upon them; which had such an effect, that they retired immediately. Every thing else only relates to the hussars, who have no more than five men and two Officers wounded, the whole of our loss; we are still ignorant of that of the enemy. We only know of about 50 prisoners. We have found an hospital at Cleve.

Cologne, May 30. 'Mestre du Camp' dragoons, and Conty infantry, have received orders to return to France; and that they will be followed by some other regiments. The States of Liege, have at last agreed to furnish 240,000 rations; and they are busy in drawing up complaints against the regiment of Harcourt.

Cologne, June 1. 'Eight hundred of his Britannic Majesty's troops passing the Rhine the night between the 29th and 30th past, surprised the regiment of Cambrin, who were at Ossen-

berg, most of whom were cut to pieces or taken prisoners.

There is a French courier arrived this morning, with the news that the allied army attacked Kaifersworth the night between the 30th and 31st, and carried it, after having killed or taken prisoners the greatest part of the garrison; the rest saved themselves by crossing the river.

Cologne, June 2. It is said, from very good authority, that the light troops, who passed the Rhine the 29th past, took five pieces of cannon, six pounds, all the new clothing of the regiment of Navarre, besides other things. They made two Officers and twenty-seven men prisoners, and repassed the Rhine with the loss of three men only.

Admiralty Office, June 10.

On the 9th of March last, his Majesty's ship the Nassau of 64 guns, the Harwich of 50 guns, the Rye of 24 guns, with the swan sloop, and two buccies, sailed 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 people under Captain Walker. On the 24th of April this squadron arrived off the river Senegal, and after founding 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 ten guns each, made a shew of attacking our small craft, and kept a kind of running fire, but were soon repulsed, and obliged 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 arrived from the superior council of Senegal with articles upon which they proposed 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 into the 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 molested in their religion 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 found 232 French Officers and soldiers; 93 pieces of cannon; with treasure, slaves, and merchandize, to a very considerable value.

[The river Senegal empties itself into the Atlantic ocean, in lat. 16 deg. north. The entrance of it is guarded by several forts, the principal of which is Fort Lewis, built on an island of the same name. At the mouth of the river

is a bar; the best season for passing it is from March to August or September, or rather from April to July, because the tides are then highest. The English had formerly settlements here, out of which they were driven by the French, who have engrossed the whole trade from Cape Blanco to the river Gambia. The principal commodities which the French import from this settlement are gum senega, hides, bees-wax, elephants teeth, cotton, gold dust, and negro slaves, ostrich-feathers, ambergris, indigo, and civet. 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 on it. But as the trade to Africa is now open, the price of this valuable drug, which is so much used in several of our manufactures, will be greatly reduced.

\* In the Universal Magazine, for March 1757, was published a new and accurate Map of the Coast of Africa, from Cape Blanco to the Coast of Angola, exhibiting all the European Forts and Settlements neatly coloured.

June 17.

The Circuits appointed for the Summer Assizes are as follow, viz.

#### NORTHERN CIRCUIT.

Lord Mansfield, Lord Chief Justice, and Mr. Baron Smythe.

City of York, Saturday July 8, at the Guildhall of the said city.

York, the same day, at the castle of York.

Durham, Tuesday July 18, at the castle of Durham.

Town of Newcastle upon Tyne, Monday July 24, at the Guildhall of the said town.

Northumberland, the same day, at the castle of Newcastle upon Tyne.

Cumberland, Saturday July 29, at the city of Carlisle.

Westmorland, Friday August 4, at Appleby.

Lancashire, Wednesday August 9, at the castle of Lancaster.

#### NORFOLK CIRCUIT.

Lord Chief Justice Willes, and Mr. Justice Bathurst.

Bucks, Monday July 24, at Buckingham.

Bedford, Thursday July 27, at Bedford.

Huntingdon, Saturday July 29, at Huntingdon.

Cambridge, Monday July 31, at Cambridge.

Suffolk, Thursday August 3, at Bury St. Edmund's.

Norfolk, Tuesday August 8, at the castle of Norwich.

City of Norwich, the same day, at the Guildhall of the said city.

#### HOME CIRCUIT.

Lord Chief Baron Parker, and Mr. Justice Denison.

Hertford, Monday July 10, at Hertford.

Essex, Wednesday July 12, at Chelmsford.

Kent, Monday July 17, at Maidstone.

Suffex, Saturday July 22, at Horsham.

Surry, Thursday July 27, at Croydon.

#### WESTERN CIRCUIT.

Mr. Justice Foster, and Mr. Justice Noel.

Bourhampton, Tuesday July 11, at the castle of Winchester.

Wilt, Saturday July 15, at New Sarum.

Dorset, Thursday July 20, at Dorchester.

City of Exeter, Monday July 24, at the Guildhall of the said city.

Devon, the same day, at the castle of Exeter.

Corwall, Tuesday August 1, at Bodmyn.

Somerset, Tuesday August 8, at Bridgwater.

City of Bristol, Saturday August 12, at the Guildhall of the said city.

#### OXFORD CIRCUIT.

Mr. Justice Clive, and Mr. Justice Wilmot.

Berks, Monday July 3, at Abingdon.

Oxford, Wednesday July 5, at Oxford.

Worcester, Saturday July 8, at Worcester.

City of Worcester, the same day, at the city of Worcester.

Stafford, Thursday July 13, at Stafford.

Salop, Monday July 17, at Shrewsbury.

Hereford, Saturday July 22, at Hereford.

Monmouth, Thursday July 27, at Monmouth.

Gloucester, Saturday July 29, at Gloucester.

City of Gloucester, the same day, at the city of Gloucester.

#### MIDLAND CIRCUIT.

Mr. Baron Legge, and Mr. Baron Adams.

Northampton, Tuesday July 4, at Northampton.

Rutland, Friday July 7, at Okeham.

City of Lincoln, Monday July 10, at the city of Lincoln.

Lincoln, the same day at the castle of Lincoln.

Nottingham, Thursday July 13, at Nottingham.

Town of Nottingham, Friday July 14, at the town of Nottingham.

Derby, Monday July 17, at Derby.

Leicester, Friday July 21, at the castle of Leicester.

Borough of Leicester, Saturday July 22, at the borough of Leicester.

City of Coventry, Tuesday July 25, at the city of Coventry.

Warwick, the same day, at Warwick.

#### CHESTER CIRCUIT.

The Honourable Mr. Justice Noel, and Taylor White, Esq.

Montgomeryshire, Wednesday, Aug. 9, at Poel.

Denbighshire, Tuesday Aug. 15, at Wrexham.

Flinthshire, Monday Aug. 21, at Flint.

Cheshire, Saturday Aug. 26, at the castle of Chester.

A short Account of Florence Henfey, M. D. now under Sentence of Death, in Newgate, for High Treason.

Florence Henfey, born in the county of Kildare in Ireland, came very young to England, and soon after went over to Holland, where he was educated in the university of Leyden. He came over to England, in hopes of settling here as a physician; but we cannot learn that he had any patients of consequence.

Having continued a correspondence, since he left the university, with a fellow-student, who, at Paris, had lately got into the Secretary of state's office for foreign affairs, he informed him, in general terms, he should be glad of executing any commissions he might have in London; which was shrewdly construed into a desire of commencing a criminal correspondence; but,

but, as he would not hazard any communications till he should be convinced of the Doctor's real intentions, he wrote word back, 'That, if he understood him rightly, their correspondence might be rendered more advantageous to both, by changing their topics from literary to political.' The Doctor wrote back, 'That, if he could obtain for him a suitable recompence, he would endeavour to make his intelligence of the utmost importance.' By the next post he received instructions, directions, and an appointment of 500 livres (about 25 l. sterling) a quarter. The instructions were, to send lists of all our men of war; their condition, situation, and the number of men on board each; when they failed, under what Commanders, from what ports, and their destinations: Accounts of the actual number of our troops, and where they were quartered or garrisoned: The earliest account of any enterprises against France: Plans of fortified places in England, America, &c. The directions were of those persons to whom he was to direct an outside cover, some at Cologne, some at the Hague, and some at Bern in Switzerland; and they were to forward his letters to Paris.

Though the Doctor was dissatisfied with this stipend, he accepted of it, in hopes, by his merit, to obtain a greater salary. With this view, he endeavoured to insinuate himself into the good graces of some of the clerks in our offices, in hopes by their means to gain intelligence of naval and military affairs; but, after some fruitless efforts, he desisted, lest they should make a discovery of any hints he might give of his design.

But we find, that, being frustrated in this design, he frequented all the political coffee houses about town. He frequently passed silent hours at Tom's, in Devereux-court; the largeness of his peruke, and the sanction of Doctor, rendering him unsuspected. He often pushed into the back room at Old Slaughter's, and picked up as many ill-natured remarks upon the situation and conduct of our affairs as replenished a sheet next post. He plied at the Mount, under pretence of reading the Hague Gazette; was a constant customer at the St. James's, or the Smyrna, on a Council-day; and never failed to be at the Cocoa-tree, after the House was up; by which means he got acquainted with many secret particulars. It is confidently asserted, that it was resolved in Council, so late as the 24th of July, to attack Rochefort; and that his letter of the 29th of the same month particularly mentioned this resolution, though General Mordaunt and Admiral Hawke were then unacquainted therewith.

He never entered into political controversies; and those he conversed with were free and open in their discourse, as he passed for a man of a philosophical turn, who never troubled himself with any political concerns; nor was he suspected in the house where he lodged.

He had continued his correspondence from the beginning of the year 1756, without any material interruption, writing upon the margin of a news-paper such news and observations as were not there contained; by this means the examiners of the post office were deceived. At

length his employers complained of the insignificance of his intelligence, and actually threatened to deduct a guinea for every letter that did not contain some advice of importance. This letter, transmitted from Paris by the Hague, contained nothing seemingly but a few wide lines, wrote on the most trifling subject; and was therefore re-sealed, and conveyed to him by means of the fictitious direction. An answer to this came from him, and was sent by Holland to Paris. This letter, which then appeared upon examination to be nothing but an answer to the trifles, contained (as has since been found by the copies he kept by him) a representation of the smallness of his income.

The wide-written letters passed unnoticed, for some time, at the post office; at length the Secretary, suspecting them, held one to the fire, when many lines, wrote with lemon-juice between the black ones, plainly appeared.

This letter, dated from Twickenham, after giving a very exact account of the state of our finances, the condition of our fleet and army, their disposition, how many ships guarded, and how many troops lined the coasts of England, concluded with asserting, 'That the only means of preventing the success of the expedition to Rochefort would be to make a powerful diversion on the coast of England, that we might be prevented from sending a number of troops abroad sufficient to give them any real annoyance.'

Being a papist, he always went to one of the Ambassador's chapels on a Sunday; and, as the Spanish Minister's, in Soho-square, was that which he most usually frequented; he was way-laid, coming from thence, by two of his Majesty's messengers, on Sunday the 21st of August last; and he was seized in St. Martin's-lane, and conducted to one of the Messenger's house in Jermyn-street.

Being thus secured, his lodgings, at Mr. Blount's, in Arundel-street in the Strand, were searched, where were found, in his bureau, twenty-nine rough draughts of letters, wrote in lemon-juice between the black lines; and those thus wrote, which he received from his employers.

In those which he had received from abroad were complaints of their being better served by a person who lived (or had lived) at Colchester: Also instructions how to write with greater safety and dispatch, by directing all the important letters to his brother, chaplain and under-secretary to the Spanish Minister at the Hague;

His letters latterly contained more important intelligence, as well with respect to the disposition of our fleets and armies, as secrets of the cabinet; which can be accounted for no other way, than by his frequenting such coffee-houses as these things were mentioned at. It appears he gave particular intelligence of Admiral Holbourne's destination to America, a few days after the Admiral's instructions were signed.

This improvement in his intelligence is to be attributed to the increase of his salary; for, instead of 500 livres a quarter, he was promised that sum every month; and was also given to understand, that, if there were any hopes of procuring

curing any intelligence of great consequence, not to spare expence. He received but one month's pay of this augmented salary before he was taken into custody, when his poverty was so great that all his cash did not amount to a guinea.

After many examinations before the Secretary of state, in which he made the most trifling excuses, he was committed to Newgate, on Wednesday the 9th of March, 1758, by the Right Hon. the Earl of Holderness, one of his Majesty's principal Secretaries of state.

He was indicted in Easter term, in the 31st of George II: The indictment was found, at Westminster, by the Grand Inquest for the county of Middlesex; and, the same being returned to Banco Regis, he was brought to the bar of the court, and arraigned for high treason, to which indictment he pleaded not guilty; and the court ordered him to prepare for his trial on Monday the 12th day of June following.

He was, in consequence thereof, the 12th of June, brought into the court of King's Bench; and being put to the bar, was arraigned on the indictment. He stood indicted by the name of Florence Hensley, Doctor of Physic, late of the parish of St. Clement Danes, in the county of Middlesex; for that he, being a false traitor, and not weighing the duty of his allegiance to our Sovereign Lord George the Second, King of Great Britain, France, and Ireland, &c. in the months of May and June, 1757, and at divers other times, as well before as after, in the parish aforesaid, and county aforesaid, with force and arms, feloniously, traitorously, and of his malice aforethought, did write certain letters to the agents and subjects of Lewis, the French King, with whom we are now at open war, giving an account of the strength of our fleets and armies that were then preparing in Great Britain, and inviting the said Lewis, the French King, his subjects and vassals, to invade these realms, and to make a most bloody slaughter on his Majesty's subjects.

To this indictment he pleaded not guilty, and excepted against eleven of the Jury; and, having finished his challenges, a Special Jury was sworn, composed of twelve Gentlemen of great property in the county of Middlesex.

The Council for the Crown were  
Mr. Attorney-general, Mr. Barratt,  
Mr. Solicitor-general, Mr. Gould,  
Sir Richard Lloyd, Mr. Serjeant Pool,  
Mr. Norton.

Council for the prisoner.  
Mr. Morton, Hon. Mr. Howard.

The Council for the Crown then opened the indictment: The servant maid at Mr. Blount's, and another witness (his washer-woman) proved, that he lodged in a room up one pair of stairs, at Mr. Blount's; and that the bureau, in which the letters were found by the Messengers, was in the prisoner's said room, up one pair of stairs.

The prisoner's Council remarked, That, as the house was a common lodging-house, and at that time full, these papers and letters might be put into the bureau by some other person, Mrs. Blount, the landlady, having a key to the same.

But it was proved, that Mrs. Blount's key could not open the upper part of the bureau, where these papers were.

The identity of the hand writing was proved by several credible witnesses; namely Mr. M-d-z, on whom he had several bills of exchange, Dr. W-lbr-h-m of Westminster, and several apothecaries, who had received prescriptions from the Doctor.

A point of law was argued by the prisoner's Council, who asserted, that, as all the letters read in court were wrote in London, and intercepted at the general post-office in Lombard-street, the indictment could not be laid in Middlesex; but, one of these letters being dated at Twickenham, the Court over-ruled this matter.

Various points of law were now started by the Council for the prisoner; but their arguments were easily refuted by the Council for the Crown; whereupon Lord Mansfield made a very candid and judicious recapitulation of the several points on which the evidence turned.

The prisoner himself was obliged afterwards to own, that he did not expect so much clemency from his Lordship, whom he had, with the rest of the nation so highly offended. The Gentlemen of the Jury, after having retired near three quarters of an hour, found him guilty of the indictment.

He was asked by the Judges whether he chose any particular time for receiving sentence, that the multitude of people that were then present might not incommode him; to which he answered with a forced smile; and the Wednesday following was appointed for the sentence being given.

He was carried back to Newgate in the same manner he came, and there close confined, and again fettered.

Being again conducted, on Wednesday the 14th of June, to the bar of the court of King's Bench, he there received sentence 'To be drawn on a sledge to Tyburn, and there to be hung up by the neck, but cut down before dead, have his bowels taken out, and his heart thrown in his face; and his body quartered.'

Upon being asked if he had any thing to offer in his behalf, he desired a fortnight to prepare himself for his end, and the court allowed him till the 12th of July, 1758.

From other Papers. June 12.

The following acts, among many other public and private ones, were signed by commission, on Friday last, in the House of Peers; viz.

An act for granting to his Majesty several rates and duties upon offices and pensions, and upon houses, and upon windows or lights, and for raising the sum of five millions by annuities and a lottery to be charged on the said rates and duties.

An act for the encouragement of seamen employed in the royal navy, and for establishing a regular method for the punctual, frequent, and certain payment of their wages, and for enabling them more easily and readily to remit the same for the support of their wives and families, and for preventing frauds and abuses attending such payments.

An act to encourage the growth and cultivation of madder, in that part of Great-Britain called England, by ascertaining the tythe thereof there.

An act for the encouragement of the exportation of culm to Lisbon, in the kingdom of Portugal.

An act for establishing a free market for the sale of corn and grain within the city and liberty of Westminster.

June 20.

This day the following acts, among many other public and private ones, were signed by commission, in the House of Peers; viz.

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 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 weekly bills of mortality, and within the distance of thirty miles thereof, and to prevent common salesmen of hay and straw from buying the same on their own account to sell again; and also to restrain salesmen, brokers, or factors in cattle, from buying on their own account to sell again, any live cattle in London, or within the weekly bills of mortality, or which are driven up thereto.

An act for relief of the coal heavers working on the river Thames.

The Speech of the Lords Commissioners to both Houses of Parliament, on Tuesday the 20th of June 1758.

My Lords and Gentlemen.

'We have received the King's commands upon this occasion, to assure you, that his Majesty has the deepest sense of the loyalty and good affections, demonstrated by his Parliament, throughout the whole course of this session. The zeal, which you have shewn for his Majesty's honour, and real interest in all parts; your earnestness to surmount every difficulty; and your ardour to carry on the war with the utmost vigour, in order to a safe and honourable peace; must convince all the world that the ancient spirit of the British nation is still subsisting in its full force.

'His Majesty has also commanded us to acquaint you, that he has taken all such measures, as have appeared to be most conducive to answer your public spirited views and wishes. Through your 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 dominions in Germany from the oppressions and devastations of the French; but to push his advantages on this side of the Rhine.

'His Majesty has cemented the union between him and his good brother the King of Prussia by new engagements, with which you have been already fully acquainted.

'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. 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.'

Gentlemen of the House of Commons.

'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.'

My Lords, and Gentlemen,

'His Majesty has directed us to repeat his recommendation to you, to promote harmony, and good agreement amongst his faithful subjects; and to make the uprightness and purity of his intentions and measures, rightly understood. Exert yourselves 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.

'For their sakes the King has commanded us to press this upon you; for their true interest and happiness are his Majesty's great and constant object.'

Then was read a commission for proroguing the Parliament to the third day of August next.

June 22.

Yesterday the court of directors of the East-India company took up into their service the following ships, viz. the *Anson*, Duke of Dorset, Denham, Edgecourt, Chesterfield, Suffolk, Houghton, Godolphin, Heclor, Clinton, Oxford, Harcourt, Stormont, Griffin, Delaware, Walpole, and Earl of Holderness; and four new ones not yet named, which are upon the stocks, but expected to be launched in a very short time.

## BIRTHS.

A Son to the Countess of Peterborough.  
A son to the Countess of Dalkeith.  
A son to Lady Elisabeth Chaplin.

## MARRIAGES.

M<sup>r</sup>. John Thomas, merchant, in Old Broad-street, to Miss Martha Thomas, of Camberwell.

Rev. Mr. Sonys, of Hammer-smith, to Miss Sally Gee, of Red-lion-square.

John Hoggetts, Esq; of Shute-End, to Miss Foley, of Prestwood.

Mr. Wrenford, of Gloucester-street, Queen's-square,

square, to Miss Molly Bagster, daughter of Thomas Bagster, Esq; of Red-lion-square.

Mr. Brockhurst, of Coventry, attorney at law, to Miss Gladwin, daughter of Henry Gladwin, Esq; of Shobbing, in the county of Derby.

Rev. Mr. Guest, to Miss Linging, daughter to the late Thomas Linging, Esq; of Quinton in Gloucestershire.

Rev. Mr. Spindler, of Eaton, to Miss Baldwin, at Faringdon in Berkshire.

Joshua Cooper, Esq; of the county of Sligo, to Miss Synge, daughter to the Bishop of Elphin.

Rev. Mr. Daniel Noble to Miss Brown, of Tower-hill.

Samuel Farrer, Esq; of Longbridge, to Miss Sally Fisher, of Warwick.

Charles Lowman, Esq; of Stevenage, to Miss Mira Jackson, of Hatfield.

#### DEATHS.

**W**ILLIAM Collier, Esq; at Bath.

John Rowley, Esq; at Saffron-Walden in Essex.

Major-general Lambton, of St. James's-square.

Thomas Spooner, Esq; near Brain-tree in Essex.

Lady Comyns, widow of the late Right Hon. Lord Chief Baron Comyns, at Hylands, in the county of Essex.

Charles Leatham, Esq; at Sunbury, formerly Page of the back stairs to Queen Anne.

Francis Duffield, Esq; at Medmenham, in the county of Bucks.

Rev. Dr. Bristowe, Rector of Allhallows Scarning, Fenchurch-street.

Rev. Mr. Copeman, Rector of Brissingham and Gresham, in Norfolk.

Rev. Mr. Knight, Vicar of Bexton in Norfolk.

James Aldridge, Esq; at Stretham in Surrey.

Mr. Bell, surgeon, in Red-lion-square.

John Yate, Esq; at Aslingham, in the county of Gloucester.

Theophilus Grampond, Esq; near Sandbach in Cheshire.

John Hinchliff, Esq; in Dover-street, St. James's.

Rev. Mr. Lewis, one of the Lecturers of St. Andrew's Holborn.

Richard Lloyd, Esq; of Old-Hall, Montgomeryshire.

John Philipps, Esq; in Carmarthen, many years General Receiver of the land-tax for South Wales.

Peter Champion, Esq; at Croydon in Surrey.

Simon Kirkman, Esq; at Highgate.

Peter Esdale, Esq; of Bunhill-row.

John Reynolds, Esq; at Tottenham High-Cross.

#### PREFERMENTS.

**R**EV. Mr. Robert English, to be Chaplain of the Royal George.

Rev. Mr. James Parsons, to the rect. of Burthorp, in the diocese of Gloucester.

Rev. Mr. William Jordan, to the vic. of Oulton, in the county of Nottingham.

Rev. Mr. Samuel Shaw, to the vic. of Barney in Norfolk.

Rev. Mr. John Dukair, to the living of Horley in Gloucestershire.

#### PROMOTIONS.

**R**IGHT Hon. George-William Earl of Bristol, to be his Majesty's Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the Catholic King.

Hon. James Stewart Mackenzie, Esq; to be his Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary to the King of Sardinia.

Joseph Popham, Esq; to be his Majesty's Consul General at Tetuan, in the dominions of the Emperor of Morocco.

B-K-TS. From the GAZETTE.

**R**OBERT Hurtle, late of New-Church, in the forest of Pendle, in the county of Lancaster, mercer, grocer, dealer, and chapman.

Nicholas-Matthias Bartels, late of Bearbinders-lane, London, merchant.

Edward Friend, late of St. John's-street, in the county of Middlesex, linen-draper, dealer, and chapman.

Robert Wilkins, of Trowbridge, in the county of Wilts, mercer, linen-draper, dealer, and chapman.

John Robson, of Chertsey, in the county of Surrey, grocer, dealer, and chapman.

Edward Dobson, late of Fleet-street, London, goldsmith, dealer, and chapman.

Simon Frument, of Stratford, in the parish of West Ham, in the county of Essex, farrier.

John Griffiths, of the parish of St. Martin in the Fields, in the county of Middlesex, chemist, druggist, dealer, and chapman.

Samuel White, late of Almsford, in the county of Somerset, dealer and chapman.

William Welsh, of the city of Bristol, coach and coach-harness maker.

Thomas Blakey, of Malham, in the county of York, dealer in sheep and chapman.

William Kiteatt, of the city of Bristol, haberdasher, dealer, and chapman.

Gilbert Williamson, of Fordingbridge, in the county of Southampton, mercer and chapman.

Alexander Jacobs, of Duke's-Place, London, dealer and chapman.

Gilbert Walker, of Market-Raisow, in the county of Lincoln, shopkeeper, dealer, and chapman.

John Lee, of Bush-lane, London, broker, dealer, and chapman.

Thomas Collingwood, of Air-street Piccadilly, within the city and liberty of Westminster, and James Holford, of the same place, wine-merchants and partners.

William Tacker, of New Windfor, in the county of Berks, butcher.

Christopher Noble, of London, merchant.

Thomas Cottle, of Trowbridge, in the county of Wilts, clothier.

Arthur Beardsley and Francis Beardsley, of the town and county of the town of Nottingham, hosiery, dealers, chapmen, and partners.

Thomas Phillips, late of Deptford in the county of Kent, carpenter, dealer, and chapman.

James Salusbury, of Liverpool, in the county of Lancaster, grocer, dealer, and chapman.

Thomas Gaulter, late of Liverpool, in the county of Lancaster, cooper, cornfactor, and chapman.

From

From the GAZETTE.

This morning an exprefs arrived from Holland, with letters from the head quarters of the King's army commanded by Prince Ferdinand of Brunswic, at Kempen on the Lower Rhine, dated the 23d instant, containing a general account, That, the same day, his Highness had gained a complete victory over the French. The action began about one o'clock in the afternoon, and lasted above six hours; when the enemy was obliged to retreat in confusion towards Nuy and Cologne. The loss in Prince Ferdinand's army was very moderate; and his Highness, as well as the hereditary Prince of Brunswic, and the other General Officers, were all well. The King's infantry encamped upon the field of battle the evening after the action; and all the horse and light troops were sent out in pursuit of the enemy, whose communication with Ruremonde, and the Lower Maese, is intirely cut off. These letters were wrote at nine o'clock at night; and a particular relation of the action is hourly expected.

Another exprefs arrived about the same time, by the way of Flushing in Zeeland, from his Majesty's Resident at Cologne, with letters of the

Whitehall, June 27.

24th instant, containing the same account as above, and these further circumstances, 'That the French themselves did justice to Prince Ferdinand's judicious conduct, and to the bravery of his troops; and represented their loss to be very great, especially from the execution done by the artillery. The French Swiss regiment of Lochman had not above 150 men left of the whole corps; and by four in the afternoon they had lost 25 Officers. The regiments on both wings of the French army had suffered proportionably; and that of Count Gisors in particular, who is himself dangerously wounded; and, it is said, that not an Officer in it has escaped unhurt.

Lord Chamberlain's Office, June 27, 1758.

Orders for the Court's going into mourning on Sunday next, the second of July, for the death of the late Prince William Augustus, Prince Royal of Prussia.

The men to wear black full trimmed, fringed or plain linen, black swords and buckles.

The Ladies to wear black silk or velvet, fringed or plain linen, black and white fans, and white gloves.

*A Meteorological Journal of the Weather, from May 24, to June 24, inclusive, 1758. Fleet-street, June 24. J. Cuff.*

Days	Barom.	Ther.	Ther.	Wind.	
May	Inch.	low.	high.		
25	29.85	58	62	N. E.	Fine morn. cloudy aftern. with rain, thunder, lightning, hail.
26	29.6	58	62	S. E.	Fine morn. till 11, afterwards thunder and lightning, with rain
27	29.6	57	60	S. W.	A fine day. [and hail; afternoon rainy, wind S. W.
28	29.8	56	62	S. W.	Rain about 10 o'clock, afterwards a fine day, wind N. W.
29	29.9	57	62	W.	Fine morn. rainy afternoon, with thund. and lightn. wind E.
30	29.6	56	60	S.	A rainy day.
31	29.78	55	56	W.	A cloudy day with rain, afternoon wind E.
June					
1	29.8	50	56	N. E.	A fine day.
2	29.95	48	56	N. E.	Ditto. afternoon wind N.
3	30.12	50	54	N.	Ditto.
4	30.05	53	58	E.	Ditto. afternoon wind S. E.
5	29.9	56	58	S.	A rainy morning, afternoon cloudy, wind S. W.
6	29.92	58	60	W.	A fine day, afternoon wind S. W.
7	29.82	60	63	S.	Ditto. afternoon wind S. W.
8	30.	60	62	S. W.	Ditto.
9	29.92	61	66	W.	Ditto. afternoon wind S.
10	29.9	61	64	S. W.	Ditto.
11	29.85	61	64	S. W.	Ditto.
12	29.68	58	62	N.	A rainy morning, afternoon cloudy, wind S. W.
13	30.	56	59	S. W.	A fine day.
14	29.9	58	60	S.	A cloudy morning, a fine afternoon.
15	30.	57	60	N. W.	A fine morning, a cloudy afternoon, small rain at 10 at night.
16	29.85	58	60	S. W.	A cloudy day, small rain about 10 at night.
17	29.5	56	57	W.	A cloudy day, with small rain, afternoon wind N. W.
18	30.15	50	56	N. W.	A fine day.
19	30.05	56	59	N. W.	Ditto.
20	30.2	56	60	N. W.	Ditto.
21	30.	58	60	S. W.	Ditto.
22	29.82	58	61	S. W.	A fine morning, rain about 3 in the aftern. afterwards fine.
23	29.98	54	60	W.	A fine day.
24	29.85	58	62	S. E.	Ditto. afternoon wind E.

*About the Middle of July will be published,*

The SUPPLEMENT to the Twenty-second Volume of the UNIVERSAL MAGAZINE, which will contain, among many other curious Particulars, A Complete List of all the Copper-plates in the Twenty-two Volumes, alphabetically ranged under proper Heads, &c. &c.







Engraved for the Universal Magazine.



**JAMES Duke of ORMOND.**

*Printed for J. Hinton at y<sup>e</sup> Kings Arms in Newgate Street...*

*The LIFE of JAMES BUTLER, the late Duke of Ormond, Captain-general of all the British Forces, and those of the Allies, in the Reign of Queen ANNE.*

*With his Head curiously engraved.*

**JAMES BUTLER**, the late Duke of Ormond, on the account of his personal qualities, as well as his illustrious descent, highly deserves the regard and attention of the public; for, as his truly noble progenitors were not more distinguished by their birth, fortune, and figure in life, than by their valour, loyalty, and love to their country, this was also the case with respect to his Grace; but, before we enter upon a detail of his actions, it is expedient to give a brief account of his family.

As to the house of Ormond, it is of such antiquity that it is impossible, with any certainty, to trace its original; though it appears, from undeniable evidence, that it was arrived at the height of grandeur and prosperity, when many great families, which at present flourish in power and affluence, were buried in obscurity. Theobald Walter, one of his Grace's ancestors, who had a very large estate in England in 1170, followed Henry II. into Ireland, who, for his eminent services in the reduction thereof, not only rewarded him with lands and possessions, but, moreover, made him chief Butler of that kingdom, which was an hereditary honour; to this office he soon after annexed the prize of wines, by which Theobald and his heirs were intitled to a ton of wine out of every nine imported into the island; and from their employment, about this time, his family assumed the surname of Boteler, Botiller, le Botiller, or Butler.

In the reign of Edward II, on September 1, 1315, Edmond le Botiller was created Earl of Carrick, as a recompence for his fidelity; and his son James was married to the first cousin of Edward III, who, in 1322, advanced him to the dignity of being Earl of Ormond, and in 1328 granted him all the rights of a Palatine in the county of Tipperary. But we shall pass over several Earls of Ormond, who were all of them remarkable for their inviolable attachment to the English crown, to come to Earl Thomas, whom Queen Elisabeth greatly esteemed; as she had, on many very critical emergencies, found him an active, valiant, prudent, and loyal subject, and particularly in opposing the rebellion of the Earl of Tyrone; and he still continued in her favour, though the Earl of Leicester was his avowed enemy, whom he took the liberty of representing to her Majesty, as both a knave and coward. All things being restored to tranquillity in the following reign, he spent the remainder

of his days in works of piety and repentance, and died, in 1614, in a very advanced age.

The Earl had no surviving issue but a daughter, whom James I. had in his lifetime obliged him, against his will, to give in marriage to Sir Richard Preston, a Scotsman, his favourite; and to qualify him for such a match he made him a Scotch Baron, and after he was married created him Earl of Desmond. The old Lord, however, to maintain the honour and influence of the Ormond family, gave his daughter only two or three manors, with a fortune of 6000 l. but such was the King's partiality to his countryman, that, though Sir Walter Butler, the eldest son to Sir John Butler, the old Earl's third brother, inherited the title, the estate was seized by Preston, in right of his wife; and, though Sir Walter was, in all appearance, intitled to the estate by will, as well as to the honours by descent, he never could obtain possession; for, when he could not by his artifices prevail on the Judges in Ireland to determine this affair according to his arbitrary pleasure, he, without any regard to law and justice, or his own reputation, made such an award as suited his inclination; and, because the Earl would not comply with his unreasonable determination, he confined him eight years in the Fleet prison, where he endured extreme want and misery. This Lord, however, whom no severity could subdue, at last recovered his liberty, and died in 1632, leaving his titles and estate, of which he found means to get possession of a considerable part, to his grandson James, who was grandfather to the late Duke of Ormond; for, as to his father Thomas, he had the misfortune to be drowned in his passage to England.

James, Earl of Ormond, (who was born October 19, 1610, and in 1630 married to the sole heiress of Lord Preston's estate, which had been so violently wrested from his Lordship's family) being naturally of an active and enterprising disposition, was soon introduced into public affairs; and the Earl of Strafford recommended him to the Privy-council of England as one who was likely to prove a great and able servant of the Crown. Charles I, on the account of his fidelity and diligence as Lieutenant-general of all his forces employed against the Irish rebels, created him Marquis of Ormond; and Charles II, in consideration of his great services

T t

services and sufferings, in the behalf of his father and himself, after his relevation to the throne of his ancestors, advanced him to the dignity of being Duke of Ormond, and at length created him an English Duke: In 1661 he was made Lord High Steward of England, and in 1662 Lord Lieutenant of Ireland; he had the honour of being afterwards twice preferred to the latter of these exalted posts, and was the chief Governor of that kingdom when James II. was invested with the regal authority. The late King died on the 6th of February 1684-5; and on the 10th, four days after his decease, the Duke was recalled from his government by his successor, being too conscientious a Protestant to fall in with his measures. Whilst his Grace was on the road, in his return, he was informed that his Majesty had given his regiment of horse to Colonel Talbot, afterwards created Earl of Tyrconnell, who was a Popish bigot; and in 1685 he lost his regiment of foot, the troop of horse, which he had purchased 50 years before, being now his sole military command. In 1686 he had the courage to withstand the very first instance of his Majesty's exercising a dispensing power; and, when the King founded his sentiments, as to the design he had of abolishing the penal laws, he found him unalterably fixed in his aversion to it; but the Duke, who was still continued in his office of Lord High Steward, with his Majesty's person, for the sake of his health, retired from Court to Kingston-hall, in Dorsetshire, where he departed this life, on the 4th of August, in the 79th year of his age.

His Grace's son, Thomas Butler, Earl of Ossory, father to the late Duke of Ormond, was born in the Castle of Kilkenny, on the 9th of July 1634; and in November 1659 he was married to Emilia, the daughter of M. de Beverweert, natural son to Maurice Prince of Orange, Governor of Sluys and all its dependencies. He died in 1680, in the 46th year of his age, to the grief not only of the English nation, but Europe in general. His surviving issue were James, the late Duke; and Charles, Earl of Arran; with four daughters: Elisabeth, married to William Stanley, Earl of Derby; Emilia; Henrietta, since married to Henry d'Auverquerque, Earl of Grantham; and Catharine. He had also three sons and two daughters who died in their infancy. The Earl of Ossory had acquired great renown by his valour, as a Commander, both on sea and land; but we shall only mention the battle of Mons, in 1678, in which, as General of the subjects of the King of Great Britain in the service of the

States-general, his Lordship gained immortal glory; which was acknowledged, in the strongest terms, by the States of Holland, the Duke of Villa Harman, Governor of the Low-countries, and the King of Spain himself, in a letter under his hand.

The late Duke of Ormond, who succeeded his grandfather in his honours and estate, was born in the Castle of Dublin, on the 29th of April, 1665; and in 1675 he was sent to France, to complete his exercise and learn the French language, under the care of M. de l'Ange, who had been recommended to the late Earl of Ossory, as a Governor to his son; but this Gentleman's conduct did not at all correspond with the views of the Duke. He was, not long after his return to England, placed in the college of Christ-church at Oxford, when he remained to the time of his father's death; and, being of a martial genius, he, two years after, in the 19th year of his age, went as a volunteer to the siege of Luxemburg, commanded by Marshal Crequi, and covered by the King of France, with an army of 40,000 men; in which Lord Howard, son to the Earl of Carlisle, died of his wounds. The town was invested the 28th of April, the trenches were opened the 8th of May, and it surrendered the 7th of June, 1684. He was, two years before, married to the daughter of Lord Hyde, afterwards Earl of Rochester, who left him a widower in 1685, in which year he was made a Lord of the Bed-chamber, served against the Duke of Monmouth in the west, and a treaty of marriage between him and Lady Mary Somerset, daughter to the Duke of Beaufort, was happily concluded.

In 1688, when James II. had taken such large and illegal steps to introduce popery and arbitrary power; when every man, who knew the value of liberty, or had any respect for the Protestant religion, evidently perceived, that, without a vigorous opposition, the nation would be reduced to the most abject subjection, in their spiritual as well as temporal affairs; the Duke of Ormond, who, though he had a tender and zealous regard for the prerogatives of the Crown, could never be prevailed upon to sacrifice the liberties of his country, readily concurred in what was then the common sense of all ranks and degrees of persons. But, though his Grace approved the revolution, it does not appear that he was one of those Noblemen who invited the Prince of Orange to make a descent into England; nor was he one of the first that deserted his royal Master. Even after the Prince of Orange's landing he signed the petition of the two Archbishops and several other Lords, prayed



prayed the King to call a free Parliament, and find some expedient to satisfy that Prince, being willing, if possible, by gentle methods to bring his Majesty to reasonable terms: But, when he found that these means were ineffectual, he left his Majesty at Andover, and, joining the Prince at Sherbourn Cattle, from whence he issued out his third declaration, entered with him into Salisbury, from which city he, with some of his Highness's troops, proceeded to Oxford, and caused his declaration to be publicly read in that university; and, when the King afterwards withdrew, and went to France, he voted for a King rather than a Regency, lest the latter should pave the way to a Commonwealth, to which form of government he had an utter aversion.

The Duke of Ormond, in 1688, was elected Chancellor of the university of Oxford; in 1689 he was installed a Knight of the most noble order of the Garter; and in 1690 he was made a Lord of his Majesty's Bed-chamber. The same year he attended King William into Ireland, and was engaged in the famous battle of the Boyne; and in 1691 he attended his Majesty to Holland, and, at the Hague, was present at an extraordinary meeting of the confederates, and, among the rest, many Princes in person, to settle the operations of the ensuing campaign; but his Grace was at this time particularly remarkable for his magnificent appearance, as indeed he usually was on such public occasions. In 1692, King James, designing to invade England, in a declaration, wherein he set forth his right to the crown, invited all his subjects to join him on his arrival; and he therein promised a general pardon to all, except the persons expressly mentioned, among whom was the Duke of Ormond; which was a very unsuitable return for the signal services and sufferings of his grandfather and father, on the account of his family; but his Grace had very little reason to fear the resentment of this exiled Monarch, whose hopes were intirely blasted by the utter ruin of the French fleet by Admiral Ruffel.

In 1693, the Duke was concerned in the battle of Landen; where Luxemburg found means to force the camp of King William, which was accounted inaccessible. This politic General made a feint towards Liege, as if he intended to besiege it, having Hui already in his possession; but his real design was to attack the allies, who were extremely weakened by several detachments from their army; and, in fact, it was inferior to theirs by 35,000 men. The engagement proved very bloody, being obstinately fought

on both sides; the King of England behaved with prodigious gallantry, being every-where present, if possible, to retrieve the fortune of the day. He exposed his person, both on horseback and foot, where the danger was most imminent; his peruke, the sleeve of his coat, and the knot of his scarf were penetrated by three different musquet-balls; and many soldiers fell in his view. As to the brave Duke of Ormond, he charged at the head of one of Lumley's squadrons; and, his horse being shot under him, and himself wounded in many parts of his body, a soldier was on the point of killing him, when one of the King of France's guards, observing a valuable diamond ring on his finger, and from thence concluding him to be a person of distinction, rescued him from the danger; The Duke was carried to Namur, where, with proper care, he soon recovered; but, though he was thereby restrained from displaying his well-known courage in the field, this misfortune afforded him an agreeable opportunity of discovering his humanity and compassion to many of his poor fellow-prisoners, among whom he distributed a considerable sum. His Grace was afterwards exchanged for the Duke of Berwick, who was taken by Brigadier Churchill, his uncle; and, though Luxemburg was conqueror, he paid very dear for his victory, since his loss, in Officers and private men, exceeded that of the allies, and he reaped from it no solid advantage.

The Duke, in 1694, was engaged in the siege of Namur, which, by King William's orders, was invested on the 3d of July, and the trenches opened on the 11th; the town surrendered on the 4th of August, and the citadel was evacuated on the 5th of September. Namur was formerly very strong, both by nature and art; but the French had, since its last reduction, made such additional fortifications, under the direction of the celebrated Coehorn, that the town, as well as the citadel, was esteemed impregnable, so that the besieging it by King William was looked upon as a rash undertaking, especially as it had a garrison of 15,000 excellent troops, commanded by Marshal Boufflers, who was renowned for his valour and conduct; and Marshal Villeroy lay in readiness, with 100,000 men, to relieve the place. This was a most desperate and bloody siege, prosecuted with amazing vigour by the besiegers; and the gallant behaviour of the beleagued was worthy of admiration. As to the British troops, they performed such wonders, that his Majesty, who was an eyewitness of their valour, in the heat of the action, laying his hand upon the Elector of

T t 3

Bavaria's

Bavaria's shoulder, cried out, with a mixture of delight and astonishment, 'See my brave English!' The Duke of Ormond, in particular, who declined no danger, however imminent, was often exposed to the prodigious fire of the enemy, many being slain in his sight; and when the garrison, which was now reduced to 5500, marched out of the citadel, his Grace was in the coach with the King, who, incognito, viewed them as they passed.

Upon Queen Anne's accession to the British throne, the Duke of Ormond received early proofs of her regard and esteem; for she was proclaimed on the 8th of March 1701-2, and, on the 20th of April 1702, she declared him Commander in chief of the land forces destined for the reduction of Cadiz. This scheme was projected by King William, with a view of afterwards annoying the Spanish settlements in the West-Indies; and for the execution of it he had made choice of his Grace. War being declared against France and Spain on the 4th of May, 1702, her Majesty, having already given the chief command of the land forces to the Duke, appointed Sir George Rooke Vice-admiral of England, (whose life and head are inserted, Vol. XXI, page 172) Commander in chief of the fleet, which consisted of 30 English and 20 Dutch ships of war, exclusive of frigates, fireships, and smaller vessels, in all about 160 sail; and the number of the land forces, viz. 9663 English, and 4318 Dutch, in the whole amounted to 13,981. In the latter end of June they sailed from St. Helen's; and on the 12th of August they anchored at the distance of two leagues from Cadiz. On the 13th, an hour before day-light appeared, Sir Thomas Smith, Quarter-master-general, was dispatched to sound the shore on the back-side of the island of Leon; who, on his return, said, that there was one large bay and two little ones very proper for a descent.

The next morning a Council of war, consisting of sea and land Officers, was held on board the Royal Sovereign, in which his Grace strenuously insisted on landing the troops in the foresaid island, in order to attack the town in a sudden and vigorous manner; but, being opposed by several, especially the sea Officers, it was at length resolved to land them in the bay of Bulls, and take the forts of St. Catharine and Port St. Mary, to facilitate their approach to Cadiz; and the Duke summoned the Duke de Brancaccio, the Governor, to submit to the House of Austria; to which he answered, 'That he would do nothing that should dishonour the confidence the King his Mas-

ter had reposed in him.' Pursuant to the abovementioned resolution the troops were landed on the 15th of August; and the Dutch, having seized a battery of four guns, acquainted the Duke, that, with a reinforcement of 200 men, he would take La Rotta, a town at a league's distance. His Grace, who was continually solicitous to forward the expedition, ordered the Baron to proceed on his march, and assured him that he would follow him with the rest of the army; and, accordingly, both the English and Dutch forces marched in the evening, and lay all night under arms, on the ground, as did also the Duke himself, about two miles from the town. Whilst his Grace was at supper, at the place where they halted, a grenadier of the guards, who had that morning killed a Spanish Commander, presented him with the ring he wore on his finger; who not only returned it to the soldier, but generously gave him several pieces of gold, as a farther encouragement. The following day, the Alcade, or chief Magistrate, meeting the troops, as they were on their march towards it, surrendered La Rotta; and 100 grenadiers were detached to take possession.

During his Grace's stay in this town, an affair happened, which gave him an opportunity of acquiring no small honour by his prudent behaviour: An Irishman, now an inhabitant of La Rotta, (who had formerly been either a consul or a factor for the English, in the reign of James II.) under the pretence of friendship to his countrymen, entertained at his house several of the inferior Officers, &c. but, being a bigotted Papist, and extremely desirous of defeating the expedition, in order to terrify them, insinuated, that the Spaniards would shortly fall upon them with 40,000 men. The Duke was no sooner informed of this man's dangerous insinuations, than he caused him to be seized and sent on board the Ranelagh; and, when his two beautiful virgin daughters came, in tears, to beg the release of their father, he would not admit them into his presence, lest he should be tempted by their beauty to violate his own orders, which were, that he should continue in custody till the departure of the fleet.

On the 11th of August two declarations were published, intimating, that the confederate troops were not come as enemies to Spain, but to free them from the French yoke, and to give them assistance to establish themselves under the government of the House of Austria; but these specious professions had very little effect on the Spaniards, who were greatly provoked by the scandalous excesses of the English soldiers, who,

who having got possession of Catharine's fort and Port St. Mary's, in a most outrageous manner, rifled the houses, and plundered the churches, stripping them of their plate and most precious ornaments; nor did they even abstain from committing rapes upon the nuns in their cloister. This was a most infamous practice, which, however, cannot be laid to the charge of his Grace, who had previously issued very strict orders against it; and when he was informed of it (for he was not come to Port St. Mary's when it happened) he ordered Sir Henry Bellasis and Sir Charles Hara, who commanded these disorderly troops, to be arrested; the former of whom, after his return into England, was on this account dismissed the service, and though the latter was acquitted he did not escape private censure. The damage done to this city, by a moderate computation, amounted to 3,000,000 l. sterling.

A Council of war, composed of sea and land Officers, was held on the 24th of August, wherein it was resolved, that, if the forces could take the Matagorda-fort, a frigate or two should be sent in, to pass the Puntals; and that, if they found the passage clear, more should follow them, in order to destroy the French ships and gallees. Accordingly, on the 28th, Baron Sparr, with 2400 men, marched against this fort; but the same day the Duke received a letter from Admiral Hopson, containing Sir George Rooke's opinion, that the taking of Matagorda-fort would not, in the least, contribute to the reduction of Cadiz, which he thought nothing could effect but the landing of a considerable number of troops in the island of Cadiz. This advice, however, was not put in execution; and, though a battery of four guns was erected against the fort, yet, upon every firing, the guns sunk into the sands, so that this attempt also proved abortive. His Grace was extremely concerned at these disappointments, which were by no means chargeable on his conduct, who on all occasions did all that was possible to promote the expedition; and, some late instructions from England leaving it to the discretion of the Commanders in chief either to winter in Spain, or return home, he warmly insisted on the former, and the Prince of Hesse d'Armstadt proposed Vigo, as a very commodious harbour; but, when it was afterwards debated in Council, whether it was reasonable or not to make a second attempt of landing in Spain, not only all the sea Officers subscribed to the negative, but those of the land too, except the Duke of Ormond and Baron Sparr, who firmly maintained the affirmative; nor was it

without the most pungent sorrow, which visibly preyed on his brave and generous spirit, that he gave orders for the embarkment of the troops.

But, though the Cadiz expedition miscarried, that of Vigo, executed soon after the miscarriage of the former, was crowned with success; for, as Sir George Rooke was sailing back to England, Captain Hardy (who had been sent to water in Lagos bay, and there received intelligence, that the Spanish galleons had put into Vigo, under the convoy of a French Squadron commanded by Chateau Renault) overtook him on the 6th of October, and communicated to him what he had heard; who no sooner received the joyful news, than he called a Council of war, in which it was resolved to return to Vigo, and attack the enemy. They arrived before the place on the 11th of the same month, and, the following day, at about ten in the morning, the Duke, having, with 2500 men, landed on a sandy bay, without any opposition, ordered the grenadiers, under Lord Shannon and Colonel Pierce, to march immediately to a fort and platform of 40 pieces of cannon at the mouth of the harbour, where the boom lay; which they bravely took by assault; and his Grace, on foot, led the other forces over craggy mountains, to sustain the detachment. Vice-admiral Hopson, upon this, ran directly against the boom, which was broken by the very first shock; and then the whole Squadron, entering the harbour, after a vigorous resistance, gained a complete victory. See a full and particular account of this action, in the life of Sir George Rooke, Vol. XXI, Page 197.

As the valour of the land forces greatly contributed to the success of this expedition, it created a friendship and confidence between them and the seamen, who were now, and not before, convinced of their usefulness and importance; and his Grace, who had, during the engagement, animated them by his own courageous behaviour, the very night the victory was obtained, conducted them to Rodondella, being well lighted on their way by the flaming ships of the enemy; which afforded them, at once, an agreeable and dismal scene. The Duke took this place, without any opposition; wherein he found a great quantity of plate belonging to the French Officers, which he divided among those of his own troops.

When his Grace returned to England, he was received by the Queen with tokens of her special favour, and by the people with the loudest acclamations; Thursday, the 12th of November, was appointed to be observed in London and Westminster, and



and the places adjacent, as a day of public thanksgiving for the success of her Majesty's arms, and those of her allies, and particularly that of the forces under the command of the Duke of Ormond at Vigo; and her Majesty, attended by both Houses of Parliament, went, on that occasion, in great state to St. Paul's, the sword of state being carried before her by his Grace. The nation in general expressed a grateful sense of his signal services in the Vigo enterprise; and both Houses of Parliament, in a solemn manner, returned him thanks for the same. He told the Committee that the Commons had appointed to wait upon him with their acknowledgments, 'That it was the greatest honour a subject could receive; that, as for his part, he had done nothing but what was his duty; and that all the troops under his command behaved themselves very gallantly, and he desired to express his utmost thanks for the honour they had done him.'

The Duke, having given so many glaring proofs of his valour and conduct in the field, was now called by his Sovereign to an honourable office of a different nature, wherein he had constant opportunities of displaying his duty to her Majesty and his affection to his native kingdom; and, indeed, his Grace had always in his eye both the one and the other. He was, on the 4th of February, 1702-3, constituted Lord-lieutenant of Ireland; and, in his first speech to both Houses of Parliament in that kingdom, he assures them, 'That, as his duty and gratitude obliged him to serve her Majesty with the utmost diligence and fidelity, so his inclination and interest, and the examples of his ancestors, were indispensable obligations upon him to improve every opportunity, the most he could, to the prosperity of his native country.' This was the language of his heart, and he verified it in the whole course of his administration; for he was ever ready to promote their trade and commerce, redress their grievances, and to do whatever they could reasonably expect or desire; but then, at the same time, he never encouraged any schemes that had a tendency to lessen their subordination to or dependence upon the Crown of Great Britain, or that interfered with the real interest of their mother country. He was greatly beloved by his countrymen, and his proceedings, as their chief Governor, were highly applauded by all ranks and degrees of persons; and, when he was a second time made Lord-lieutenant of Ireland, in 1711, he was received with extraordinary demonstrations of regard and affection.

But we now come to take notice of his

fatal commission, that by which he was exalted to be Captain-general of all her Majesty's forces raised and employed in her Majesty's service in Great Britain, or employed abroad in conjunction with the troops of her allies, upon the removal of the Duke of Marlborough; for this event proved the unhappy occasion of his disgrace and ruin. His Grace has been blamed by some of his friends for accepting it, under such inglorious restrictions; and his enemies have even arraigned his honour and integrity, on this account. But it is here to be considered, that in his first instructions he was not restrained, but, on the contrary, had her Majesty's orders, in conjunction with her allies, to prosecute the war with all possible vigour; and it is not to be supposed, that he would have accepted his commission, on any other terms. In the beginning of May, he assured the Deputies of the States-general, that he had such orders; and it was on the 24th of June, and not before, that he was commanded not to engage in any siege, or hazard any battle, till he received farther orders from England. From this time, the Duke was greatly embarrassed; and he freely expressed his uneasiness on several occasions. In one of his letters to Mr. Secretary St. John are the following remarkable words: 'If there be no prospect of action, I do not see of what use I am here; and, if it would suit with her Majesty's service, I should be glad I might have leave to return into England.' The Duke was certainly a brave and generous man, and, consequently, anxiously concerned for his glory; and yet, though he was urgently solicited to act in conjunction with the confederate troops, and even reproached for his inactivity, he was obliged to withhold his assistance.

His Grace, however, punctually observed the directions of the English Court; and, where his orders were discretionary, took such prudent precautions as were highly approved. There is one instance of his conduct, which was esteemed a master piece, in its kind: The Duke had been commanded to detach a part of his troops to take possession of Dunkirk; but Prince Eugene, and the Deputies of the States-general, had ordered the Governors of the frontier towns to refuse them a passage thro' these places; and, accordingly, some of the British Officers were denied entrance into Bouchain, and the army was not suffered to pass through the gates of Douay. His Grace, relenting these indignities, marched towards Ghent; whereupon the Deputies thought it expedient to dispatch Count Nassau Wandenburg to excuse what had passed;

passed; who declared it was done without their authority. The Duke, however, proceeded on his march; and at length, reaching Ghent, he put four battalions of his troops into that city, and the same number into Bruges, being resolved to secure those places as cautionary towns; nor would he afterwards admit any troops into these cities, but those of the Queen. The Lord-treasurer Harley, in a letter to his Grace, dated August 5, 1712, highly extols his whole conduct as Captain-general, and, especially, that instance of his policy which we have related: 'No pen, nor tongue, says he, is able to express the great pleasure I took in your Grace's successes; it was a very great satisfaction to see so much done for the public. Your Grace's march to Ghent, &c. is a coup de maître; it is owned to be so in France and Holland.' And, as he strictly obeyed her Majesty's orders, so he, on all occasions, discovered a tender and affectionate regard for his English troops; and, on the other hand, he was their darling, and they, with the utmost alacrity executed all his commands. Had he not been such an humane and generous Commander, his situation, disagreeable as it was, would have been altogether intolerable. Whilst his Grace was at Ghent, he made many excellent regulations, with respect to the army; among which, that relating to the bread was of great importance. The bread contract, the preceding year, made at five stivers five 8ths a loaf, was, in the present, reduced to four stivers three 8ths; whereupon the Duke thought, that the surplus of what was, on this account, deducted from them, ought, in justice, to fall to their share; which sum, in a month's time, reckoning 550 men in each of the 22 English battalions, would amount to 6237 guilders five stivers.

In 1712-13, the Duke of Ormond was appointed Colonel of the first regiment of foot-guards, Warden of the Cinque-ports, and also Constable of Dover Castle; on the 20th of June, 1713, he was one of the Commissioners who declared and notified the Royal assent to several acts of Parliament; and, on July 30, he was in the Council, when all possible precautions were taken for the Elector of Hanover's peaceable accession to the Crown, according to the act of settlement. On the first of August, 1714, her Majesty departed this life, and King George was proclaimed; who landed in England on the 17th of September, and on the 19th, from Greenwich, made his public entry through London to St. James's; and, the following day, by

Lord Townshend, acquainted his Grace, that he had no longer occasion for his service, as Captain-general, but would be glad to see him at Court: His Grace was also left out of the new Privy-council, though named for that of Ireland. The Duke, foreseeing a storm that he judged it improper to weather, withdrew into France; and he has been censured for this proceeding by some of his friends, who believed, that, if he had stood his ground, he would have saved both his honour and estate; but it is, nevertheless, very certain, that it was no sooner known that he had withdrawn, than articles of impeachment were read against him in the House of Commons, and a bill was speedily passed to summon him to surrender by the 10th of September, 1715; and, on his non-appearance, to attaint him of high treason. The Duke, regarding the summons, his name, by order of the House of Lords, was erased out of the list of Peers, as were also his arms; and his achievements, as a Knight of the Garter, were taken down from St. George's chapel in Windsor; inventories were taken of his personal estate, and both that and his real one vested in the Crown.

He was now a necessitous fugitive in a foreign country, being stripped of all his possessions; and it is not to be doubted, that, in this extremity, he was prevailed on to accept the command of the troops designed to make a descent upon England, in favour of the Pretender; but, whether he acted, in this respect, from a principle of conscience, or revenge, we will not pretend to determine. However this be, it does not appear, that he ever engaged in a second attempt; but, retiring from the busy scenes of life, he principally employed his thoughts in preparing for eternity. Whilst he resided in France, he assumed the title and name of Colonel Commerford; but he did not continue long in that kingdom, having an invitation from the King of Spain, who allowed him an annual pension of 2000 pistoles. He made choice of Avignon for his retreat, where he lived as if he had nothing to do with the world; and he was here, in 1741, solicited by the Spanish Court to accept a command; but he declined it, on account of his advanced age and infirmities. His Grace was, in this place, as he had ever been, remarkable for his hospitality and beneficence; his doors were open to all, but to an Englishman his heart too, without distinction of parties. He was so extensively charitable, that he would have wanted himself, if his servants had not concealed from his knowledge many of those who daily applied to him for relief;

relief; and, though he was unalterably fixed in his religion, he did not think, that his charity ought to be confined to those who were of his own profession. Divine service, according to the liturgy of the church of England, was performed in his house twice every Sunday, and on every Wednesday and Friday morning; which all his Protestant servants were obliged to attend. The sacrament was administered to the family once a quarter; and, for a week before he received, his Grace would see nobody, his Chaplain excepted, who was his constant attendant, during that space of time. He always withdrew, for an hour, to his closet, before he went to bed, or abroad in the morning; and, though he had public assemblies twice a week, and, out of complaisance to the company, endeavoured to enliven the conversation, yet, even at these times, his mind was chiefly employed about heavenly objects. In October 1745, he complained of a want of appetite; he could relish nothing, except mutton broth, made after the English manner. He, at

length, through weakness, was unable to walk; and the physician who attended him, observing that he was in a declining way, desired that two others might be brought from Montpellier to his assistance, which was done accordingly: They arrived on Sunday the 14th of November, and, after a consultation of all the three physicians, it was concluded, that some blood should be taken from him; but on the Tuesday following, at about seven in the evening, he departed this life, it is to be hoped for a better hereafter. On the 18th, his body was embalmed by four surgeons, together with the three physicians; and, in the following May, it was brought, as a bale of goods, through France, into England; lodged in the Jerusalem chamber; and soon after decently interred in the vault of his ancestors, in Henry VIIIth's chapel, the Bishop of Rochester, with a full choir, performing the ceremony: He died in the 81st year of his age, after an exile of upwards of 30 years.

*A Letter to the Right Honourable the Earl of Macclesfield, President of the Royal Society, from the Reverend William Brakenridge, D. D. F. R. S. containing an Answer to the Account of the Numbers and Increase of the People of England, by the Reverend Mr. Forster. Read before the Royal Society, March 16, 1758. From the Philosophical Transactions, Vol. L. See Page 297 of this Volume.*

My Lord,

**A** I endeavoured, at a former meeting of the Society, to answer extempore some objections, offered by a Gentleman in the country, to what I have wrote concerning the number of people in England; I now presume to send you what I said then in writing, with some farther reflections. And this subject I never intended to have meddled with any more; but, as I seem to be called upon to defend what I have formerly wrote, I hope I shall be excused, if I briefly attempt it. Your Lordship, I know, and our illustrious Body only desire a fair representation of facts, which is the ground of all philosophical inquiries; and therefore I shall endeavour to do this, as far as I can, without regarding any hypothesis.

My design, when I first entered on this subject, was to discover whether our people were in an increasing, or decreasing state, with regard to their numbers; which I thought of great importance to be known, because of its influence on the affairs of Government, in determining our strength, in settling of taxes, and directing us in the oeconomy and employment of our people. Now, in order to proceed in this inquiry, it was evident to me, that, if the number of

houses were exactly known, the number of people would be nearly ascertained. And therefore I attended to this, to find out the number of houses, as the only thing that could, with any certainty, help us to judge of this matter. And, accordingly, being resolved to depend only upon the most sure and general observations, I applied to a public office, where I thought I might possibly get at their number; and I there found, that, from the last survey that was made, since the year 1750, there were 690,700 houses in England and Wales, that paid the window-tax and the two-shillings duty on houses; besides cottages, that paid nothing. By cottages, are understood those who neither pay to church or poor, and are, by act of Parliament in 1747, in consideration of the poverty of the people, declared to be exempted both from the tax and the two-shillings duty; and they only remain not accurately known, to ascertain the whole number of houses. However, they are so far known, that, from all the accounts that are hitherto given in, they do not appear to be so many as 300,000; and, from what I myself have seen, in the books of that office, I should think they were not much above 200,000; for

for in some places, that I was perfectly acquainted with, I found many of the day labourers rated to the two shillings duty, and there did not appear to be one house in ten omitted. And therefore, if there are not 300,000 cottages, as seems plain to me, there cannot be a million of houses, in the whole, in England and Wales; and the rated houses are, to the cottages, more than two to one; of both which, according to the returns made, there is, now, about one in seventeen, or 58,800 empty, throughout the kingdom. But, if we were to allow, that there are a million of houses in the whole; which is more than the Gentlemen in the abovementioned office believe; and then deduct those that are empty, there could not be above 941,200 inhabited houses; and, consequently, supposing six to a house, about 5,647,200 people, or near about five millions and an half; which, at the utmost, is what I insist on to be the real number.

But now the Gentleman, who objects to my calculations, thinks, that I have made the number of houses too few, and that, in the whole, there are above 1,400,000 houses, of which he imagines there are more than 700,000 cottages; for he supposes them to be more than the rated houses; and from thence he infers, that there are about seven millions and an half of people in England and Wales; which I wish, with all my heart, was the true number: But I am so far from thinking that I have underrated them, that I suspect I have rather made them more than they are. However, this controversy will soon be determined, there being now orders given, as I am informed, to all the Officers concerned in the window-tax, to make an exact return of all the cottages, as well as the rated houses, in each of their several districts. In the mean time, the Gentleman and I differ in this, that he supposes above 400,000 cottages more than I can possibly imagine.

Let us now see upon what grounds, and by what method of reasoning, he determines his numbers. He makes a division of the 690,000 taxed houses into three classes, placing 200,000 of them in the open country and villages, and 200,000 in the market and inferior towns; and the next, viz. 290,000, in the cities and great towns; for which division he has nothing to direct him; no proof, nor even probability. And, as it is a mere arbitrary supposition, all reasoning and calculations founded upon it are nothing to the purpose, and the number of houses, or people, computed from thence must be false, or uncertain. But yet, upon this supposition, as if it was abso-

lutely certain, he goes on to compute the houses and people in each division.

As to the first, he says he has counted all the houses in nine contiguous parishes in Berkshire, in which he has found the whole number to be 588, and those charged to the duty to be only 177; and therefore the cottages are, to the rated houses, as 4.41 to 177, or above two to one. And from this he assumes, that the whole number of houses, through the villages and open country in England, will be, to the cottages, nearly in the same proportion. But here I am surprised, that he should reason in so loose and inaccurate a manner. For, as there may be 7000 parishes in the villages and open country, to infer from the numbers in nine of them that are contiguous, and that, all of them together, do not make a very large parish, many being much larger, as to the number of houses, and where there may be particular circumstances; I say, to infer from them what the proportion will be in all parishes, in the villages and open country, is the same way of reasoning as to say, because the poor in one parish are in such a proportion, therefore they are so in 1000 parishes, or through four or five counties: Whereas it is plain, that the proportion differs almost in every parish, and in every county; and the sum of all must be added together, before we can know what the real proportion is. And nothing can be inferred from the circumstances of a few parishes, or even of a county, what the proportion will be in the whole. And yet, from such precarious and vague reasoning, he presumes to compute, that there are above 460,000 cottages in the villages and open country; having assumed, without any hesitation, that there are 200,000 rated houses in that extent. Such reasoning is unusual in philosophical inquiries.

In like manner, the Gentleman reasons very inaccurately about his second division, containing the lesser market and country towns, having supposed in them 200,000 taxed houses. For from one instance of the market town of Langborne, having found the whole number of houses to be, to the cottages, as 4.45 to 229, or the rated houses, to the cottages, as 2.16 to 229, he supposes the like proportion in all the market towns. That is, though there be, perhaps, above 300 market towns in England, he supposes each of them has the same proportion of the poor in it; as the single town of Langborne; which is unreasonable to imagine. For every one of them may have a different proportion, according to the various circumstances of their trade and situation. But

yet, from this strange and uncertain way of reasoning, without any induction, and from one instance among 300 cases at least, he concludes, by proportion, that there are 388,646 houses in the country market towns, of which there are 188,646 cottages; besides those in the cities and great towns.

In the next place, as to his third class, the cities and great towns, he allows, that my proportion may be among them, viz. that the rated houses are, to the cottages, as 690,000 to 200,000, or 69 to 20: For he thinks, that it cannot be any where but in the most flourishing places. And therefore, as he has arbitrarily placed 260,000 taxed houses in them, he computes, that they must contain 84,058 cottages. But he has given no proof, that my proportion is only in the most flourishing places, besides these few instances that he has produced; which are nothing to form any general conclusion upon. For, if we were to be directed by a few cases, we might think, that there were much fewer cottages, than I have allowed. There are some parishes, in which there are none at all. In the great parishes of St. James's and St. George's Westminster, in which there are about 7000 houses, there are none; in the country parish of Chislehurst, in Kent, where there are above 100 houses, there are but three; and in many parishes there is not one in 20: So that, from particular instances, there is nothing to be concluded. But, in all Middlesex, London, Westminster, and Southwark included, in which the poor are as numerous as in most places in the kingdom, because of the numbers of labouring people that flock hither for employment, there is nearly the same proportion that I have assigned. For, from a late survey in that district, as I am informed, there are 87,614 houses in the whole, and, of these, 19,324 cottages, and 4810 empty; which, indeed, shews, that we are not so populous, in and near the metropolis, as is commonly supposed, and much less than I had calculated in my first letter; for, from this account, if it be true, there are not above 530,000 people in that compass; of which, within the bills of mortality, there die about 25,000 yearly, that is, not less than one in 20.

As to what the Gentleman mentions concerning the militia, he seems to be much mistaken. For, if the proportion be as he says, that one in 45 is levied, this directly proves the number of people, in England and Wales, to be about five millions and an half, according to my calculation; because the electors or balloters are the fenci-

ble men, or those able to carry arms: And, if the whole levy be 32,000, then 45, multiplied by 32,000, will give 1,440,000 for all the fencible men in England. But Dr. Halley has clearly shewn, that the fencible men are one quarter of the whole people, children included; and, therefore, four times 1,440,000, or 5,760,000, will be the whole number of the people; which is nearly what I have made them.

And thus, having seen how he has established his numbers in opposition to me, let us now, in the next place, consider what he has said, with regard to the increase of our people. He says, whether the kingdom is really in a declining, or increasing state, is a problem not to be solved by calculation; and yet he himself can guess by appearances, that it has greatly increased within these 40 years. But, by his good leave, I must tell him, that it is a problem in political arithmetic to be solved from some data, as well as others. If the number of people be nearly found, and the general proportion of births to burials, at an average, through the kingdom be known, with the annual losses of our fencible men, at a moderate computation, from these data, I say, any one, who understands numbers, will easily determine, whether we are increasing, or decreasing. And, accordingly, I have shewn, that the annual increment of our fencible men is not much above 3000, which number is consumed by our annual losses; and therefore we are not in an increasing state. For the whole number of people must always be in proportion to the fencible men; so that, if there is no increase of them, there can be none upon the whole.

It is true, I am the first who ventured upon a solution of this question; but, when I consider what I have done, I cannot see but that the principles upon which I reasoned are right. The data are, I think, exact enough to discover our state. And Dr. Halley's rule to compute the fencible men, where our losses are to be reckoned, is undoubtedly true: So that, if there is any difficulty, it is in fixing the general proportion between births and burials, through the kingdom, viz. 112 to 100; which I have taken from Dr. Derham, who had collected many observations; being a greater proportion than Sir William Petty allowed; and which if it is thought too small, it is to be considered, that, within the bills of mortality, the births are much under the burials, as 4 to 5; and, in some of the great towns, there are fewer births than burials; and, in others, they are nearly equal; so that these reduce the proportion that

that arises from the villages and open country.

But, if we were to make a calculation from the births and burials, only in the villages and open country; which Dr. Derham has found to be, at an average, as 117 to 100, or nearly as 7 to 6; and suppose this to obtain all over Britain and Ireland, in the towns as well as the country, which is surely more than the truth; we shall then find, that the annual increment cannot be more than 9000 fencible men; which corroborates my former estimate: For, to compute it by the principles I have formerly endeavoured to establish, let the number of our people in Britain and Ireland be eight millions and an half, that is, five and an half in England, and three millions in Scotland and Ireland; because some Irish Gentlemen have assured me, from some facts, that there is half a million more in their country, than I formerly allowed; for I did not pretend to calculate them; and then the annual number of the dead, in Britain and Ireland, being one in 40, will be about 212,500; which will be to the births as 100 to 117; and, therefore, the births must be 248,625, and the increase 36,125; of which the fourth part is about 9000 for the fencible men, which I am persuaded, is more than the real number.

Now, let any one compute our losses in the moderate way that I have done, and he will easily see, that they cannot be less than this number; and, consequently, we are far from increasing: And, indeed, it is evident from the number of empty houses through the kingdom, mentioned above, viz. one in seventeen, or 58,000, and one in twelve of those that are taxed within the bills of mortality; for it is impossible, if we were increasing, that there could be so many empty; and, therefore, the appearance of so much building is only the effect of our luxury, requiring larger, more convenient, and more elegant houses; and not caused by our increase.

However, the Gentleman objects to all this, and says, that he has examined the registers of some neighbouring parishes, and particularly of three that are perfect; and he finds, that the burials are, to the baptisms, as 83 to 149; which may possibly be the case, as I myself have known it in one parish in the Isle of Wight, where the place is healthy, and people generally marry. But does he imagine, that this proportion is general all over England? If so, we should increase in a rapid manner indeed! for then we should double our people in 35 years, if it were not for our losses; which no reasonable man will venture to say.

He does not reflect, that in many country places, from their bad situation, there is very little increase, and in some towns none at all, and in others a decrease, continually supplied from the neighbouring country. Within the bills of mortality, there are, annually, 5000 burials more than the births; and, consequently, to maintain our numbers here, there must be a yearly supply of 5000; which destroys the whole increase of six or seven counties. And Dr. Derham found, from the accounts he had of country parishes, that, in general, among them, the proportion of births to burials was not greater than 117 to 100, as we mentioned above; so that nothing can be concluded from particular healthy places. The question is, What is the result upon the whole through the kingdom? What is the general proportion of the births to burials, from which the increase is to be estimated? And which Sir William Petty says is 111 to 100, and Dr. Derham as 112 to 100. See if he can disprove these numbers by putting together all the different accounts from every corner, among the towns as well as the country; and, if he cannot, to argue only from a few instances is nothing to the purpose; for, where there is a multitude of different cases, they must all be considered, to arrive at the general truth. But, even in the particulars he mentions, he has not completed his argument; for, to make it conclusive, he should have shewn, that, within these last forty years (the time, he thinks, of our great increase) in those parishes, the number of houses, or people, were increased, in proportion almost as the births were above the burials, as 149 to 83; and, if that cannot be made to appear, it is plain, that, for all he has said, the annual increase may be constantly consumed by our losses.

And now, the worthy Gentleman having endeavoured to shew, from the case of a few parishes in the country, that we are in an increasing state, he proceeds to give me his serious advice in two particulars:

First, That I would reconsider a proposition advanced by me, That all reasonable ways of increasing our people, even to the naturalising of foreigners, would be for the public welfare. In answer to which kind admonition, I must say, that I have often considered the thing, as far as I can; and I think this may be easily shewn, against any political writer, That it is the interest of a government, when they have powerful and dangerous neighbours, to increase their people by all reasonable means, even to the inviting of foreigners, so far as the natural produce of the country can sustain them; and

that it is the fault, or weakness, of an administration not to be able to employ them. And in Britain, where they can have the assistance of the produce of so many large and fruitful countries of their own in America, I will venture to say, that it is an error in their policy, not to endeavour to increase their people; by which they might be more formidable, and perhaps stronger, than their grand enemy. The present King of Prussia has shewn the utility of this within his dominions; by which he has been enabled to make such a figure in Europe.

The second thing he admonishes me to reconsider is, That I have supposed our commerce to be one cause of the loss of our sensible men. And who in the world doubts of it, but himself! Do shipwrecks, the disasters and inclemency of the sea, the scurvy, &c. beget people? But, he will say, without these we could not have trade, which employs great numbers of our people; and, therefore, what we lose, we may gain another way. And just so he may say of our wars, that occasion the destruction of so many of our people, that they are no loss to us; for we gain by them in their consequences, in securing of our liberties and property, and by which our trade is preserved and promoted. But, notwithstanding this, can it be said, that war does not diminish our sensible men! The truth is, trade increases riches, and gives more of the conveniences of life, and brings luxury along with it; but it does not necessarily breed people; for we see, in those countries where they have little trade, the people increase much faster than they do with us, as appears from the bills of mortality in Prussia; where the general proportion of the births to the burials is greater than it is here, viz. 4 to 3; and by which the people might double in 84 years, if it were not for their losses. (Vid. Phil. Trans. Vol. xxxvi.) Which great increase, by the way, easily accounts for those vast swarms of people, that came from thence and the adjacent countries in former ages, and over-ran all Europe. And, therefore, it is not so terrible a paradox, as he imagines, that, possibly, where there is more less trade, the people may increase faster; for luxury and other vices, that come with trade, do not promote an increase.

And now, as he has been so good as to give me his advice, I will return the favour, and desire him to reconsider the method of reasoning by induction; which may,

possibly, help him to escape some paradoxisms, in arguing upon these subjects. And I would likewise recommend it to him to inquire diligently, whether the number of our houses in England be increased these last sixty years; which, according to his reasoning, ought at least to be doubled; for, if there is no increase of the houses, there can be none of the people.

To conclude: He adds, that my doctrine, from beginning to end, to say the best of it, is ill timed; when we are contending with our hereditary enemy pro aris & focis. But here his zeal hurries him on, that he does not look to the dates of my letters: For the first three were read before the Society, and ordered to be printed, long before the war was proclaimed; and, as for the last, it is only a supplement to the rest, in which I have shewn, that France, by the bad oeconomy of her people, is not in an increasing state; which, I think, is a comfortable hearing. But supposing they had been all printed during the war, What then? Is a fact to be concealed, that, if discovered, may be useful to prevent errors in government, and rectify our notions of the oeconomy of our people? What advantage can our enemies make of such a discovery? Will it encourage them to imagine, that we shall be easier subdued, when they know, by the most moderate computation, we have, at least, two millions of sensible men in our British islands? Enough, surely, to resist them in all their attempts! But I doubt we are not so deficient in our numbers as in public virtue, without which the greatest multitude may be easily overcome.

And thus, my Lord, I have endeavoured to answer what this Gentleman has wrote in his second letter; for I pass over the first, as it does not seem to contain any more, in opposition to me, than what I have here considered; and, upon the whole, I cannot see, that he has said any thing to invalidate what I have formerly advanced. If I could discover it, I should be very ready to acknowledge my error. I am sensible I have made this reply too long; but I trust your usual benevolence to all our worthy Members will excuse me, who shall always esteem it an honour to be,

My Lord,

Your Lordship's

Sion College,  
March 16, 1758.

Most obedient and  
faithful servant,  
Wm. Brakenridge.

*The History of ENGLAND (Page 292, Vol. XXII.) continued.*

There is no plainer indication of what the Parliament thought of the designs of the Court in favour of the Papists, than the address presented by both Houses to the King, about the same time. This address contained, first, complaints on the growth of Popery; on the great resort of Romish priests and Jesuits in the kingdom; on the admission of so many Recusants into places of trust, and particularly in the army. After this, the two Houses desired, 1. That his Majesty would be pleased to issue out his royal proclamation, to command all priests and Jesuits (with exception of those in attendance upon the Queen, not being natural-born subjects) to depart within thirty days out of the kingdom: And that his Majesty should be pleased, in the same proclamation, to command all Judges and other Officers to put the laws in execution against all such priests and Jesuits, as should be found in the kingdom, after that time. 2. That his Majesty would be pleased likewise to issue out commissions to tender the oaths of allegiance and supremacy to all Officers and soldiers now in his service and pay, and that such as refused the said oaths might be immediately disbanded. 3. That the Commissaries of the musters be commanded and enjoined, by his Majesty's warrant, upon the penalty of losing their places, not to permit any Officer to be mustered in the service and pay of his Majesty, until he hath taken the oaths of allegiance and supremacy, and received the sacrament of the Lord's-supper, according to the usage of the Church of England; and that every soldier should take the said oaths, before his first muster; and receive the sacrament, in like manner, before his second muster. Upon this address, the King published a proclamation in the usual stile, the seventh of that kind, by which (after a declaration, that, as he had always adhered to the Church of England, against all temptations whatsoever, so he was resolved to maintain and defend it) he strictly commanded all Jesuits and Romish priests to depart the kingdom, and the laws to be put in due execution against all Popish Recusants, or justly suspected to be so, &c. This proclamation was not satisfactory to the Commons, because it extended but to one single article of their petition, without any mention of the removal of Papists from places of trust; wherefore they proceeded to a new bill, in order to obtain their end, being resolved not to finish the money-bill, till they had procured a redress of their

grievances, and particularly a revocation of the declaration for liberty of conscience.

The King was never so perplexed, since his restoration. The Cabal had promised to make him absolute, but, after all, suggested no other means, than the using of force, at all hazards. He had hoped to attain his aim by degrees, in gaining now one point, then another; and to see himself, at last, able to trample on all his opposers: He had, moreover, relied on the assistance of France, after the commonwealth of Holland should be destroyed: But he had preposterously imagined he should have time to form all his measures, and be able to support his design, whenever it should be opposed. Perhaps, too, he had depended upon the condescension of this Parliament, which had always been so favourable to him; but, as the Commons were proceeding, the time was come, that the King must either give way, or break with the Parliament. In this last case, he had too much sense to believe, that a handful of Papists, with a few flattering Courtiers and Ministers, were able to support him, at a time when he could expect no assistance from France, and when the malecontents might be countenanced by a Dutch fleet. Besides, his Exchequer was empty; and therefore he must have resolved to raise money on his subjects, by means of his army: For he knew, if he had not wherewith to content his adherents, he would hardly engage them to betray the interests of their country. But this army was Protestant, excepting a few Popish Officers and soldiers; the Officers of the fleet, and the sailors, were also Protestants; it was therefore unnatural to expect to engage such a fleet and army in his designs, so contrary to their religion and liberties. Lastly, he considered, that these very Ministers and Courtiers, who appeared so devoted to his service, would desert him, as it happened to the King, his father, when he should be no longer able to protect them. In a word, it was too soon to begin the execution of a project of this nature, for which he was unprepared; and yet, by the Parliament's last address, he was obliged either to execute, or relinquish it. His honour seemed engaged to support the declaration for liberty of conscience, for he had told the Parliament, that he would adhere to it; and his inclination led him to favour the Papists, whose religion he had secretly embraced: He found himself, moreover, obliged not to abandon, to the resentment of the Parliament,



ment, Ministers who, in giving him their advice, had depended upon his protection. But honour was not capable to balance the difficulties, which he foresaw, if he persisted in his enterprise; on the other hand, his Council was divided. The Duke of Ormond and the Earl of Arlington advised him to wait a more favourable opportunity; but the Duke of York, and the rest of the Cabal, were for his throwing off the mask, and supporting his declaration. They represented, that his father's ruin was owing to his condescending to the first demands of the Parliament of 1640; and said, that they saw no less cause to fear now; for, should the declaration be recalled, other demands would be set up, which would never end, till they were carried so high, that the King would not be able to grant them, without undoing himself; and that, after a thousand condescensions, he would be, at last, forced to break with the Parliament. They farther added, that his holding his resolution a few days would bring the Parliament to reason, his Majesty having a party among them which began to make the Leaders waver; and that there were forces sufficient on foot to support the one side, and intimidate the other: It is pretended, that the Earl of Shaftesbury undertook to answer for the success; all this was very capable to hold the King in suspense. It is believed the Ladies engaged in this affair, and, fearing that a rupture would deprive them of the King's bounties, strongly solicited him to recal his declaration; however that be, the King, after some hesitation, called for the declaration, and, with his own hands, broke the seal.

The 8th of March, 1672-3, the King came to the Parliament, and, after pressing the Commons to dispatch the money-bill, said to both Houses, — 'If there be any scruple yet remaining with you, touching the suspension of the penal laws, I here faithfully promise you, that what hath been done, in that particular, shall not, for the future, be drawn into example and consequence; and, as I daily expect from you a bill for my supply, so I assure you, I shall as willingly receive and pass any other you shall offer me, that may tend to the giving you satisfaction in all your just grievances.'

This speech was so agreeable to the Parliament, that both Houses went in a body, and thanked the King for so full and satisfactory an answer.

But, if the two Houses were pleased, the Cabal was not so: They had formed a project, and prepared a scheme to render the King absolute; nay, they had taken some steps towards its execution. This scheme

had never been formed, had it not been supposed the King would have the courage and resolution to withstand the complaints of the Parliament; for the projectors could never think the Parliament would suffer the liberties of the people to be invaded, without opposition; all their hope, therefore, was founded upon the King's steadiness. They were to engage in a contest, in which they flattered themselves to render the King victorious; but they saw, to their great astonishment, the King was retreating, when he should have prepared for battle, and, consequently, the hopes of victory were intirely vanished. But this was not all they had to fear; they were in danger of being abandoned by the King, after this first step, to the resentment of the two Houses; for how could they hope for the protection of the King, who had just given such manifest marks of his own fear?

The Earl of Arlington, as I have observed, had, in some measure, deserted the Cabal, by his advice to the King to revoke his declaration for liberty of conscience. The Earl of Shaftesbury soon followed him, but in a manner more surprising, more public, and with more remarkable circumstances; as soon as he saw the King had not sufficient resolution to execute the great work which was projected, he thought it but just to forsake a Prince, who had forsaken himself, and left his Counsellors exposed to danger. This was the second time the Earl had experienced the King's inconstancy and want of resolution. This affair of the declaration was common to him with the rest of the Cabal; but the writs, issued out of Chancery for the election of Members to fill the vacancies in Parliament, were peculiar to him. He had undertaken to issue these writs as Chancellor, on pretence of some precedents which were never known, upon the King's positive promise to stand by him; and yet he was deserted by the King, at the first instance of the Commons, or rather before their complaints. This was, however, a thing of very great consequence; for, if the Crown could have issued writs for filling the vacancies in Parliament, it would have been very easy for the Ministers to have had such Members returned as they pleased, as it happened on this first occasion, wherein all those that were chosen were creatures of the Court. Father Orleans, who received his information of the English affairs from King James II, positively affirms, as one that could not be mistaken when he follows such a guide, 'That the ancient custom was, on the death of a Member, for the Chancellor to issue a writ, under the Great Seal, for the election

election of another; and, though the writ contained nothing to obstruct the freedom of the elections, yet the King might find means to prevent any Member from being chosen, who was against him: That this custom had been changed, during the troubles of the last reign, when the Commons assumed the power of issuing the writs by their Speaker; and that this abuse had been suffered to continue, since the King's restoration, through the weakness or ignorance of the Chancellors before Shaftesbury. But this is a groundless assertion, as appears from what the King said himself to both Houses, at the beginning of this session: 'That he had given order to the Lord Chancellor to send out writs, for the better supply of their House, having seen precedents for it.' Had this been a right inherent in the Crown, and first invaded by the Commons, during the troubles of the last reign, would the King have said only, that he had seen some precedents for it? This remark is only to shew, with what caution the History of Father Orleans, though dictated by King James himself, is to be read.

The Earl of Shaftesbury was, therefore, more exposed to the resentment of the Commons, than any other of the Cabal, not only for pernicious counsels given the King, in conjunction with his four colleagues, the secret whereof was not yet known, but chiefly for the writs issued by him as Chancellor, so destructive of their rights and privileges. He had therefore reason to fear a vigorous prosecution for this fact, and it is certain the party opposite to the Court had already projected an accusation against him. On the other hand, the weakness he had discovered in the King gave him no hopes of a protection from thence; he believed, therefore, he had no other way to divert the impending storm, than by quitting the King's party, and throwing himself into the contrary; 'He executed this resolution, says Father Orleans, the day after the King resolved to revoke his declaration for liberty of conscience. It was eleven at night, before the King had taken his last resolution, and, the next morning, the Earl of Shaftesbury appeared in the House of Lords, at the head of the most violent party, against the Catholic religion, the Dutch war, and the union with France.' He did more, if Father Orleans is to be credited; for, in a full House, he discovered the reasons which had induced the King to grant liberty of conscience, join with France, and declare war against the States. I doubt not his discovering this secret to his new party, but confess I must have better evidence, than that of Father Orleans, to convince me, that

this discovery was made publicly in a full House, and on this very occasion, especially before the King and Duke of York, who were, that day, present in the House. This would have been a formal accusation against the King, the Duke of York, and the other four Members of the Cabal, of which he could have given no proofs, if they had been demanded. He had too much sense to expose himself to such a danger. The occasion of his declaring publicly against the King, on the day I am speaking of, was this:

The Lord Treasurer Clifford, ignorant of Shaftesbury's intentions, paid him a visit the night before, and, communicating to him a project for establishing a perpetual fund to free the King from his dependence on the Parliament, read to him a speech he had prepared to speak, on the morrow, concerning this project, in the House of Lords. The Earl of Shaftesbury seemed highly pleased with the speech, and desired to hear it again. The next day, the King and Duke of York coming to the House to countenance this project with their presence, the Lord Clifford spoke his speech. He had no sooner done, than the Earl of Shaftesbury stood up, and answered his speech, from the beginning to the end: He demonstrated this project to be extravagant and impracticable; that it would overturn the Government, and, perhaps, send the King and Royal family abroad again, to spend their days in exile, without hopes of a return. If the Treasurer's speech surprised the Lords who perceived the design of it, their astonishment was increased, when they saw the Chancellor, a leading member of the Cabal, declare so openly against the King. It is said the Duke of York, whilst Shaftesbury was speaking, whispered the King, 'What a rogue have you of a Lord Chancellor!' And that the King replied, 'What a fool have you of a Lord Treasurer!' I know not whether the truth of these particulars is to be relied on, some of which are improbable; for what likelihood is there, that the King, after breaking the seal of his declaration with his own hand, for fear of the Parliament, should appear, within a few hours after, in the House of Lords, to support, by his presence, the Treasurer's project, which tended to the subversion of Parliaments? Or that he should call the Treasurer fool, for a proposal which the King could not be ignorant of, and had, doubtless, approved?

However, the Earl of Shaftesbury, from this time, was always at the head of the Country party, and caused the King to undergo great mortifications, as will here-

after appear. But I must give, here, a very material caution to those who read Father Orleans's History, or such English or foreign authors as espouse the King's cause: All these writers paint the Earl of Shaftesbury in very black colours. He was, according to them, the greatest villain that ever lived; his wickedness was answerable to the extent of his genius, and the depth of his penetration. He was perpetually contriving how to torment the King and Duke of York, or, rather, to ruin them irrecoverably. He was not only the head but the soul of his party, by which they were actuated. In short, every thing, transacted afterwards by the Parliament against the King, is solely imputed to him; and it is artfully insinuated, that, had it not been for such an agent, the nation would have remained in tranquillity, and the Parliament, content with the King's favourable answers and gracious promises, would have been quiet, and attempted nothing against the Court. Thus, according to these writers, all the measures and precautions, taken afterwards by the Parliament against the designs of the Court, were intirely owing to Shaftesbury's malice and revenge. It is easy to perceive, that their design is to cause to vanish the grounds of the Parliament's fear and complaint of the conduct of the Court, by insinuating that these complaints were frivolous, and the effects of Shaftesbury's vengeance, who, they say, directed both Houses of Parliament, or, rather, had them intirely at command. For my part, I am no way concerned to vindicate the Earl of Shaftesbury's honour, but believe myself obliged to remark, for the more easy discovery of the truth, that the project of the Cabal to render the King absolute, and introduce Popery, is of unquestionable certainty. The authors just mentioned scruple not to own it; and, should they deny it, the thing would not be less true: Consequently, the Parliament, coming to a full and exact knowledge of this design, which was only suspected before, had all the reason in the world for their fear and caution against the King and his Ministers. This being granted, let the Earl of Shaftesbury have been a villain or an honest man; let him have betrayed the King's secrets, and acted only through a spirit of revenge; let his fear of the Parliament be the sole motive of his engaging in the Country party against the King; or let him have acted from a principle of honour and duty, in order to save the Church and State, the thing itself remains the same. The good or bad qualities of the Earl of Shaftesbury did not cause the Parliament to have more

or less reason to fear the designs of the King and his Ministers. If they were prejudicial to Religion and the State, as cannot be denied, the Parliament had reason to take the best measures to prevent them. Why therefore are these measures, these precautions, ascribed to Shaftesbury's malice and artifices, since there was another and more natural cause? Before the Earl of Shaftesbury appeared in the party contrary to the Court, the Parliament had begun to take these precautions, though the Court's designs were yet but suspected: They were better informed by the Earl of Shaftesbury: Why therefore is it supposed, that, after this information, they suddenly relinquish their former motives, and act only with a view to serve as instruments of Shaftesbury's revenge? This is not even probable; and yet the authors abovementioned lose no opportunity of reproaching the Earl of Shaftesbury, and ascribing solely to him all the mortifications the King afterwards received. Besides the reader's instruction, my design, in what I have said, is to hinder such as have read, or shall read the other Historians, from thinking it strange that I do not every moment exclaim against the Earl of Shaftesbury's conduct, as if he were the sole author of what was done against the King; and that I content myself with saying, in a word, that this Lord used all his interest and credit to break the measures of the King and his Ministers.

Immediately after this change in the Earl of Shaftesbury, the Commons passed a bill, afterwards called the Test-act, intitled, 'An act for preventing the dangers which may happen from Popish Recusants.' This act required, that all persons, enjoying any office or place of trust and profit, should take the oaths of allegiance and supremacy in public and open Court, and should also receive the sacrament, in some parish church, immediately after Divine service; and deliver a certificate signed by the ministers and church-wardens, attested by the oaths of two credible witnesses, and put upon record; and that all persons, taking the said oaths of allegiance and supremacy, should likewise make and subscribe this following declaration: — 'I do declare, that I do believe, that there is not any transubstantiation in the sacrament of the Lord's supper, or in the elements of bread and wine, at or after the consecration thereof by any person whatsoever.' — This bill readily passed the House of Commons, and, after some difficulties, was also approved by the Lords. The Earl of Bristol, though a Papist, made a speech on this occasion, and concluded with saying, 'Upon the whole

matter,

matter, however the sentiments of a Catholic of the Church of Rome (not of the Court of Rome) may oblige me, upon scruple of conscience, to give my negative to this bill; yet, as a Member of a Protestant Parliament, my advice prudentially cannot but go along with the main scope of it, the present circumstances of time and affairs considered, and the necessity of composing the disturbed minds of the people.

Besides this bill, there was another preparing to prevent intermarriages between Protestants and Papists. This tended directly to break the present negotiation of the Duke of York's marriage with an Archduchess of Inspruch, and to hinder him from marrying any other Catholic Princess. The King, in the mean while, was very uneasy, as he saw the Parliament was informed of his secret resolutions, and effectual measures were taken to prevent their execution; wherefore he quickened the Commons, by several messages, to finish the money-bill. But, instead of satisfying him, the Commons, having provided for the security of religion, presented him two addresses of grievances, one concerning England, the other Ireland. In the first, they told the King, that they were firmly persuaded of his intention to govern according to the laws and customs of the kingdom; yet, finding that some abuses and grievances were crept into the Government, they craved leave humbly to represent them to his Majesty's knowledge, and to desire,

1. That the imposition of twelve pence per chaldron upon coals, for providing of convoys, by virtue of an order of Council dated the 15th of May, 1672, may be recalled, and all bonds, taken by virtue thereof, cancelled.

2. That his Majesty's proclamation of the 4th of December, 1672, for preventing disorders which may be committed by soldiers, and whereby the soldiers, now in his Majesty's service, are, in a manner, exempted from the ordinary course of justice, may likewise be recalled.

3. And whereas great complaints have been made, out of several parts of the kingdom, of divers abuses committed in quartering of soldiers, that his Majesty would be pleased to give orders to redress those abuses; and, in particular, that no soldiers be hereafter quartered in any private houses, and that due satisfaction may be given to the inn-keepers and victuallers where they lie, before they remove.

4. And, since the continuance of soldiers in this realm will necessarily produce

many inconveniencies to his Majesty's subjects, they humbly represented it as their petition and advice, that, when this present war is ended, all the soldiers, that have been raised since the last session of Parliament, may be disbanded.

5. That his Majesty would likewise be pleased to consider of the irregularities and abuses in pressing soldiers; and give orders for the prevention thereof, for the future.

These demands shew how, by degrees, the Court was labouring to introduce an absolute authority: First, by a light imposition, by virtue of an order of Council, of twelve pence upon every chaldron, or thirty-six bushels of coals. The tax was inconsiderable, but the consequence very great. Secondly, the Magistrates, in assuming the power of quartering soldiers in private houses, easily found an opportunity to gall and oppress their enemies, and such as were not well-inclined to the Court. Thirdly, in pressing soldiers, the Officers had room to commit many acts of injustice, by lifting not the most proper persons for the service, but the rich, who were able to redeem themselves with money. Though this practice was much used, with regard to sailors, and continues to this day, it had never extended to soldiers, or, at least, but on very extraordinary occasions.

The petition concerning the Irish grievances contained several articles, chiefly relating to religion. In one of these, the Commons desired his Majesty would be pleased to dismiss, out of all command, civil or military, Colonel Richard Talbot, who notoriously assumed the title of Agent for the Roman-catholics in Ireland; and forbid him all access to his Court. This Talbot was afterwards created Duke of Tyrconnel; and Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, by James II.

The King replied to these addresses, that, as they consisted of so many different parts, it could not be expected he should give a present answer: But promised that, for the several particular things contained in them, he would, before the next meeting, take such effectual care, that no man should have reason to complain. After this, the money-bill passed, without opposition. But, not to approve expressly the war for which this money was intended, the bill was intitled 'A Supply of his Majesty's extraordinary occasions; and a particular proviso was tacked to it, 'That no Papist should be capable of holding any public employment.'

[To be continued.]

*From the LONDON GAZETTE Extraordinary.*

WHITEHALL, June 30.

*Relation of the Battle of Crevelt, gained 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.*

**A**FTER 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 of 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. Tonigberg, 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 15th, about five o'clock in the morning, his Serene Highness was informed, that the enemy was advancing in foot 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 till 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 Wachtendonck, 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's.

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 their 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 ten Prussian squadrons, the five squadrons of hussars, and the three battalions of Sporcken 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 Dufburg, with four battalions, viz. Scheiter, Halberstadt, Buckeburg, and Hanau; and the four squadrons, viz. of Bock's dragoons, and the light troops of Luckner and Scheiter; and to advance that day towards Meurs.

General Sporcken, who, when we 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 the two battalions of Gothe and Stoltzenberg at Burick, and that of Diepenbroick at Orsoy. 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 Hulste; whereby it would clearly appear whether M. de St. Germain would retreat towards the army, or whether the army of Prince de Clermont would advance towards Crevelt, in order to incamp there. Agreeable to this plan, his Highness the Hereditary Prince of Brunswick set forward, on the 19th, from the camp, with the twelve following battalions, viz. Block, Sporcken, Hardenberg, Wangenheim, Post, Dreyer, 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

of Prince William's, and two of Meltitz; with three mortars, four pieces of cannon of twelve-pounders, and four of six-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, that, 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 directly towards Ruremonde, in order to endeavour 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 designed to march against the Prince of Holstein, who was incamped near Hulfte. Soon after, he was positively informed, that the whole of the French army had quitted Nuys, and were advanced on this side Crevelt; on which, having taken his measures, and formed a plan as the case required, the expedition to Ruremonde was then first countermanded. Major-general Wangenheim was ordered to advance, early the next day, with his corps towards Hulfte; and Lieutenant-general Sporcken was directed to march after midnight, with the army, and to advance, likewise, to the plain between Hulfte 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 Hulfte. 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 twelve battalions, and twelve 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 to 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 steeple 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 re-possessed 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 we 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 Wolfenbottle troops, into the town of Hulfte, 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 Lucknen, with Scheiter's corps, were 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 Cram.

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 had halted to receive fresh orders. His Highness 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, Scheele's, Reden's, and the fusiliers, with Hodenberg's and Bremer's regiments of horse, and that of the body of 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 musquetry 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 the villages of 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 forthwith 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 enemies 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 Dreves; and advanced, with the whole front, directly towards the wood. The fire then became extremely hot on each side, and neither discontinued, or in any degree diminished, for two hours and a half. In the mean while all the other battalions entered, likewise, 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 Killmansegge 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 that the cavalry had to do in that day. A squadron of the Carabineers attempted to penetrate through our infantry, and attacked the battalions of Pott and Dreyes, but with a considerable loss; and, though about forty of them did indeed force their way, they were never able to rejoin their corps, and were all killed either by shot or bayonet.

The enemy then did not think proper,

or find themselves in condition, to dispute the ground longer with us, but retired towards Vitchell, 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 enemies front opposite to them; so that the enemies 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.

### To the PROPRIETORS of the UNIVERSAL MAGAZINE.

GENTLEMEN,

*I have sent you an Abstract of a Pamphlet lately published, intitled, The Conduct of a Noble Commander in America impartially reviewed, that all your Readers may have an Opportunity of seeing what is advanced in his Vindication, as they cannot be supposed unacquainted with the great Clamours that have been raised against him.*

*I am yours, &c. M.*

**T**HE general exclamation against his Lordship is, that Louisburg might have been taken with the force under his command; and the Government's changing the command is urged as a proof of this assertion.

In the review of the Earl of Loudon's conduct, it is affirmed, that he laid a plan of operations, equally for the glory and interest of his country; that the measures he pursued were right, and approved by those most immediately concerned; and that the expedition, pushed with all possible vigour by his Lordship, was rendered impracticable by accidents in which he had no concern.

Toward the latter end of the year 1756, the Earl proposed to attempt Cape Breton, and thence all Canada; and he delivered in an account of the force which might be required for its execution. The greatest persons in the kingdom not only approved the

purpose, but the plan of operations; and Lord Loudon planned the necessary measures; not of success alone in the enterprise, but of safety in the colonies which might be exposed by it.

As to the securing the frontiers of the colonies most exposed to the enemy, which was an affair of great importance, the Governors, whom his Lordship assembled on that occasion, approved all his propositions, and, like the Government at home, adopted all his measures. The number of troops to be supplied by each colony was settled, and the places of their destination were appointed; and the respect the several Governors paid to the Earl, and the unanimity they shewed among one another, gave every possible prospect of tranquillity.

Two important articles, the effectual conveyance of the forces, and the preserving secrecy in regard to the enemy, were yet to be provided for, neither of which could be effected,



effected, without laying an embargo on the outward-bound vessels; and the Earl had just authority to take this step; because his orders were absolute. None will dispute the necessity of it, in this instance; but, at the same time, it was attended with particular inconveniencies. England was in want of corn, by means of an artificial scarcity; corn in the colonies could be spared, the exportation whereof the embargo prevented. The circumstances are certain; but was Lord Loudon the author of our imaginary famine, or, in the plan of his enterprise, could he foresee it? It is allowed, that the persons in the colonies, who had shipped corn for England, lost an advantage; but the inconveniency was much less than has been pretended, and the importance of the measure greater than can be well imagined. The Government has, in consequence of the clamours on this subject, taken from Commanders, for the future, the power of extending an embargo to ships destined hither from the colonies; but the taking away this power, for the future, acknowledges he had it justly, when he exercised it.

Some men were weak enough to imagine, or wicked enough to pretend they imagined there, that this step was taken to favour the bargains of those who were to provide for the forces; and others here adopted the opinion; but they must have strange heads, as well as most abandoned hearts, who, when the nature of the public service so plainly required this measure, could attribute it to private views and personal interest. Those who were upon the spot can acquaint the incredulous, that the first complaints were of the hardships of the measure, the unhappy state of private men who must be oppressed to serve the public, and the necessities of England; but, when the Earl steadily opposed the public cause to these private hardships, malice taught the sufferers to invent causes which themselves did not believe; and these were added to the former clamours.

Lord Loudon, before the embargo, incurred the ill-will of the people of New-York, on another account; the troops the Government had sent, in pursuance of the plan, arrived after the worst hardships of a winter's voyage; and yet they would have treated them with a rigorous disgraceful, even if shewn to the prisoners of an enemy. The public houses were not sufficient for their reception; and the Magistracy declared, with as little decency as feeling, that they should not be admitted into private ones. The Commander, nevertheless, ordered them, in a fair and equal distribution, to

the private as well as public houses; and he then took orders for the good behaviour of the soldiers, who behaved so well, that those who had been loudest in the opposition, owned afterwards they suffered no hardship. The Earl, in both the foresaid instances, provided for the preservation of the troops, and for preventing that common source of disappointment in English enterprises, the intelligence of the enemy; the embargo was continued no longer than the necessity of the service required; the schemes and purposes of the enemy, for that year's campaign, are now known; and the determined spirit of the Commander in chief, which the French also knew, saved these colonies without striking a blow. It is probable, that we shall now speedily receive the news of victories and acquisitions there; but it will be allowed, that the operations of the preceding campaign have laid the foundation of them; and no man will say, that equal advantages would not have followed, if the command had continued in the same hands.

It was an article of high importance in the regulation of this enterprise, that a fleet of considerable force should sail from England at a proper season; Lord Loudon, who knew very well when it might reasonably be expected in America, computed that it might be there the first week in June. Can any man say, that he judged amiss in this respect? Or was it reasonable to undertake, without them, an enterprise of so great moment, in which they were destined to have so large a share? Timely care was also taken of the transports; for, as it was possible the fleet from England might arrive sooner than the computation, 90 vessels were, by the first week in May, got together at New-York, with orders to be in readiness to receive the forces; and, as every day brought the utmost limits of the computation nearer and nearer, the forces were, in the last week of that month, ordered to embark. They arrived at Sandyhook on the 1st of June; and, on the 5th, Lord Loudon also embarked, that he might be in readiness to sail, on the fleet's arrival.

While the preparations were making at New-York for our troops, news came express from Boston, that the French had a squadron of six ships cruising off Halifax; and that they were destined to Louisbourg; which was confirmed by the crews of some prizes taken by the privateers of New-York. Could the Earl, with his transports and the small support of ships of war that attended them, proceed against such a force? All that he could do was done; two ships of war were sent out to view the coast, whilst the transports remained at anchor.

The

The operations of the campaign hung now almost upon a point of time; to fail was not without hazard, but to delay longer was to give up all. Lord Loudon, therefore, failed on the 20th of June, and arrived in ten days at Halifax; he made the dangerous voyage successfully, but found no fleet, nor had the least notice of any. Delays in England, and contrary winds in the passage, kept Admiral Holbourn from North America till the second week in July; the present fleet has reached the destination more than two months earlier than that did which should have supported the operations of Lord Loudon; and, as the delay of that fleet prevented our success, we may promise ourselves that glory from the present expedition, which it was impossible to reap in the other.

The Earl found at Halifax the destined reinforcement of ships and men; and, landing his soldiers, he incamped them on an advantageous ground. He kept the men employed in clearing ground for a parade, and in making all other preparations for the succeeding time of action; and at last the fleet arrived, not in a body, but ship by ship, as the winds and seas permitted. The first step towards the attack of Louisbourg was to learn the present state of the place; and some of the best sailing vessels in the fleet, with the most experienced pilots, were dispatched with the two great instructions, a careful examination and a quick return. The land forces were about 11,000; but a great part of them were new to the profession of arms. They had the rudiments of their instruction on their landing at Halifax; and they were now accustomed to the smell of powder by repeated representations of regular sieges, in which they were shewn every incident that could occur in actual service; so that they were, by the end of that short interval, such as it would be difficult to equal in many armies. Their daily exercises and employments had raised in them an eager desire to enter on the real service; their Officers breathed the same generous ardor. No man in the army desired the opportunity of entering upon action more earnestly than Lord Loudon; but in him, as became a Commander in chief, it was a desire tempered with a thousand cautions. He therefore carefully sought the necessary intelligence; and certainly his management of the forces, while he waited for it, was the most rational that could have been devised. The soldiers thought so; the people also thought so, who were upon the spot; and all voices were unanimous in approving it. Our attempts for intelligence were unhappily delayed and disappointed;

but these mischances in the execution cannot lay blame upon the Commander who gave the orders. The time of gaining intelligence, between the arrival of the fleet and the entering upon action, must be allowed as a necessary period of delay, by all who weigh the action; the only question is, whether he prolonged it? But Lord Loudon no more prolonged it, than he delayed the fleet. In the mean time, his Lordship exercised and accustomed the forces to the intended service; and this was applauded; but, when the intelligence was slow, the employment of the troops in counterfeited attacks was condemned and ridiculed even by those who had before applauded it. If this employment of the soldiers was once right, it could not become wrong, unless by wasting useful time upon it; but the time could not be useful, till the intelligence arrived. The very day the Commander in chief came to Halifax, the most experienced pilot of the place, Capt. Goram, was singled out for this important service; he found in the harbour of Louisbourg 14 ships of war; and the most severe accuser of this General's conduct would not have had him enter on the attack against this force, without the fleet. He had waited so long for it, that a fresh knowledge of their strength was afterwards necessary; and Capt. Rouse was sent out in the Success, and two vessels of less force, with one of the transports, the best sailer among them. The plan was not executed, but this does not lie at his door; there seemed a better opportunity of intelligence to offer, and the pursuit of that prevented the other. Early on the 4th of August a French prize was brought in, which had been sent from Louisbourg, and was bound to France; her business was to carry intelligence; and she was taken, with her papers, which gave a certain and a true account. By these it appeared, that there were then in the harbour of Louisbourg 29 ships of war, 17 of the line, the rest frigates; and that the forces amounted to 4000 regulars, besides a garrison of 3000 men. Lord Loudon, upon this and other concurring accounts, gave up the design for that year, leaving the glory of this important conquest to a more favourable opportunity; and he was preparing for other enterprises, when it pleased the Government to give the command to another. These are plain, certain, and notorious facts; from which the conclusion is certain, that the Earl has acted, according to the power intrusted to him, like a brave and wise man.

The opinions of people in England concerning Lord Loudon have been greatly influenced by those of the inhabitants of New-

York;

York; but, if his Lordship would have left his soldiers without quarters, and all means open to the intelligence of the enemy, they would have made no complaints. They first bred those disaffections in the Officers, of which they afterwards blamed the consequences; and they even attempted to set aside the evidence of the force in Louisbourg, by a falsehood as insolent in the contrivance, as it was easy of detection. They produced for this the authority of a Jew, who declared the French had only five ships of the line and two frigates; and that Capt. Goram gave him that account. It was not likely, that the Captain should come on

shore to tell what he had seen 'tween a poor Jew, before he gave an account of it to those who employed him; nor is it more probable, that what he saw should contradict what the French Officers themselves had just wrote home to their Sovereign. Capt. Goram declaring the whole an utter falsity, the story was given up there, though it has been revived in England. The Jew was imprisoned as an impostor, but soon after discharged without punishment, the Commander in chief being very much above such mean resentments. What account Capt. Goram really brought can be no secret; it may be known from Admiral Holbourn.

*An Abstract of the Act lately passed for the due Making of Bread.*

**A**LL former laws, relating to the assize of bread, are, from the 29th of September, 1758, repealed.

And it is enacted, that, after the said 29th of September, where an assize shall be set, no person shall make for sale any sort of bread, but wheaten and household, unless allowed so to do by the persons impowered to set the assize, under the penalty of forfeiting, for every such offence, not exceeding 40 s. nor less than 20 s.

After the said 29th of September, the assize of bread shall be set according to the tables No 1 and 2 set forth in the said act; table No 1 for wheaten and household bread, and table No 2 for bread made of rye, &c.

In London the assize is to be weekly set by the Court of Mayor and Aldermen on every Tuesday, when the Court shall sit; and at other times by the Mayor for the time being; but returns are first to be made, every Monday, by the meal-weighers, of the prices of grain, meal and flour, in the markets of the city. These returns must be entered at the Town-clerk's office; and, when an assize is set, it 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, and when it shall not sit, by the Mayor or other chief Magistrate. In towns corporate, and boroughs, it 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, by two or more Justices; and the Magistrates and Justices shall cause proper returns of the prices of grain, &c. to be made to them by the Clerks of the markets, or whom they shall appoint; and, within a limited time after every such return, the assize is to be set and made public.

In the setting thereof regard must be had

to the price of the grain, &c. with which any bread is allowed to be made, and to the making a reasonable allowance to the baker for his charges, labour, &c. and no baker or maker of bread for sale shall pay any fees, on account of the assize thereof.

The act directs how the returns of the prices of grain, &c. are to be made, and that an entry shall be made of them in a book to be kept for that purpose; and it permits bakers to inspect the entry of all such returns, before any assize is set; and, to prevent mistakes, the form in which such entries and assizes shall be made, is set forth in the act.

Peck, half-peck, or quartern loaves, are not to be made and sold where six-penny, twelve-penny, or eighteen-penny loaves are allowed to be made, that one of these sorts may not be sold for the other, under the penalty of forfeiting, for every such offence, not exceeding 40 s. nor less than 20 s.

No alteration is to be made in the assize of bread, unless the price of grain shall vary 3 d. in the bushel from the last return.

If the persons appointed to return, from corn-markets, the prices of grain, meal, or flour, shall not do their duty therein; or if any buyer or seller of, or dealer in corn, &c. shall not, on the application of the persons appointed to return the price of grain, &c. make known to them the price of grain, &c. in any market, or shall give in a false account thereof; the party so offending incurs a penalty, for such offence, not exceeding 10 l. nor less than 40 s.

Magistrates and Justices may summon dealers in corn, &c. on occasion, before them, and examine them on oath, in order to find out the true price thereof; and if any such persons refuse to attend for that purpose, or to be examined, or shall give a false account, they forfeit, for each offence, not exceeding 10 l. nor less than 40 s.

All bakers of bread for sale are to make it with such meal and flour, and of such weight and goodness, and to sell it at the price directed by the Magistrates or Justices, under a penalty not exceeding 5 l. nor less than 40 s. for each 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 it ought to be made.

No allum, or preparation, or mixture in which allum is an ingredient, or any other mixture or ingredient (except genuine meal or flour, common salt, pure water, eggs, milk, and yeast or barm, or such leaven as Magistrates or Justices shall occasionally allow of) is to be any way used in making dough or bread, or for leaven to ferment it. If any baker shall be convicted for so doing, if a master, he shall forfeit not more than 10 l. nor less than 40 s. or be committed to hard labour for a month; and, if a servant, not more than 5 l. nor less than 20 s. for each offence, or be committed as aforesaid; and the Magistrate or Justice, out of the penalty, when recovered, shall cause such offender's name, with his place of abode and offence, to be inserted in some newspaper, printed or published near the county, city, or place where the offence has been committed.

No person is to put into any corn, &c. which shall be manufactured for sale, any mixture, or sell or expose to sale the meal or flour of one sort of grain for another, or any mixture which shall not be of the genuine meal or flour of the grain it is sold for, under a penalty not more than 5 l. nor less than 40 s. for every such offence.

No person shall put into any bread, made for sale, any different mixture of corn than is allowed, or any other preparation of different sorts of grain and meal than are allowed, or any thing for flour which is not genuine, under a forfeiture not exceeding 5 l. nor less than 20 s. for each offence.

Where bread shall be under weight, persons are to forfeit not more than 5 s. nor less than 1 s. for each ounce thereof found deficient; and, for any quantity less than an ounce, not exceeding 2 s. 6 d. nor less than 6 d. if complaint is made within 24 hours after baking or sale, in cities, towns, or boroughs; or 3 days in counties at large.

All bread made for sale is to be marked, if wheaten with a W, and household with an H, under a penalty not exceeding 20 s. nor less than 5 s. for every loaf found not so marked.

No person shall demand or take a higher price for bread than it shall be set at by the

assize, or refuse selling bread at such price for ready money, under a forfeiture not more than 40 s. nor less than 10 s. for every offence.

Bread of an inferior quality to wheaten is not to be sold at an higher price than household bread is set at by the assize, under the penalty of 20 s. for each offence.

Magistrates, Justices, or peace Officers, properly authorized, may, in the day-time, search the house, shop, &c. of any baker or seller of bread, and seize what shall be found wanting in goodness, due baking, or weight, or not properly marked, or of a different sort than is allowed of, and dispose thereof at their discretion.

Where any miller, mealman, or baker, is suspected of adulterating meal or flour, a Magistrate, upon information thereof on oath, may either search himself, or empower a peace Officer to search, any house, mill, &c. and seize any adulterated meal or flour found therein, with the base mixture and ingredients, and the same are to be disposed of at the Magistrate's discretion; and the party, in whose premises such mixture or ingredients are found, and adjudged to be intended to be used in adulterating, is to forfeit, on conviction, not more than 10 l. nor less than 40 s. and part of the forfeiture is to be applied in publishing his name, place of abode, and offence in some newspaper, as aforesaid.

Persons obstructing any such search shall forfeit not more than 5 l. nor less than 40 s. for each offence.

No baker, miller, or mealman, is to act as a Magistrate or Justice in executing this act, under 50 l. penalty for every offence.

If a baker incurs any penalty by his servant's default, on complaint to a Magistrate, such servant shall be punished by imprisonment.

Magistrates may hear and determine offences against the act in a summary way, compel witnesses to attend them, and levy money by distress and sale of the offender's goods; and, for want of distress, they may be committed to gaol for a month.

If any one convicted thinks himself aggrieved, he may appeal to the next general or quarter sessions.

All prosecutions shall be commenced within three days after the offence is committed; no actions shall, after six months, be commenced against any for what they have done in putting the act in execution; and persons against whom such actions shall be brought may plead the general issue, and give the special matter in evidence.

*An Abstract of the Act to explain, amend, and enforce an Act made in the last Session of Parliament intituled, An Act for the better Ordering of the Militia Forces in the several Counties of England, an Extract from which is inserted in our Magazine, Vol. XX, Page 322.*

**I**N all counties, ridings, or places, where in nothing has been done to carry the said act into execution, his Majesty's Lieutenants shall immediately execute it, and the present act; and, in all points, conform to the former act, that are not amended, or repealed by this; and, in counties where they have not proceeded so far, as to be able to chuse by lot, out of the lists returned, they shall begin the whole execution of both acts, as if nothing had been hitherto done; but, in counties where men can be chosen by lot out of the lists returned, the remainder of the former act is to be executed, as amended by this.

And be it enacted that the Lieutenants shall appoint the Officers of the militia, before the second meetings of the Deputy-lieutenants in their subdivisions. The proviso, in the former act, prescribing that there shall not be more than three Officers to 80 private men, and so in proportion, is repealed. A leasehold estate, originally granted for 21 years renewable, shall be deemed a qualification for Deputy-lieutenants and Officers; and, in counties where 20 Deputy lieutenants cannot be found with a 300 l. qualification, the Lieutenant may appoint persons with one of 200 l.

The Captain of every company of militia is empowered to appoint and displace corporals and drummers; and, with the approbation of the Lieutenants, may appoint sergeants, out of the militia men, to fill up vacancies; but the Colonel, or commanding Officer of the battalion, may, upon the application of the Captain, remove such sergeants; and a Deputy-lieutenant, or Justice, may act in any subdivision. The Lieutenant may and shall appoint a Clerk for the general meetings; and the Clerks for the subdivision meetings are to be appointed by the Deputy-lieutenants. Where commissions have not been issued, or accepted of, the Lieutenant is to advertise a meeting of persons qualified and willing to act as Officers, who, at some certain place, are to deliver in their names, and the rank they are willing to serve in; and, if, at such meeting, or within a month after, a sufficient number of persons duly qualified shall not be found to accept commissions, the Lieutenant, by like public notice, shall suspend all farther proceedings till March following, when like notice is to be given, and the provisions in the former and present act are then to be put in full execution. The names of per-

sons intended for Officers are to be certified to his Majesty; and, if he shall, within a month after, signify his disapprobation of any such person, he is not to have a commission.

In order to execute both these acts, a general meeting is to be had of the Lieutenants and Deputy-lieutenants in their respective counties, &c. in August, for appointing the subdivisions of the Deputy-lieutenants, and their first meetings therein, as also the second general meeting; orders are then to be issued to the constables to return, on a day appointed, to the Deputy-lieutenants, lists of the inhabitants between 18 and 50 years of age, distinguishing each person; and copies of the lists are to be fixed on the church doors, on the Sunday before the returns are made. Deputy-lieutenants, assisted by the Justices, on the day of the returns, after hearing particular grievances, are to amend the lists, and then appoint a second meeting; the lists, so amended, are to be returned to the next general meeting, when orders are to be given for copies of them to be made out, and returned to the Deputy-lieutenants at their second meetings in their subdivisions; and the number of men, each hundred, &c. is to furnish, is to be ascertained, and chosen by lot out of the said lists. A meeting is then to be appointed to be held, within three weeks after, and the chosen men are to be summoned thereto; upon their appearance, they are to be sworn, and inrolled, to serve three years, or provide proper substitutes, who are to be sworn, and sign on the roll, their consent to serve for the said term, on the penalty of 10 l. and being liable to serve at the end of three years.

No Peer of this realm, commission or non-commission Officer, or private man, in any of his Majesty's forces; no commission Officer in the militia, member of either of the universities, clergyman, teacher of a separate congregation, constable, or other peace Officer; no articulated clerk, apprentice, seaman, seafaring man, or person free of the watermens company; is liable to serve personally, or provide a substitute to serve in the militia; but Deputy-lieutenants are liable to serve.

Deputy-lieutenants shall annually transmit to the Lieutenant true copies of the rolls, and, within three weeks after, a general meeting is to be held for forming and ordering the militia; two or more parish lists

may

may be united; and volunteers may be accepted, in which case, only so many men are then wanting of the quota shall be chosen by lot of the lists. If such volunteers shall not appear at the next meeting, and serve, the churchwardens must find other persons, or forfeit 20 l. a man; and they are to be reimbursed the said penalty out of the rates made for the relief of the poor.

In the oath appointed by this act, which is to be administered by the Deputy-lieutenant, the person chosen by lot, or his substitute, swears that he is a Protestant, and will faithfully serve in the militia, during the time for which he is enrolled, unless he shall be sooner discharged; and, if any person shall refuse to take this oath, he is liable to the penalties inflicted in the former act for refusing the oaths therein appointed.

Deputy-lieutenants may grant discharges and fill vacancies at any of their meetings in their subdivisions; and the vacancies must be filled up by lot. The Privy-council, on receiving corrected lists, are to settle the quota of men for each county, according to the proportion of the returns to the whole number to be raised in the kingdom, and forthwith to transmit their accounts to the Deputy-lieutenants. If the number shall exceed that required by the former act, the additional men, at a general meeting, are to be chosen by lot; and, if less, a proportional number is to be discharged by lot.

Where the number to be raised shall be unequally or erroneously apportioned, the Lieutenant and Deputy-lieutenants shall make a new and more equal distribution, and raise or discharge men, conformably hereto. Persons, tampering with constables to make false returns, or to erase the name of any person out of the lists, forfeit 50 l. Militia-men are exempted from statute work, parish offices, and being pressed into the King's service; substitutes, who have served, are equally intitled, with those that serve for themselves, to set up any trade; and militia-men may retain their regimentals, at the end of three years service.

Militia-men, falling sick on a march, or at the place of an annual exercise, are to be provided for by an order from the Magistrate or Justice; the expence whereof is to be reimbursed by his proper parish. Every militia-man is to receive a guinea, when ordered out into actual service; and, whilst such persons actually serve, a weekly allowance is to be made to their distressed families, which is to be reimbursed out of the county stock. Fines, for not serving, are to be applied in providing substitutes; and the surplus is to go into the regimental stock. The exercise in whole or half companies is

not confined to Monday, as by the former act; but any day may be appointed, as may be found best for the service, provided the men be exercised in half companies the first week, and in whole the third week, in the months mentioned in the said act. The Lieutenants may change the exercise, from two days in a harvest month, to Tuesday and Wednesday in Easter week; and the militia-men may be detained, on the days of exercise, any time not exceeding six hours, if they do not keep them above two hours under arms at any one time. They are to be furnished, where they are quartered, at a certain rate, viz. subalterns at 1 s. and private men at 4 d. per diem; and their pay, arms, cloaths, and accoutrements may be issued, when three fifths of the militia-men of any such regiments or battalion have been enrolled, or the same number of the commission Officers has been appointed.

The attendance of constables is enforced by the penalties inflicted by the former act for not complying with orders. The Captain may, when the militia is called to actual service, augment his company with volunteers, with the Lieutenant's consent; and a commission Officer, being a Justice of the peace, may, on his own view, punish a militia-man guilty of any offence punishable by the said act. Any two Deputy-lieutenants, with a Justice, or one Deputy-lieutenant, with two Justices, in the counties of Cumberland, Huntingdon, Monmouth, Westmorland, and Rutland, and in all places in the dominion of Wales, shall have and exercise all the powers conferred by the former or present act on any three Deputy-lieutenants, or two with a Justice, or one with two Justices, of any county, &c. in England, any thing therein or hereto contained to the contrary notwithstanding; and the clause in the former act, respecting the number and training the militia of the Tower hamlets, is repealed. The Lieutenant of the Tower may appoint Deputy-lieutenants, grant commissions, and regiment the militia of the said hamlets, as the act of the 13th and 14th of Charles II. directs; raise trophy money for defraying incident charges; and appoint a Treasurer of the said monies, who is to account yearly upon oath; which accounts are to be certified to the Justices at their sessions, and no warrant is to be issued for trophy money, till the preceding year's accounts are settled.

Provisions, &c. in the former act, with respect to Northumberland, are extended to Berwick upon Tweed; and the number of men, to be chosen by lot for the said town, is to be in proportion to that appointed for other

other hundreds, &c. in the said county. The chief Magistrate is to appoint five Deputy-lieutenants, if there be so many qualified; and a number of Officers in proportion to the quota of the men who are to join the militia of the county at their general and annual exercises. The clause in the former act, relating to the militia in the Isle of Purbeck, is repealed; which, for the future, is to be chosen, &c. as in the county of Dorset. Nothing in this act shall make

void what has been done in pursuance of the former. If any action, or suit, shall be brought for any thing done in pursuance of the former or present act, it shall be commenced within twelve calendar months after the fact is committed; and the defendant may plead the general issue, and shall have treble costs. This act shall continue in force, during the continuance of the said recited act, and no longer.

*An Abstract of the Act for applying the Money, granted by Parliament, for defraying the Charge of Pay and Cloathing for the Militia, for the Year 1758; and the Expences incurred on Account of the Militia in the Year 1757.*

**T**HE Treasury, upon certificate of the Lieutenant or Deputy-lieutenants of the county of the actual inrollment of the quota of men required to be inrolled, before pay, arms, or cloathing are to be issued, and that the Officers also are appointed, is to issue an order to the Receiver-general of the county to make the payments according to the rates set down, viz. for cloathing; for pay of the militia for four months in advance; for half-a-year's salary to the Clerk of the battalion; and also allowances to the Clerk of the general meetings; to the Clerks of the subdivision meetings. The money is to be paid to the Clerk of the battalion; a second payment of three months advance is to be made within three months after; and the Clerk's receipt is to be a discharge for the sums so paid.

And be it enacted, that the Clerk shall pay, from time to time, two months pay in advance to the Captains, who are to distribute it to their companies, render an account

thereof to the Clerk, and pay back the surplus monies; the Clerk is to detain money for his own salary, and to pay the bills for cloathing. Allowance is to be paid to the Clerk of the general meetings, on producing an order from the Lieutenant, &c. and to the Clerks of the subdivision meetings, on producing a like order from the Deputy-lieutenants; which orders shall be a sufficient discharge to the Receivers-general.

Clerks of the militia must give security, and deliver to the Receivers general, between Michaelmas and the 27th of December, an account of their receipts and disbursements, and pay back the surplus; which account is to be transmitted to the Auditor's office. The Lieutenants are to pay the expences incurred the last year by the militia, and to draw on the Receivers-general for the sums so paid or due, for which his draughts shall be a discharge; and no fee is to be paid for issuing warrants or money.

*An Abstract of the 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 Weekly Bills of Mortality, and the Distance of thirty Miles thereof; to prevent common Salesmen of Hay and Straw from buying the same, on their own Account, to sell again; and also to restrain Salesmen, Brokers, or Factors in Cattle, from buying, on their own Account, to sell again, any live Cattle in London, or within the Weekly Bills of Mortality, or which are driving up thereto.*

**A**LL straw, fold within the weekly bills of mortality, from and after the 29th of September, 1758, must be made up into trusses firmly bound, weighing 36 lb. of sound straw; and, where it is usually fold in trusses, whether within the said bills, or 30 miles off, if it want that weight, or the inside shall be of a worse quality than the outside, the offender forfeits, for all straw sold or delivered in trusses, 20 s. and, for every truss under weight, or of a mixed quality, 1 s.

And be it further enacted, that all trusses of hay, after the said term, shall be made

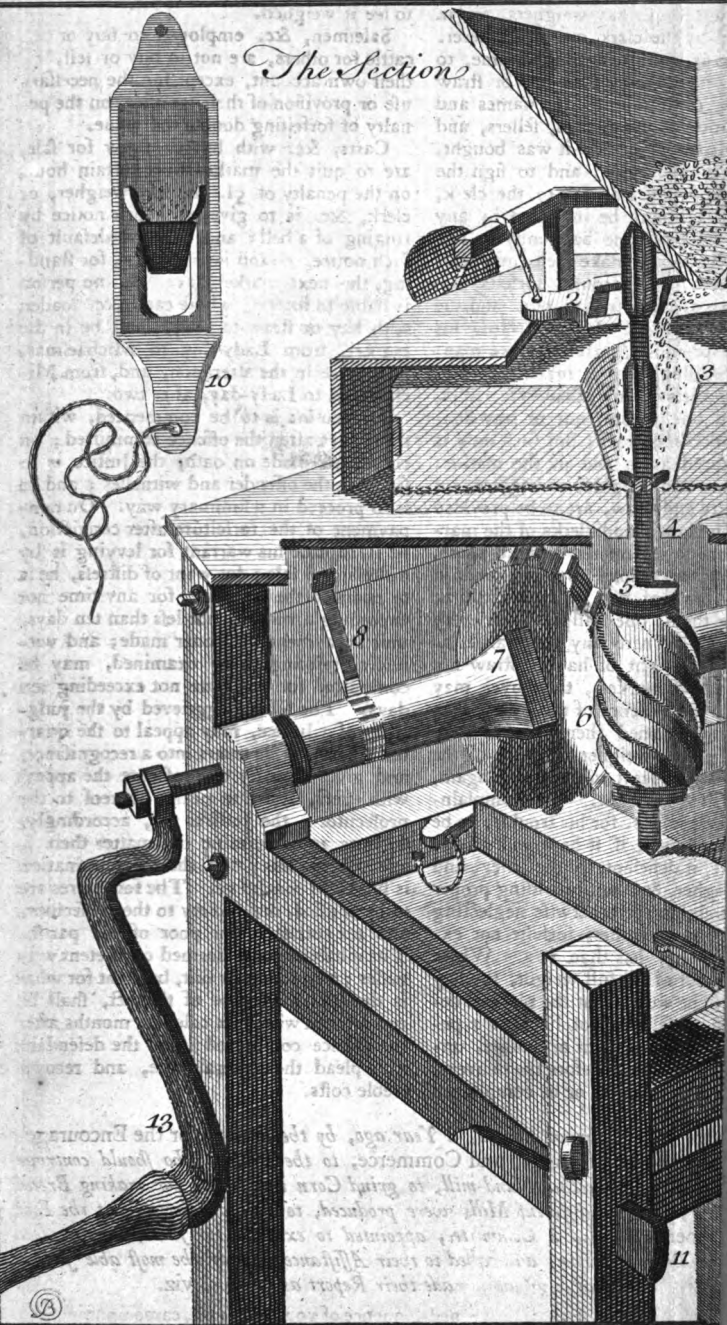
up with sound and good hay only, of equal goodness throughout; and the sound hay only is to be allowed in the weight. The weight of the bands of a truss of hay is not to exceed 5 lb. on the penalty of forfeiting 1 s. the persons employed to bind hay or straw, not conforming to the rules of this act, forfeit 3 d. per truss, if the owner objects within 24 hours; and a salesman, after the said 29th of September, buying hay or straw, on his own account, to sell again, or selling, within the said bills, hay or straw bought by him, on his own account, forfeits 1 s. per truss.

A re-





# *The Section*



register is to be kept in the hay market within London and the said bills; in and by the proper hay-weighers, and in places by the clerk or toll-gatherer. Tender is, within a limited time, to an entry therein of the hay or straw sold, distinguishing the names and of abode of the owners, sellers, and, and for whose use it was bought, the date and price; and to sign the entry, and pay 1d. fee to the clerk, the register may be inspected by any person, on paying one halfpenny. The clerk, neglecting to make such entry, &c. being in a false account, forfeits, not more than 20s. nor less than 10s. and the weigher, or clerk, &c. neglecting his duty, in the premises, forfeits in like manner. No register is to be made of hay or straw sold in a less quantity than four trusses, a day, to one person; nor of any delivered on special contract; but such only is to be registered as is sold in the market. Scales and weights, or engines, for weighing hay and straw, are to be provided by the hay-weighers and clerks of the market, who are to receive 1s. and no more, for weighing every load thereof; and, if more than a load of hay or straw shall be weighed by them, one halfpenny for every truss thereof. Where any doubt arises as to the due weight of hay or straw not weighed in the markets, the buyer may weigh it, in the presence of the seller; and, either be dissatisfied therewith, he may apply to the hay-weigher or clerk of the market, who is to see it weighed over again, and ascertain the weight. The complainant is to give him 2s. for his trouble, to be paid by the buyer, if it be found of due weight; but, if deficient, by the seller; and the hay-weigher, &c. not providing proper scales or weights, or otherwise neglecting his duty in the premises, forfeits not exceeding 20s. nor less than 10s. Where there is a doubt of the full weight, the hay or straw may be weighed at the place of delivery; and the seller is not liable to a penalty, for either the weight or quality, unless it be weighed, at or before the delivery, with the buyer's privity; or be complained

of, as to its quality, at the time and place of delivery; and the seller refuse to attend to see it weighed.

Salemen, &c. employed to buy or sell cattle for others, are not to buy or sell, on their own account, except for the necessary use or provision of their families, on the penalty of forfeiting double the value.

Carts, &c. with hay or straw for sale, are to quit the market by a certain hour, on the penalty of 5l. the hay-weigher, or clerk, &c. is to give an hour's notice by ringing of a bell; and, on the default of such notice, no toll is to be paid, for standing, the next market-day. But no person is liable to forfeit, whose cart, &c. laden with hay or straw for sale, shall be in the market, from Lady-day to Michaelmas, after three in the afternoon, and, from Michaelmas to Lady-day, after two.

Prosecution is to be commenced, within three days after the offence committed; on complaint made on oath, the Justice is to summon the offender and witnesses; and he is to proceed in a summary way. On non-payment of the forfeiture after conviction, he is to issue his warrant for levying it by distress and sale; for want of distress, he is to commit the offender, for any time not exceeding a month, nor less than ten days, unless payment be sooner made; and witnesses, refusing to be examined, may be committed for any time not exceeding ten days. The feller, aggrieved by the judgment of a Justice, may appeal to the quarter-sessions, if he enters into a recognisance, and gives security to prosecute the appeal with effect, and due notice thereof to the prosecutor; the Justices are, accordingly, to hear and determine the matter thereof, and award costs; and their determination is final and conclusive. The forfeitures are to be applied, one moiety to the prosecutor, and the other to the poor of the parish. The inhabitants are deemed competent witnesses; any action or suit, brought for what is done in pursuance of this act, shall be commenced within six calendar months after the offence committed; and the defendant may plead the general issue, and recover treble costs.

*In Consequence of a Premium offered, a Year ago, by the Society for the Encouragement of Arts, Manufactures, and Commerce, to the Person who should contrive and make the most effectual Hand-mill, to grind Corn into Meal, for making Bread for the Poor, fourteen different Mills were produced, to the said Society, at the End of November last; and a Committee, appointed to examine the same, having seen them severally grind Corn, and called to their Assistance some of the most able Judges to determine on the Meal so ground, made their Report as follows, viz.*

YOUR Committee, having examined all the hand-mills produced in conse-

quence of your premium, came unanimously to a resolution, That the stone mill made by Mr.

Mr. Gordon (the diameter of the stones, called Cologne stones, being 23 inches, and the price 6 l. 10 s. with a fly, and 5 l. 15 s. without a fly) and the steel mill made by Mr. Peter Lyon (the diameter of which is five inches and three quarters, and the length three inches and three quarters; the price, with a fly, 2 l. 15 s. and without a fly 2 l.) are the two best mills; that either of them will grind corn in a proper manner for the poor. But, all circumstances considered, as your Committee are doubtful to which to give the preference, and the two above candidates consenting to divide the premium of 50 l. between them, your Committee recommend it to be so divided; and also recommend the giving a premium for hand-mills another year.

The Society agreed with their Committee, and the premium of 50 l. was accordingly so divided. And, there being still great room for invention and improvement in the making of hand-mills, 50 l. is again offered to the person who shall make, for the Society, on or before the first Wednesday in November 1758, an hand-mill, which will most effectually and expeditiously grind wheat and other grain into meal, in a cheap manner, for making bread for the poor.

And, as the public may be desirous to learn the structure and nature of the stone mill which thus gained the premium last year, a copper-plate print, and a description of it, are here given, and will, it is hoped, prove satisfactory.

#### A Description of Mr. Gordon's Stone Mill. See the Copper-plate Print.

The whole height of the mill five feet eight inches.

1, The bin, 16 inches and a quarter square.

#### Remarks on the Conduct of a famous Minister, extracted from the Second Volume of the Estimate of the Manners and Principles of the Times.

**T**HERE was a noted Minister in this kingdom, whose character, perhaps, might be drawn in these few words, that, while he seemed to strengthen the superstructure, he weakened the foundations of our constitution \*.

The writer understands, that some offence hath been taken at what he affirmed, in general terms, concerning this Minister: He therefore thinks it necessary to explain himself more particularly: Not indeed with any interested views of pleasing any party; because he apprehends, that his sentiments, concerning this Minister, are different from those of both his friends and enemies.

The real faults of his Ministry ought the rather to be delineated, because many men

- 2, The hopper, with a string fastened to one end, which serves to proportion the grain, as required, faster or slower.
- 3, The section of the living stone, five inches three quarters thick, and one foot ten inches diameter.
- 4, The dead stone, the same dimensions as the living; and is called the dead stone, because it does not move.
- 5, The upright piece called the worm, with four threads to admit the cogs of the wheel, nine inches and a quarter high, and five inches diameter.
- 6, The wheel, with 14 cogs, 11 inches and a quarter diameter, and two inches and a half thick.
- 7, The main shaft, through which passeth an iron spindle; at the farther end of which is fixed a fly, the arms of which are from the center one foot eight inches and a half.
- 8, The rocket wheel and catch, which prevent the mill being turned the reverse way from its proper course.
- 9, The fly.
- 10, An exact representation of the front view of the hopper.
- 11, The wedge, which serves to raise the stones to grind finer or coarser.
- 12, The representation of the under part of the stone, which is divided into 16 parts, and cut in the manner represented.
- 13, The winch, one foot three inches and a quarter purchase.

N. B. As the plates of both mills could not be ready to be inserted in the Magazine of this month, a plate and description of the steel mill will certainly be given in the next.

of sense and worth admire and maintain his system: And, finding that he was charged with designs he never formed, they have thence inferred, I suppose, that he was therefore blameless.

His friends are generally accounted, and some of them I know are, the real friends of liberty: To these it cannot be unacceptable freely and fairly to examine the nature of his administration. If we are misled in this point of enquiry, our liberty is lost in its most essential circumstance. Nor surely can it be taken amiss, in that nation, to criticise a dead Minister, where every man with impunity can insult the living God.

In this enquiry, therefore, two things will appear

appear remarkable: One, that his enemies, in their discourses, speeches, and writings, charged him with things he was not guilty of: The other, that what was really pernicious in his system, that they totally overlooked; and would not, or could not see.

It, Therefore, is not true, that this Minister corrupted the nation: He found it corrupted to his hand. It is not in the power of any one man to taint an upright people. He may put the wheels in motion, but cannot create a general change: His life is too short, and unequal to the effect.

2dly, It is not true, that he ever formed any design to enslave his country. He did not wish so ill to his country. More than this, his genius was peaceful, and never led him to this blind and ambitious project: For he had sense enough to know, that so daring a design could never be executed, without involving the nation in the horrors of a civil war.

These are the atrocious crimes, with one or both of which he hath been falsely charged by his enemies. Let us now consider the real genius and faults of his administration.

1. In his private character, he was amiable and friendly. Yet even this private character may justly be regarded as a main foundation of those defects, which blotted his Ministry. For,

2. He carried his domestic and friendly attachments into public life; and, for the advantage of individuals whom he loved, often sacrificed the interests of that public which he neither loved nor hated: For his affections were of the common and confined kind, and never reached so far as to comprehend his country.

3. Though he had no natural inclination to corrupt practices, yet he rather chose to rule by these, than to resign his power. This conduct was founded in his temper: He preferred the immediate interest of his friends to the future and distant welfare of his country.

4. His genius for government was of a confined nature; and therefore it may be unfair to charge his intentions with all the consequences of his administration. Though he had an acute eye, so far as its sphere ex-

tended, yet that sphere was but narrow. He saw things in their immediate, but not in their remote effects. He regarded wealth, as the sole fountain of national power, strength, and stability: He did not foresee its influence and effects. But let me add, that, if he had foreseen them, I do not think his regard to the public was strong enough to have determined him to a contrary system, against the natural bent of his own partial and confined affections.

5. The consequence of this narrow ability and turn of mind was, the utter neglect of the manners and principles of the nation, and of all those counterworking checks, which ought to be laid upon a people that is growing in trade, wealth, and luxury.

6. Nay, on the contrary, he forwarded the growth of these pernicious manners and principles: Not through the natural love of vice; but because he saw them favourable to that Parliament influence, without which he found he could not both gratify his favourite ends, and maintain himself in power.

Thus, while trade and wealth, the grand incentives to vice, increased; he neglected, nay discouraged the care of salutary manners and principles, the only effectual checks to vice. Thus, while he enriched individuals, he made his country poor. Instead of using his power, in filling every public office and department with men of ability and virtue, he sacrificed ability and virtue to views of Parliament influence. Thus he established corrupt principles with a view to strengthen faction in support of the Crown, till those very principles have become a burthen upon the Crown itself: Thus, by unnatural and forced applications, he gave a temporary motion to the wheels of state; while the natural and internal master-springs of government were losing their elasticity and power: And thus he greatly contributed to reduce us to that state of political dissolution and non-entity, under which we groan at present.

This, according to the writer's apprehension, is a true delineation of the genius of his Ministry. And thus, while he seemed to strengthen the superstructure, he weakened the foundations of our constitution."

*Copy of a letter from his Serene Highness Duke Ferdinand of Brunswick to her Royal Highness the Princess Governante. Dated Uden, June 8.*

M A D A M,

BY your Royal Highness's letter, with which I was honoured, I find complaints have been made to you by the Deputies of the States of the quarter of Betuwe, and those of the county of Zutphen, against

the army under my command. If the passage of the Rhine, which that army began to execute near Tolhuys in the night between the 21st and 22d instant, seems to the Deputies a just reason to complain of the violation of their territories, it is certainly be-  
cause

cause they have considered it only in one point of view, and without the concomitant circumstances which, if attended to, would have made it appear very different.

I can assure your Royal Highness, that it was mere chance which brought me upon the territory of the republic, having been conducted by guides who knew the way, but were ignorant of the precise limits which separate the territory of the republic, from that of his Prussian Majesty.

It is not surprising that they should make a mistake of some hundred paces; but can any one doubt that this mistake would have been avoided, and all subject of complaint have been absolutely prevented, had the States abovementioned been pleased to use the proper precaution of sending me Deputies to point out the just limits, as has been their practice in like cases, during the present war, with regard to the French army. But, as they did not think proper to behave to me in the same manner, I depend upon your Royal Highness's equity, that you will not lay to my account an accident which happened much against my will, and which those who could have hindered, were not in the least solicitous to prevent.

The damage was scarce done when I thought of remedying it; and, notwithstanding the extreme inconvenience of taking up a bridge so essential and so indispensable in such circumstances, I did not hesitate a moment, but gave the necessary orders for that purpose, in order to give the most unexceptionable proof of that attention which I had, and shall always have, to shun every thing that may give umbrage to the republic.

I flatter myself that your Royal Highness will not refuse to do justice to the sincerity of these sentiments, and of my solicitude to remedy the evil in its beginning, and as soon as possible to remove all cause of complaint.

I have no knowledge of the losses which the passage of the troops under my command hath caused to the subjects of the republic, no-body having come to make complaints to me on that head, or to demand satisfaction; but, if your Royal Highness pleases to transmit to me details of the losses which are mentioned in your letter, I will take care to cause the damages to be made good directly to the sufferers. I am, with the highest esteem, &c.

Signed FERDINAND.

*The BRITISH Muse, containing original Poems, Songs, &c.*

*A DAWN of HOPE. A New SONG.*

*Andante.*

A dawn of hope my soul re—vives, And

ba—nish—es de—spair: If yet my dear—est

Da—mon lives, If yet my dear—est Da—mon

lives, Make him, ye gods, your ca—

re. If yet my dear—est

Da—mon lives, Make him, ye gods, your

care, Make him, ye gods, your care.

2.

Dispel those gloomy shades of night,  
My tender grief remove;  
O! send some cheering ray of light,  
And guide me to my love.

3.

Thus, in a secret friendly shade,  
The pensive Cælia mourn'd;

While courteous echo lent her aid,  
And sigh for sigh return'd.

4.

When sudden Damon's well-known face  
Each rising fear disarm'd;  
He eager springs to her embrace,  
She sinks into his arms.

HYMN to BEAUTY and VIRTUE. *Extracted from Mr. Bushe's Dramatic Poem*

**H**AIL, sacred source of heav'n and earth!  
From thee fair beauty takes her birth;  
Whate'er in prospect charms the eye,  
From thee receives its pleasing dye;  
From thee Apollo gilds the ray  
That ushers in the new-born day;  
From thee the moon, with borrow'd light,  
Supplies the silver lamp of night;  
From thee fair Iris paints her bow,  
Where all thy varied colours glow;  
Form'd by thy hand, does nature spread  
A flow'ry carpet o'er the mead;  
From thee the face of earth is seen,  
Array'd in cheerful robes of green;  
What blossoms on the fragrant tree  
Derives th' impatient buds from thee;

What sparkles in the diamond shows  
The brighter fount from which it flows;  
All that can please, in earth or air,  
Is but of thee a copy fair;  
Thy beauty fills the world with light,  
Which, without thee, would sink in night.  
But beauty, in the moral way,  
Shines with a brighter purer ray!  
Distinct the living lines appear,  
The colours strong, the image clear;  
Not fairer seen, nor yet more like,  
The objects from the mirror strike;  
There Fortitude and Prudence shine,  
Beaming with radiance divine;  
Here awful Justice holds her scales,  
Her pure decrees impartial deals;

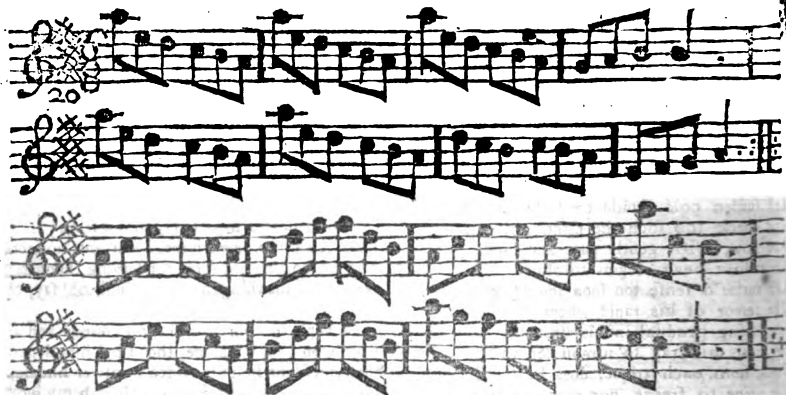
2 a

There the firm patriot pleads the cause  
Of merit, rais'd on virtue's laws ;  
And here th' immoral villain bleeds,  
Unpitied, for nefarious deeds.  
Beauty and virtue are the same,  
They differ only in the name :

What to the soul is pure and bright,  
Is beauty in a moral light ;  
And what to sense does charms convey,  
Is beauty in the nat'ral way ;  
Each from one source its essence draws,  
And both conform to nature's laws.

## A New COUNTRY DANCE.

### The BEAVER.



Man cast off and turn the third woman  $\equiv$ ; woman cast off and turn the third man  $\equiv$ ; hands round  $\equiv$ ; lead through the top and cast off  $\equiv$ .

### The Despairing LOVER.

1.  
**W**HEN gloomy November, to nature  
unkind,  
Both saddens the skies, and oppresses the mind,  
By beauty undone, a disconsolate swain  
Thus sigh'd his despair to the winds and the  
rain:

2.  
“ In vain the wind blows, and in vain the rains  
beat,  
They fan but my flame, without quenching the  
heat ;  
For so fierce is the passion which Stella inspires,  
Not the ocean itself could extinguish its fires.

3.  
Why gaz'd ye, my eyes, with such aking de-  
light,  
Till Paradise open'd and swam in my sight ?  
Yes, Paradise open'd, and, oh ! to my cost,  
The serpent I found, but the Paradise lost.

4.  
Heav'n knows with what fondness her heart I  
address,  
What passionate tenderness bled in my breast :  
Yet so far was my truth from engaging belief,  
That she frown'd at my vows, tho' she smil'd at  
my grief.

5.  
Sure never was love so ill-fated as mine ;  
If a friend shall demand her, what, must I re-  
sign ?—  
Yes, yes, O resign her, be bravely distress'd ;  
And, tho' I die unhappy, yet—may he be blest !

6.  
And how blest must he be ?—O to live on her  
charms !  
At her wit while he wonders to sink in her  
arms !—  
But yet, O my soul, to his friendship be just ;  
Let him live on her charms ;—I'll go down to  
the dust.

7.  
To the chambers of darkness I gladly will go,  
For the light, without her, is the colour of woe :  
Come, Death, then relieve me, my life I resign ;  
Since the arrows of love are less friendly than  
thine.

8.  
Ye virgins of Isis, the fair and the young.  
Whose praises so often have sweeten'd my tongue  
In pity, when of my sad fate you shall hear,  
Oh ! honour my grave with a rose and a tear.

9.  
Perhaps the dear, beautiful cause of my doom  
May steal, by the star-light, and visit my tomb  
My ghost, if one sigh shall but heave in his  
breast,  
Tho' restless without it, contented will rest.

### HYMN to the CREATOR.

Extracted from Mr. Bushe's Dramatic Poem

**A**LL Nature's works aloud proclaim  
The great Creator's glorious name ;  
Where'er we turn the thinking mind,  
The traces of his care we find.

At his command, who rules the spheres,  
And here in various forms appears,  
Alternate roll the day and night,  
One for rest, and one for light;  
And, as the year-directing sun  
Does through the signs his journey run,  
The seasons, in successive train,  
Vicissitude of rule maintain;  
Now Zephyrus and Flora spread  
Ambrosial odours o'er the mead;  
Now Ceres does her harvest yield,  
And paint with wavy gold the field;  
Now Autumn his ripe fruitage shows,  
And drunk with wine the vintage flows;  
Now winter's frost and nitrous snow  
Prepare the way for vernal blow;  
Each, as the year revolves, profuse  
Of blessings giv'n for human use.  
Consider how the sun retires,  
And gradually withdraws his fires,  
Left sudden cold should chill the blood,  
And check too soon the circling flood;  
And how, with gentle pace and slow,  
His radiant beam begins to glow,  
Left tortur'd sense too soon should feel  
The fervor of his rapid wheel,  
'Ere, rising gradual in his strength,  
He shoots his ray to utmost length:  
Thus, from each tropic, does he turn,  
Nor prone to freeze, nor prone to burn.  
Is this retreat, and this advance,  
The work of Providence or chance?  
Sage Socrates has gain'd the field,  
And made Aristodemus yield;  
Arist-demus too is blest,  
His mind serene, his soul at rest.

A New SONG.

Sung by Mr. Lowe at Vauxhall.

I. Told my nymph, I told her true,  
My fields were small, my flocks were few;  
While faltering accents spoke my fear,  
That Flavia might not prove sincere.

2. Of crops destroy'd by vernal cold,  
And vagrant sheep that left my fold,  
Of these she heard, yet bore to hear;  
And is not Flavia then sincere?

3. How, chang'd by fortune's fickle wind,  
The friends I lov'd became unkind,  
She heard, and shed a gen'rous tear;  
And is not Flavia then sincere?

*The King of Prussia's Character of the late Prince William-Augustus, his Brother,  
Prince Royal of Prussia, in a Letter to him.*

DEAR BROTHER,

I HAVE for some time past employed my leisure hours in making an abridgement of the house of Brandenburg. To whom can I more properly address this work, than to him who will one day be the ornament of this history; to him, whose birth calls him to the throne, and to whom

4. How, if she deign'd my love to bless,  
My Flavia must not hope for dress;  
This too she heard, and smil'd to hear;  
And Flavia sure must be sincere.

5. Go shear your flocks, ye jovial swains,  
Go reap the plenty of your plains;  
Depoil'd of all which you revere,  
I know my Flavia's love's sincere.

A New SONG.

Sung by Miss Stevenson at Vauxhall.

T H A T I might not be plagu'd with the  
nonsense of men,  
I promis'd my mother, again and again,  
To say as she bids me wherever I go,  
And to all that they ask, or would have, tell  
'em, No.

2. I really believe I have frighten'd a score;  
They'll want to be with me, I warrant, no more;  
And I own I'm not sorry for serving them so;  
Were the same thing to do, I again should say, No.

3. For a shepherd I like, with more courage and art,  
That won't let me alone, tho' I bid him depart;  
Such questions he puts, since I answer him so,  
That he makes me mean yes, though my words  
are still, No.

4. He ask'd, did I hate him, or think him too plain?  
(Let me die if he is not a clever young swain;)  
If he ventur'd a kiss, if I from him would go,  
Then he press'd my young lips, while I blush'd  
and said, No.

5. He ask'd if my heart to another was gone?  
If I'd have him to leave me, and cease to love on?  
If I meant all my life long to answer him so?  
I faulted and sigh'd, and reply'd to him, No.

6. This morning an end to his courtship he made;  
Will Phillis live longer a virgin he said?  
If I press you to church, will you scruple to go?  
In a hearty good humour, I answer'd, No, no.

*On the late Battle between Prince Ferdinand  
of Brunswick's Army and that of Count  
Clermont.*

T H E valiant Clermont sure the battle won,  
Since he oblig'd great Ferdinand to run.  
The matter's plain, so pray suppress your laughter;  
Clermont ran first, and Brunswick's Duke ran after.



represented the Princes of your house such as they were. The same pencil that drew the civil and military virtues of the great Elector likewise touched the failings of the first King of Prussia; and those passions, which, by the direction of Providence, served in process of time to raise this house to the pitch of glory in which we now behold it.

I have surmounted all prejudices: I have looked upon Princes and relations as mere men; far from being seduced by domination, far from idolising my ancestors, I have boldly blamed vice in them, because it ought never to find an asylum on the throne.

I have praised virtue wherever I found it, guarding at the same time against the enthusiasm it inspires, to the end that pure and simple truth might reign thro' this history. If it be lawful for men to penetrate into futurity; if one may, by intense attention to the principles, guess at their consequences, I preface, from the knowledge I have of your character, the lasting prosperity of this Empire. I am not prepossessed in your favour thro' the effect of blind friendship; nor is this the language of base flattery, which we both equally detest: It is truth that obliges me to tell you, with cordial satisfaction, that you have already rendered yourself worthy of the rank to which your birth calls you. You have deserved the title of defender of the country, in generously exposing your life for its safety. If you did not disdain to go thro' the subordinate military gradations, it was because you thought, that, in order to command well, one must learn first to obey; it was because your moderation forbid you to set yourself off with the glory which vulgar Princes are greedy of usurping over the experience of veteran Captains. Sollicitous only for the good of the State, you silenced all passions and every private concern, when called upon to serve it. It was on the same principle that Boufflers offered himself to the King of France, in the campaign of 1709, and served

under Villars, who when he saw him arrive, and knew that he was to act under his command, said to him, such companions are always as good as masters.

It is not only upon that unalterable coolness in great dangers, nor on that resolution, ever full of prudence in decisive moments, which have marked you out to the troops for one of the principal instruments of their victories, that I build my hopes and the expectations of the public: The most valiant Kings have often brought misfortunes on States; witness the martial ardor of Francis I. and Charles XII. and of many other Princes, who had like to have lost themselves, or ruined their affairs, by their unbounded ambition. Permit me to tell it you; 'tis the gentleness, the humanity of your character; 'tis the sincere and unfeigned tears, that you shed when a sudden accident had like to have lain me in the grave, which I look upon as sure pledges of your virtues, and of the happiness of the people whom Heaven shall appoint you to reign over. A heart open to friendship is above low ambition; you know no other rules of conduct than justice, and have no other will than that of preserving the esteem of wise men. Such was the way of thinking of the Antonines, the Titus's, the Trajans, and of the best Princes, who have justly been called the delight of mankind.

How happy am I, dear brother, to find so many virtues in the nearest and dearest of my relations! Heaven has given me a soul sensible to merit, and a heart capable of gratitude. These bands, joined to the ties of nature, link me to you for ever. These are sentiments which you have long been acquainted with, but which I am very glad to repeat to you at the head of this work, and as it were in the face of the whole world. I am, with equal friendship and esteem,

Dear brother,

Your faithful brother and servant,

FREDERICK,

*From the MONITOR, Numb. CLVI.*

*Vis concilii expers mole ruit sua. HOR.*

To the MONITOR.

SIR,

**W**HAT a prodigious sum of money! no less than ten millions four hundred thousand pounds, and upwards, has been cheerfully and expeditiously granted and raised for the service of the current year. Such is the spirit of this nation, when they are satisfied with a Minister, and approve of the measures pursued by the cabinet.

When did Britain ever appear more terrible to her foes, more respectable to all na-

tions, than in the year 1758? Never was there a more formidable or better-provided navy; never so much care taken for the internal defence of this island; nor such effectual means attempted to secure our dominion and property, wherever dispersed upon the globe. Our men, money, and ships, under faithful and wise Counsellors, who prefer the interest of Britain to all other considerations, are a match for the whole world.

We are no longer terrified with a fleet of flat-bottomed boats to invade us, nor de-

jected with losses abroad, nor with the shy behaviour of the Officers in the navy. We are so far from standing in need of soliciting aid from Germany and Holland, and committing our liberties and property to the guardianship of foreign troops, that we are in a condition to carry fire and sword into the enemy's country; and to lend such aid to our allies, as shall be consistent with our own strength and safety, and to enable them to check the motions and ambition of the common enemy to the Protestant religion and the liberties of Europe.

The naval power of France is so reduced as not to face our fleets; their navigation and commerce are obliged to seek for refuge in Dutch bottoms. The best of their sailors are shut up in English prisons; their colonies are starving for want of our provisions; their whole dependence in America rests upon a ship that now and then escapes our fleets, by favour of the fogs, into Louisbourg. They are driven from the banks of the Ganges in Asia; they have yielded to the British arms at Senegal in Africa; and they are defeated and fly before the British allies in Germany.

Such are the blessings of a nation whose Councils are united and fixed to its constitution and the nature and power of its strength. By this policy our Sovereigns were always able to defend themselves against foreign powers, that envied the happiness of this island, and to acquire the balance of power, when the nations on the continent of Europe attempted to usurp upon each other's dominions. By this they improved their commerce, extended the trade of their subjects, and defended their settlements and colonies against incroachments and depredations; and by this they secured a confidence not only in their own subjects, but in their allies; so that they were never at a loss for supplies at home, when it was necessary to arm for the dignity of the crown and the public safety; nor for the assistance of the most distressed Princes, when it was their interest to take part in the quarrels of their neighbours on the continent.

Compare England, before the accession of the great Elisabeth and her Councils, to the figure it made under her auspicious reign, and a little attention will convince you, that neither our situation, riches, nor strength are sufficient to set us above the power of our enemies, and to make us a flourishing people, except our national Councils strictly adhere to our national interest; which is, to have no connections with the affairs of the continent, that shall disable or divert us from those measures which are ab-

solutely necessary for our own defence; or may lead us into such measures as shall expose our trade and dominions to depredation and invasion, while we are consuming our blood and treasure in the pursuit of fruitless victories and conquests on the continent. How were the people plundered, and how was the kingdom depopulated, to gratify the ambition of our Edwards and Henries in the conquests of France? How did their continual wars sweep off the hands that should have cultivated our lands and improved our manufactures?

Our trade, commerce, and navigation advanced very slowly, and England was subject to many revolutions, when the attention of the Government was fixed upon continental acquisitions; but the wise Elisabeth, content with her own empire, maintained peace at home, and commanded respect abroad, by adopting such measures and following such counsels as engaged her in no quarrels and broils on the continent, any farther than were consistent with the constitution of her dominions: By this her Majesty could open the purses of her subjects, who placed an intire confidence in her wisdom and the integrity of her Councils; countermined the conspiracies and machinations which the Pope and Philip the Second fomented in her dominions; overthrew the terrible armament of the invincible armada; invaded the chief sea-ports and interrupted the commerce of Spain; enabled the Netherlands to shake off the Spanish yoke; laid the foundation of our present empire in America; exalted the glory of the British flag; and established the manufactures and commerce, which, under all wise and faithful administrations, have increased and given us the advantage, which could never be obtained by expensive armies employed in continental services.

The attention of her Ministry being intirely taken up in measures for the public welfare, they never hearkened to any overtures or petitions of foreign states, without an immediate advantage to be gained for England. Holland resolved to cast off the Spanish yoke, and sued to Elisabeth for protection and aid: Spain was her natural enemy; she therefore entered into their measures, so far as to deprive Spain of the means to give her trouble from her northern provinces. She lent them money, and kept up their spirits with a thousand or two of veteran troops when she saw convenient, and upon proper security of being reimbursed: The same conduct she observed in her aid to the Protestants of France; but she never cramped trade with excises, nor drained her faithful subjects with heavy

heavy taxes, nor loaded commerce with unheard of customs, nor exposed the peace and safety of her dominions to plots, rebellions, and invasions, by subsidies of men and money without number, and without account.

These grievances crept in with the fatal Councils, which, for many years, carried this nation back to continental measures; measures! so much the more pernicious to the public weal than those before the reign of Elisabeth, as those were taken for the recovery of the ancient patrimony of our Kings; these since the revolution for the sole advantage of the Dutch and the House of Austria. Measures! which, by subsidies and subsidiary armies, transporting of our forces and leaving this island defenceless,

have loaded us with a national debt of near eighty millions of money, exposed the nation to several invasions, and obliged the Ministry to import foreign troops to guard our coasts; and this will always be the misfortune, should the like measures be resumed that were so happily disavowed by the Minister to whose conduct we are indebted for our deliverance from a guard of foreign forces; to whose vigilance we ascribe the activity of our navy and distress of our enemies; and to whose wisdom and integrity we place that alacrity with which the supplies have been raised, and Britain has not been forced to lose sight of her own interest, while she generously and amply assisted her allies to repulse the common enemy.

## INDEX to the TWENTY-SECOND VOLUME.

A.	Page		Page
<b>A</b> BSTRACT of Mr. Morris's essay on the British insurance of French commerce 126.—The question stated ib.—Six arguments, in favour of this insurance, answered 126, &c.—Six other arguments answered 133, &c.		Anne, Queen, her character	150
_____ of the act for duties on offices and pensions, houses, and windows or lights	292	Austria, circle of, described	273
_____ of the act for the better preservation of the public roads	264	Axebridge, town of, account thereof	247
_____ of the act for the encouragement of seamen in the royal navy, &c.	294	B.	
_____ of the act to encourage the growth and cultivation of madder in England	297	Bacchanalian, a new song, set to music	307
_____ of the act for the due making of bread	352	Ballad, an excellent new one, M— and C—	146
_____ of the act to explain and amend the militia act	354	Bamberg, bishopric of, described	278
_____ of the act for applying the money granted for the militia's pay, cloathing, &c.	356	Bank of England, a list of its present Governor, Deputy-governor, and Directors	218
_____ of the act to ascertain the weight of hay and straw, and prevent salesmen from buying the same, or live cattle, on their account, to sell again	ib.	Bankrupts	54, 108, 166, 222, 270, 318
Acts passed in England	164, 317	Banks of the Dee, a new song, set to music	258
_____ in Ireland, with the Lord-lieutenant's speech to both Houses of Parliament	266	Bardana, or burdoc, its virtues in the cure of the gout 212.—The plant described ib.	
Ænigma	49	Bath, city of, account thereof	113
Agis, tragedy of, some account thereof 119.—Its story, with remarks thereon ib.		Bavaria, circle of, described	276
Aichstadt, bishopric of, described	278	Beaver, a new country dance	362
Air, foul and putrified, its melancholy consequences 46.—M. Duhamel's machine, for extracting it out of ships, described 47.		Bernis, Abbe-Count de, his complaisant letter to the Dutch Ambassador	240
Anatomical knowledge necessary to a physician	281	Births	54, 108, 165, 221, 268, 317
		Books, list of	55, 111, 167, 270
		Borlase's account of trees discovered under ground in Cornwall	286
		Bread act	354
		Bremen, duchy and city of, described	172
		Breslau, surrender of	50
		_____, Bishop of, his letter to the King of Prussia 154.—His Majesty's answer	155.
		Bridgewater, account of	242
		Brin, a town in Moravia, described	268
		Britons, ancient, account of them	279
		Brixen, bishopric of, described	275
		Brunswic, two Princes of, properly distinguished	164
		Brunswic-Lunenbourg, duchy of, a description thereof	171
		Bruzon, town of, account thereof	247
		Bry-	

	Page		Page
Brydone's instance of the electrical virtue in the cure of a palsy 286.—Dr. Whytt's letter relating to this account 287.		Deaths — 54, 108, 165, 221, 269, 318	
Butzow described — — — 173		Despairing lover — — — 362	
C.		Distances between most of the principal places in Bohemia, Silesia, &c. and Berlin, and also Vienna — — — 51	
Cadiz expedition, description thereof 332.		Ditmarsh, province of, described 170	
—It miscarried, and why 333.		Documents, authentic, of the French administration in his Majesty's German dominions, extract from — — — 101	
Calcutta retaken by Col. Clive — 105		Doddington Indiaman lost 11.—Account of the rock whereon 23 of the crew were saved 12.—Their manner of living 13.—They have success in fishing, and build a boat 14.—Have a dangerous voyage to St. Lucia 18.—Trade with the natives, who are described 19.—Arrive at Delagoa river 20.	
Camdoga, or cow of plenty, an emblem of trade — — — 101		Dulverton, town of, described — 246	
Cape Breton described 226.—Its being taken by the English in the last war 227.—The advantages accruing to them from the possession thereof 228.		Dunster, description of — — — ib.	
Captures of French ships 52, 106, 164, 267, 218		E.	
Caravan of pilgrims, returning from Mecca, from 50 to 60,000 of them destroyed by the Arabs — — — 52, 103		East-India Company, a list of its present Directors — — — 219	
Carinthia, duchy of, described — 275		Egra, city of, account thereof — 278	
Carniola, duchy of, account thereof ib.		Electrical virtue in the cure of a palsy 286	
Caroline, Princess, the ceremonial of her private interment in Henry VII's chapel — — — 53		Embsen evacuated by the French, by means of the Seahorse and Strombolo, two English men of war — — — 163	
Cassel evacuated by the French — 217		Empirics, what 281.—How they differ from rational practitioners 282.	
Castle-Carey, description of 247.—Noted for its mineral waters 248.		England, the present happy situation of her affairs — — — 223	
Chard, town of, described — — — 247		—, history of 20.—Charles II. forms a scheme to incorporate the Presbyterians with the church of England 21.—His Majesty's speech to both Houses 24.—Their quarrel, about Skinner's affair, appeased 25.—The King establishes the Cabal 74.—The characters of its members 74, 75.—The Lord Chancellor's speech to the Parliament 27.—The address of the Commons about the growth of Popery 138.—His Majesty's answer 139.—Lord Lucas's speech against the subsidy bill ordered to be burnt by the common hangman 140.—Anne Hyde, Duchess of York, during her last long indisposition, abjures the Protestant religion 141.—The Duke of York declares himself a Papist, and why ib.—The Cabal's projects 142.—Blood's attempt upon the Duke of Ormond's life, and also upon the crown 183.—The King desires the Duke not to prosecute him for the former, and not only pardons the latter offence, but confers on the offender 500 l. a year in land in Ireland ib.—He shuts up the Exchequer by the advice of Sir Thomas Clifford, and makes him Lord-treasurer 184.—His declaration for liberty of conscience 185.—He declares war against the States	
Charles I's character — — — 195			
Chedder, town of, account thereof 247			
Chicken's letter about the taking of the Foudroyant and Orphee men of war 284			
Cilley, county of, described — — — 275			
Circuits appointed for the Lent assizes 102.—For the Summer assizes 314.			
Cleve, the metropolis of the duchy so called, description of — — — 174			
Committee for building a new bridge from Blackfriars to the opposite shore, a list of them — — — 219			
Convention between their Britannic and Prussian Majesties, the articles thereof 264			
Country dances 49, 94, 144, 208, 259, 308, 362			
Cowper, Lord, his character — — — 153			
Crevelt, battle of, described — — — 346			
Creed, French — — — 239			
Crine (Dr.) his management of the gout, from his own case 210.—How this distemper is acquired ib.—His medicine 212.—The gout's appearance in its different degrees 213.—Temperance and a quiet mind two great articles in its cure 215.			
Cromwell, Oliver, his character — 196			
Croscomb, description of — — — 248			
Cutwa fort and town, in the East-Indies, taken by the English — — — 104			
D.			
Dawn of hope, a new song, set to music 360			

	Page		Page
States 186.—In a battle, fought between the English and Dutch fleets, both parties claim the victory 251.—The high demands of the English Ambassadors at Utrecht for a peace with the Dutch 252.—The Earl of Shaftesbury is made Lord Chancellor 253.—Charles II's speech to both Houses ib.—The Lord Chancellor's remarkable speech 287.—The Commons address the King against his declaration for indulgence to Dissenters 291.—The Parliament insist on a revocation thereof 341.—The King, being greatly embarrassed, breaks the seal of the declaration 342.—The Earls of Arlington and Shaftesbury desert the Cabal ib.—The latter heads the country party, and extremely mortifies the King 343.—The Commons pass the test act 344.—The Commons present two addresses of grievances 345.—The King's reply ib.		Franconia, circle of, described — 277	
Epigrams — 97, 146, 209		French cruelty — 98	
Epilogue to the Gamesters, 49.—To the tragedy of Agis 125.—Epilogue spoken by Mr. Shuter 209.		Forster's answer to Dr. Brakenridge's account of the number of people in England 297.—Dr. Brakenridge's reply 336.	
Epistle, King of Prussia's, to M. Voltaire 93		Frome-Selwood, account of — 249	
Estimate of the manners and principles of the times (Vol. II.) extracts from 177, 197, 254.—Remarks on the ruling manners 177.—On marriage 178.—On the education of youth 179.—On the universities and modern travelling 180.—Further observations on the manners of the times 181.—The characteristics of a great Minister 197.—Remarks on the religion, honour, and public spirit of the times 254, &c.—On the conduct of a famous Minister 358.		Fort Lewis in Africa surrendered to the English 313.—Articles of the capitulation ib.	
Eugene, Prince, his character, and journey into England — 175		G.	
Expedition, successful, against St. Malo's described 304.—The force employed in it ib.—The damage done to the French ships and naval stores 305.—A letter, from an Officer on board the Essex, on this occasion ib.—A description of St. Malo's 306.		Gentoo religion 235.—The Gentoos tolerate other religions, though tenacious of their own ib.—They excommunicate all that are guilty of involuntary as well as wilful breaches of their religion 237.—Re-admission impracticable ib.—The Gentoo womens great affection to their husbands 239.—Reasons for it ib.	
—, late, against Rochefort, an extract from the proceedings of a General Court-martial, held in the Council-chamber at Whitehall, in relation thereto 27		Glastonbury, description of 245.—Its abbey's antiquity, wealth, and magnificence ib.—The blossoming of the hawthorn there, every Christmas-day, a monkish fiction 246.	
Eymbec, town of, described — 171		Godolphin, Earl of, his character — 152	
F.		Gottingen, town of, described — 171	
Ferdinand, Prince of Brunswic, the operations of the army under his command 312.—He gains a complete victory over the French near Crevelt 346.—His letter to the Princess Governante 359.		Gout, its causes 210.—Nearly allied to the stone ib.—An excellent medicine for it 212.	
France, her present deplorable condition 222		Grafton man of war, an account of her sailing into England, with a machine constructed instead of her rudder 155	
		Grants for the year 1758 — 303	
		Gratz, town of, account thereof — 275	
		Greenville, Sir Richard, his descent 188.—His birth and education 189.—His gallant behaviour abroad ib.—His dignities at home 189, 190.—He is chief Commander in an expedition for making discoveries 190.—Is one of the standing Council of war 191.—Though 15 times boarded by the Spaniards in the Revenge, where he had the command, he bravely repulses them 192.—He dies of his wounds 193.—His marriage and issue ib.	
		Grubenhagen, principality of, described 171	
		H.	
		Habeas corpus act, reflections thereon 154	
		Hales, Mr. his character — 118	
		Halberstadt, principality of, described 174	
		Hamburg, account of — 170	
		Hamelen, description of — 171	
		Hanover, duchy of, described — ib.	
		Harburg, account of — 172	
		Hawke, Sir Edward, his account of the ships taken by his squadron, and the damage done to the French fleet, in Basque road, &c. — 218	
		Hay and straw act — 356	
		Hensley, Dr. Florence, his birth and education 314.—His treasonable correspondence detected 315.—His apprehension ib.	

# THE INDEX.

	Page		Page
ib. — His trial, condemnation, and sentence 316.		Life of Sir Richard Greenville —	188
Heffian dance, a new country dance 308	308	— of the late Duke of Ormond —	329
Hildesheim, bishopric of, described 173	173	Lignitz, surrender of —	50
History of England 20, 73, 137, 183, 250	287, 341	Lintz, city of, described —	274
Holstein, duchy of, described —	169	Lottery for 1758, scheme of —	268
Holwell's (Mr. J. Z.) narrative of those who were suffocated in the Black-hole at Calcutta 78.—His own remarkable escape 82.—A list of the persons smothered in the said hole 85.		Loudon, Earl of, his conduct in America impartially reviewed 349 —His expedition against Louisburg pushed with all possible vigour 351.—Reason of its miscarriage ib.	
Ioya, surrender of 159.—Articles of the capitulation ib.—A list of the French prisoners 160.		Louisburg, an account of the city, harbour, and fortifications —	225
lymn to beauty and virtue —	363	Lubec, description of —	169
— to the Creator —	364	Lunenburg-Zell. See Brunswic-Lunenburg.	
I. J.		M.	
Iceland, account of 218.—Distempers of the Icelanders, their manner of living, and how they bring up their children 219.—Their dress 230.—Method of building and the form of their houses 231.—Their genius and disposition ib.—Employments and merchandises 232.—Religion and civil government 233, 234.		Magdeburg, duchy of, described 173	173
Iglaw, town of, described —	279	Maiden's choice, a new country dance 94	94
Ilchester, or Ivelcheſter, account of 244	244	— a copy of verses —	209
Imminster, description of —	247	Maid's foliloquy —	96
In the moor among the heather, a new country dance —	144	St. Malo's, town and harbour of, described —	306
Isenken, Major-general, true account of his retreat from Halberstadt —	157	Mariendal, account of —	278
Juries, Grand and Petit, the excellency and importance of them —	149	Marlborough, Duke and Ducheſs of, their characters —	152
K.		Marriages 54, 108, 165, 221, 268, 317	317
Keynſham, proverbially called ſmoky 247	247	Meclenburg, duchy of, described 173	173
Keyſler's account of the funeral of Pope Benedict XIII, and the proceedings of the Conclave in the election of a ſucceſſor 300.		Memorial of the King of Prussia, in answer to that published by the Court of Sweden —	8
— The Caſtrum Doloris described ib.		— of Baron de Plottho to the Dyet of Ratiſbon —	86
— The Conclave, what 301.—Intrigues therein 302.		— of Count D'Aſſry to the States-general —	89
Kremsir, an account of —	279	Mendip-hills, account of 248.—Their lead and coal mines ib.—Stealing of the lead ore, how puniſhed ib.	
L.		Meteorological journal 55, 111, 167, 223, 271, 319	319
Lancey, de, Governor of New York, his ſpeech to the General Aſſembly 220	220	Milbourn-Port, description of —	245
Landſhut, account of —	277	Militia act, to explain, amend, and enforce the former act —	354
Langport, town of, described —	246	— for applying the money granted for the militia's pay, cloathing, &c. 356	356
Lapis calaminaris, where dug and prepared 247	247	Minehead, town of, described —	243
Lauenau, an action near it, wherein the French were defeated —	161	Mittake —	146
Laws, Engliſh, the multiplicity thereof 99	99	Monitor (Numb. CL.) —	310
Letter from a Lieutenant on board the Revenge about the taking of the Orphee and Foudroyant men of war —	261	— (Numb. CLVI.) —	365
—, Dr. Sharp's on the Prince George's being ſet on fire —	263	Moravia, marquitate of, described 279	279
— from an Engliſh Lady to the King of Prussia 216.—His Maſteſty's answer ib.		Munich, account of —	277
		Muſe, Britiſh, 47, 93, 143, 206, 258, 307, 360	360
		N.	
		Newburg, duchy of, described 277	277
		Nottingham, Earl of, his character 153	153
		Nuremberg, account of —	278
		O.	
		Ochy-hole, description of —	248
		Ode upon friendſhip —	97
		—, Chicken's, on the Monmouth's beating the Foudroyant —	259
		Olmütz deſcribed —	257
		A a a -	Ormond

**Ormond**, the late Duke of, his illustrious descent 329.—His birth, education, and marriage 330.—He deserts James II, and why 331.—His gallant behaviour in the battle of Landen, and at the siege of Namur ib.—He is a Commander in chief of the land forces employed in the Cadiz expedition 332.—It miscarries, and why 333.—In the Vigo enterprise the Duke acquires great glory ib.—He is honoured with the thanks of both Houses of Parliament 334.—Is made Captain-general, and greatly embarrassed in Flanders by limited orders ib.—Is deprived of the chief command of the army by George I, and, foreseeing a storm, withdraws into France 335.—Retires afterwards to Avignon, having an annual pension from Spain ib.—His piety, charity, and reserved behaviour ib.—His last sickness, death, and burial in Henry the VII's chapel in Westminster-abbey 336.

**Osborn**, Admiral, his account of the taking of the Foudroyant and Orpheus men of war ————— 217

## P.

**Paderborn**, city of, described ————— 174

**Pastoral** ————— 94

**Penance**, extraordinary, enjoined by a monk of Whitby ————— 249

**Pepper-box** and salt cellar, a fable 145

**Petherton**, North, account of ————— 248

**Philo-Britannicus's** curious account of a forest in Normandy 88.—His directions for the culture and improvement of sheep-walks 89.

**Physiological knowledge** necessary to a physician ————— 281

**Pitt's fancy**, a new country dance 259

**Poetry**, prologue to the Gamesters 47.—Epilogue to the same 49.—An ænigma ib.—Translation of an epistle from the King of Prussia to M. Voltaire 93.—A pastoral 94.—Verses written in the holy Bible 96.—A new song, sung by Mr. Lowe at Vauxhall ib.—Another, sung by Miss Stephenson at the same place ib.—The maid's soliloquy ib.—The suet dumplin 97.—An ode upon friendship ib.—An epigram ib.—A new song to a young Lady who desired the copy of one 144.—A geometrical question ib.—The pepper-box and salt-cellar, a fable 145.—The mistake, and an epigram 146.—A riddle ib.—On the King of Prussia's late victory over the Austrians and French ib.—An excellent new ballad, M—— and C——, to the tune of the Jovial Beggars ib.—Scattered reflections 147.—Reflections in a church-yard 208.—

Page

An epilogue intended to be spoken by Mr. Shuter 209.—The prude, an epigram ib.—Verses made by Lady Gooch, on taking the bark ib.—The maiden's choice ib.—Answer to the riddle in last Magazine 210.—A rebus ib.—The Rev. Mr. Chicken's ode on the Monmouth's beating the Foudroyant 259.—On the death of Captain Gardiner 260.—Delia, or the shepherd's invitation ib.—The toast ib.—A rebus ib.—To Marinda at parting 308.—The fir and bramble, a fable from Anianus ib.—A description of London 309.—On the death of the Countess of Salisbury ib.—A riddle ib.—The beaver, a new country dance 362.—The despairing lover ib.—Two new songs sung at Vauxhall 363.—Hymn to beauty and virtue ib.—Hymn to the Creator 364.—

————— and painting, observations thereon 2.—

————— Poetical descriptions by Milton, &c. 2.—By Gray, Hervey, and Pope, 3, 4.

**Political state of Europe** 51, 102, 164, 217, 265, 322

**Poor of England**, their humble petition to the Right Honourable William Pitt, Esq; ————— 98

**Powes-castle**, description thereof ————— 97

**Preferments** 54, 108, 166, 222, 269, 318

**Premiums**, distributed in January last, by the Society for the encouragement of Arts, Manufactures, and Commerce 26

————— proposed by the said Society, relating to agriculture, husbandry, planting, &c. 198.—For discoveries and improvements in chymistry, dying, mineralogy, &c. 199.—For improving arts, &c. 201.—To encourage and improve manufactures, machines, &c. 202.—For the advantage of the British colonies 204.—For treatises and plans 205.—For the best plan of a charity house, or charity houses, for repenting prostitutes 206.—A list of the Officers of the said Society elected for the year ensuing 164.

**Prologue to the Gamesters** 47.—To the tragedy of Agis 120.

**Promotions** 54, 108, 166, 222, 269, 318

**Prude**, an epigram ————— 209

**Prussia**, King of, an essay towards his character ————— 25

————— His character of his brother lately deceased ————— 364

**Prussian military exercise**, recommended to all lads ————— 194

**Prussian's dance**, a new country dance 208

**Pyne, William**, Esq; author of 170 volumes ————— 219

Pymont,

	Page		Page	
Pyrmont, account of	174	—Report of the Committee of the Society for the Encouragement of Arts, &c. about it	357.	
Question, geometrical	144.—Arithmetical	Stork, a remarkable adventure of a tame one	92	
147.—Answer to the latter	210.	Storm, violent, the wonderful preservation of the Grafton man of war therein	155	
Queine, de, Marquis, a prisoner at Northampton	218	Stormar, province of, description thereof	170	
R.		Story, allegorical, of a poor Brahman's entertaining King Raja Seftroorlom and his numerous retinue, by means of a white cow	100.—The moral	101.
Randan, Duke of, his humane treatment of the Hanoverians	162	Strawberry-hill, a new song, with the notes	206	
Ratiffon, city of, described	276	Sunderland, Earl of, his character	152	
Rebus's	210, 260	Swerin, account of	173	
Remarks on the report of the General Officers, relating to the late expedition to Rochefort	65.—Postscript	Sympathy between the breeches-pocket and animal spirits	98	
Resolution of the House of Commons to raise the supply granted to his Majesty by annuities and a lottery	220	Suraja Dowla, Nabob of Bengal, taken prisoner, and privately put to death	104 —	
Riddle	146.—Answer thereto	Succeeded by Jaffier Ally Cawn ib.—		
146.—Answer thereto	210.—Another riddle	The new Nabob's treaty with Admiral Watson, Colonel Clive, &c.	105.	
Rosalind, a new song, with the notes	93	T.		
Rostoc, account of	173	Taunton, description of	243	
S.		Tirol, county of, described	275	
Salzburg, archbifhopric of, description thereof	277	Trent, bifhopric of, account thereof	276	
Saxony, Lower, described	169	True Blue, a new song, fet to music	143	
Saxe-Lawenburg, duchy of, description thereof	170	V.		
Scattered reflections, a copy of verfes	147	Verden, duchy of, described	172	
Schools, private, preferable to thofe that are public, and why	147	Verfes written in the holy Bible	96	
Schweidnitz, furrender of	265.—Capitulation thereof ib.	— made by Lady Gooch on taking the bark	209	
Senegal, river of, described	313	— on the death of Captain Gardiner	260	
Shepton-Mallet, account of	248	— A defcription of London	309	
Sheriffs appointed for the year 1758	101	— on the death of the Countefs of Salisbury	ib.	
Ships taken by Captain Byron	52.—By Captain Lockhart ib.—By the Medway and Lowettoffe, Brilliant and Coventry	Vienna, account of	274	
52, 217.		Viper, bite of a, cure thereof	309	
Silkworms, the method of managing them	4, 135.—Manner of breeding them	W.		
5.—Of feeding them, and pulling the mulberry leaves	6, 7.—The nature of the filk-thread, as spun by the worm	Wagria, a province of Holftain, described	169	
135.—The feveral parts of the inftruments ufed in the reeling of filk off the pods	ib.	War in Germany, journal of	50, 157	
Somersetfhire, account of	57.—Its extent, rich foil, and flourishing manufactures ib.—A remarkable freezing rain therein in	Watchet, account of	246	
1672 58.		Wellington, account of	ib.	
Somerton, description of	246	Wells, a defcription of	240	
Sommers, Lord, his character	151	Westphalia, circle of, described	174	
Songs, new, fet to music	48, 93, 143, 206, 258, 307, 360	Wharton, Earl of, his character	153	
Speech of the Lords Commiffioners to the Parliament	317	Whiting, Richard, the laft Earl of Graftonbury, executed for high treason	245	
Stade, account of	172	William III's character	150	
Stage-coach, a new country dance	49	Wilfter, a defcription of	169	
Stiria, duchy of, described	274	Winton, account of	247	
Stocks	56, 112, 168, 224, 272, 320	Wurtzburg, bifhopric of, described	277	
Stone mill, Mr. Gordon's, described	358.	Y.		
		Yeovil, defcription of	246	
		Z.		
		Zell, account of	171	
		Znaim, defcription of	279	
		A a a		
		A Complete		



*A Complete LIST of all the COPPER-PLATES, in the Twenty-two Volumes of the Universal Magazine already published, alphabetically ranged under proper Heads.*

	Vol.	Page
<b>A</b> Chart of the Pacific ocean, containing the most remarkable transactions of Lord Anson's voyage round the world	III,	325

**D R A U G H T S .**

Canary islands	II,	184
Clock, curious	III,	89
Ploughs, English	III,	129

**E L E V A T I O N S ,**

Cordouan in France, tower of	XIV,	241
Windroo-cattle	I,	53

**F R O N T I S P I E C E S .**

Architecture	XX.
Astronomy	XVII.
Geography	VII.
History, &c. recording the public use and benefit of the Universal Magazine	V.
Industry	X.
Imagination rightly guided by Wisdom and Learning	XIII.
Knowledge	XIV.
Learning the source of plenty	XV.
Mechanical powers	VI.
Merit extolled by Fame	II.
Music	XIX.
Nature the test of art	XVI.
Natural history	XI.
Painting	XXI.
Peace triumphant	III.
Philosophy	XII.
Poetry	XXII.
Sculpture	XVIII.
Universal Magazine	I.
Wisdom diffusing the rays of learning and knowledge	IV.
—'s institution of a Prince	IX.
Worship and penances of the Bramins	VIII.

**H E A D S .**

Abbot, Archbishop of Canterbury	IX,	316
Addison, Joseph, Esq;	II,	293
Anne Bullen, Queen to Henry VIII.	ib.	222
— of Cleves, ditto	III	114
— of Denmark, Queen to James I.	IX,	114
Anson, George, Lord	III,	315
Bacon, Sir Francis	X,	13
— Sir Nicholas	VII,	17
Bennet, Henry, Earl of Arlington	XXI,	214
Batterton, Mr. Thomas	XV,	289
Beveridge, Bishop	XIV,	289
Blake, Robert, Admiral	XVIII,	289
Blakeney, William, General	XIX,	33
Boerhaave, Herman, Dr.	X,	49
Boyle, Robert, Honourable	XIII,	33
Bright, Edward, of Maldon in Essex	VIII,	68
Burnet, Bishop	XVII,	289
Butler, James, late Duke of Ormond	XXII,	329
Byng, George, Lord Torrington	XVIII,	97
Capel, Lord	XVIII,	30
Catharine, of Arragon, Queen to Henry VIII.	II,	67
— Howard, ditto	III,	164
— Parr, ditto	ib.	209
— Queen to Charles II.	XX,	256
Cecil, William, Lord Burleigh	VI,	209

Charles I.	—	—	Vol.	Page
— II.	—	—	XX,	21
Clarke, Samuel, Dr.	—	—	XV,	193
Coke, Sir Edward	—	—	X,	106
Congreve, William, Esq;	—	—	XI,	289
Cooper, Anthony-Ashley, Earl of Shaftesbury	—	—	XIX,	178
Cowley, Mr. Abraham	—	—	XIV,	181
Cranmer, Thomas, Archbishop of Canterbury	—	—	V,	125
Cromwell, Thomas, Earl of Essex	—	—	III,	21
— Oliver	—	—	VI,	241
Darnley, Lord Henry, King of Scotland	—	—	VI,	68
Devereux, Robert, Earl of Essex	—	—	VIII,	259
Digby, Sir Kenelm	—	—	XXI,	239
Dormer, Thomas, Earl of Caernarvon	—	—	XIV,	225
Drake, Sir Francis	—	—	VIII,	161
Dryden, John	—	—	X,	289
Dudley, Robert, Earl of Leicester	—	—	VI,	22
Edward VI.	—	—	IV,	23
Elisabeth, Queen	—	—	V,	255
Fairfax, Thomas, Lord	—	—	XIII,	225
Fisher, John, Bishop of Rochester	—	—	II,	267
Folkes, Martin, Esq;	—	—	XVI,	78
Frederic III, King of Prussia	—	—	XIX,	276
George, Prince, of Denmark	—	—	XXI,	113
Greenvil, Sir Bevil	—	—	XIV,	274
Grey, Jane, Queen	—	—	IV,	259
Hale, Sir Matthew	—	—	XIX,	289
Halley, Edmund, Dr.	—	—	XXI,	301
Hampden, Mr. John	—	—	XIII,	276
Harley, Robert, Earl of Oxford	—	—	ib.	97
Harvey, William, Dr.	—	—	XII,	289
Heads of the most remarkable persons before the dispersion	—	—	V,	97
Henrietta-Maria, Queen to Charles I.	—	—	XI,	67
Henry VIII.	—	—	II,	15
— Prince of Wales, son to James I.	—	—	IX,	174
Herring, Thomas, Archbishop of Canterbury	—	—	XX,	297
Holles, Baron	—	—	XI,	256
Hopton, Lord	—	—	XV,	81
Howard, Thomas, Duke of Norfolk	—	—	VI,	258
— Earl of Arundel	—	—	XV,	33
Hyde, Edward, Earl of Clarendon	—	—	XII,	72
James I.	—	—	IX,	65
Ireton, General	—	—	XV,	177
Juxon, Archbishop of Canterbury	—	—	XVI,	116
Kouli Khan, Tahmas	—	—	XIII,	145
Lambert, General	—	—	XVI,	22
Laud, William, Abp. of Canterbury	—	—	XI,	179
Leliy, Sir Peter	—	—	XXII,	24
Lewis XIV.	—	—	XI,	193
Lindsey, Robert, Earl of	—	—	XIV,	86
Lisle, Sir George	—	—	XVII,	64
Locke, John, Esq;	—	—	IV,	289
Lucas, Sir Charles	—	—	XVII,	24
Ludlow, General	—	—	XVI,	263
Marlborough, John, Duke of	—	—	V,	289
Mary I, Queen	—	—	ib.	30
— Queen of Scots	—	—	VI,	122
Middleton, Sir Hugh	—	—	VIII,	309
Monk, General	—	—	XVI,	216

More,

	Vol.	Page
More, Sir Thomas	II,	314
Newton, Sir Isaac	III,	289
Parker, Matthew, Abp. of Canterbury	V,	313
Peter the Great, Czar of Muscovy	IX,	7
Philip II, King of Spain	V,	60
Piercy, Algernoon, Earl of Northumberland	XII,	225
Pitt, William, Esq;	XXII,	197
Pole, Cardinal	V,	169
Pope, Alexander, Esq;	I,	217
Powel, Jacob, butcher in Essex	XV,	329
Prior, Matthew, Esq;	XII,	97
Pym, John, Esq;	ib.	32
Raleigh, Sir Walter	VII,	260
Rich, Robert, Earl of Warwick	XIV,	33
Rooke, Sir George	XXI,	172
Rowe, Nicholas, Esq;	XVI,	305
Russell John, first Earl of Bedford	IV,	164
— William, Lord	XXII,	73
Sackville, Thomas, Earl of Dorset	VIII,	17
Saunderson, Nicholas, Dr.	X,	193
Seymour, Edward, Duke of Somerset	IV,	65
— Jane, Queen to Henry VIII.	III,	68
Sheffield, John, Duke of Buckingham	XX,	145
Sixtus V, Pope	VIII,	113
Sommers, Lord	I,	358
Sprat, Thomas, Bishop of Rochester	XVI,	145
Sutton, Thomas, Esq; founder of the Charterhouse	X,	261
Swift, Jonathan, Dr.	IX,	289
Temple, Sir William	VI,	161
Thurloe, John, Secretary to Cromwell	XIX,	126
Tillotson, John, Abp. of Canterbury	VII,	116
Villiers, George, Duke of Buckingham	IX,	259
Walsingham, Sir Francis, Secretary of state	VII,	215
Warham, William Abp. of Canterbury	II,	165
Wentworth, Thomas, Earl of Strafford	XI,	109
Wolsey, Cardinal	II,	121

#### M A P S.

Africa, coast of, exhibiting all the European forts and settlements there, col.	XX,	97
America, North, war present in, col.	ib.	193
Austria and Bavaria, circles of, col.	XXII,	273
British and French settlements in North America, coloured	XVII,	145
Coromandel, Malabar, Bengal, &c. coloured	XIX,	49
Corfica, island of	II,	145
England, Scotland, and Ireland, the principal parts thereof, bordering on St. George's channel, col.	XXI,	49
— Sea-coasts of it and France bordering on the British channel, col.	XVIII,	193
English colonies in North America	XV,	241

#### C O U N T I E S.

Bedfordshire	I,	101
Berkshire	ib.	12
Buckinghamshire	ib.	197
Cambridgeshire	ib.	293
Cheshire	II,	49
Cornwall	ib.	197
Cumberland	III,	38
Derbyshire	ib.	145
Devonshire	IV,	36
Dorsetshire	ib.	271
Durham	V,	145

Essex	VI,	35
Gloucestershire	ib.	193
Hampshire	VII,	34
Herefordshire	ib.	145
Hertfordshire	VIII,	33
Huntingdonshire	ib.	145
Kent	ib.	193
Lancashire	IX,	193
Leicestershire	X,	20
Lincolnshire	ib.	145
Middlesex	XI,	19
Monmouthshire	XIII,	49
Norfolk	ib.	193
Northamptonshire	XIV,	97
Northumberland	XV,	49
Nottinghamshire	XVI,	49
Oxfordshire	XVII,	37
Rutlandshire	XIX,	145
Shropshire	XXI,	145
Somersetshire	XXII,	57
Europe, col.	XXI,	249
Prussia, Pomerania, Courland, &c. col.	XX,	49
Saxony, part of Brandenburg, Silesia, &c. coloured	XIX,	193
— Lower, and Westphalia, circles of, coloured	XXII,	169
Spain, Portugal, part of France, &c. coloured	XVIII,	241
Toulon, the road and country round it	ib.	145
West-Indies, col.	XVII,	241

#### P L A N S.

Babylon	V,	97
Dunkirk, as it was before the demolition thereof	XVII,	228
Farm-houses	X,	135
Gibraltar, the town and fortifications	XIX,	97
Louisburg, the city, harbour, and fortifications	XXII,	225
Luxemburg	II,	145
Madras and Fort St. George	IX,	97
Maestricht	II,	145
St. Malo's, city and fortifications	XXII,	304
Weissenfels, battle of	XXI,	322

#### Plates illustrating the following Arts and Sciences.

##### A R C H I T E C T U R E.

Five orders of architecture	I,	374
Frontispieces, doors, niches, &c. how to draw them	VI,	230
Nature of designing, decorating, and delineating structures	XV,	319

##### A S T R O N O M Y.

Eclipses, the cause of	II,	234
— Ferguson's machine for fixing the time of solar ones	XVII,	9
Globe, celestial, properly delineated	VII,	308
— improved	IX,	159
— Neale's patent one	XII,	145
Hygroscope, improved	IX,	159
Lecture I. of astronomy	II,	284
Microscope, solar	X,	63
Orrery, Mr. H--wk--s's, section of, with an apparatus for drawing the moon's path	XV,	129
— the wheel work of one	XIII,	180
Seasons, four, of the year	I,	314
Seasons,		

	Vol.	Page		Vol.	Page
Seasons, four, the nature and manner of them, with the variety of day and night	VI,	321	Butter-fly, curious, col.	XV,	300
Systems, the several, of the heavens and earth, with the orrery	IV,	49	———— peacock, col.	ib.	160
Telescope, aerial	XXI,	153	Canary-birds, cock and hen, col.	XIV,	203
C H E M I S T R Y.					
Chemistry, philosophical	X,	164	Carnation, col.	XVIII,	301
———— practical, first view of	I,	331	Cocoa-nut	V,	210
———— second view of	II,	136	Coffee-tree, col.	XIV,	65
———— third view of	VIII,	176	Coloquintida-plant, col.	XI,	117
Chemical processes in making aether	XI,	273	Coral-tree, Chinese, col.	XV,	208
F O R T I F I C A T I O N.					
Marshal Saxe's new method of fortification	XX,	241	Cork-tree	XVI,	256
Method of and a-seale for casting bombs into a town	II,	145	Cotton-tree, col.	XV,	64
The nature of mines, and the form of their construction	XI,	81	Cowslip, Jerusalem, col.	XIV,	113
G E O G R A P H Y.					
First lecture of geography	II,	284	Creeper, Indian, black, white and red, coloured	XIII,	253
H I S T O R Y.					
Antiparos, grotto of	XI,	145	Demoiselle, of Numidia, col.	XV,	300
Auto de fe, or act of faith, in Spain, public procession of	IV,	97	Dove, Indian, green-winged, col.	XII,	68
Coins of Henry VIII.	III,	241	————, Indian, brown, col.	XVI,	57
———— of Edward VI.	IV,	220	Emblematical plate, representing the subjects of natural history	IX,	49
———— of Philip and Mary	V,	210	Fig-eater, Indian, col.	XV,	12
———— of Queen Elisabeth	VIII,	321	Finch, Brazilian, red and blue, col.	XIII,	65
———— of James I.	X,	298	———— painted, col.	XVIII,	56
———— of Charles I.	XVIII,	177	———— red-headed, from Surinam, col.	XV,	57
Coriolanus, a tragedy, the feens of	IV,	82	Fly-catcher, from Surinam, col.	XV,	106
Conquest, Sir Walter Raleigh's, of the city of St. Joseph in the isle of Trinidad	VII,	289	Fountain-tree, in the island of Ferro	II,	184
Gunpowder-plot	X,	298	Gentian, col.	XIII,	260
Inquisitions of Spain and Portugal, standards and criminal habits used therein	III,	274	Geranium, striped-leaved, col.	ib.	308
Manner how the whole earth was peopled by Noah and his descendants	IV,	241	Gold fish, from China, col.	XIV,	248
Mrs. Midnight's animal comedians, scene of	XII,	91	Grenadier, a bird, col.	XVI,	317
Pharos of Ptolemy, King of Egypt	VI,	97	Hawk, swallow-tailed, col.	XIV,	57
Roman Father, a tragedy, scene of	ib.	132	Hemp, female, col.	XVIII,	13
Spanish invincible armada, defeated by the English fleet, with the heads of the Captains	VII,	321	Humming-bird, crested, col.	XIV,	300
Transactions principal, from the creation to the building of the city of Enoch	IV,	145	———— greater, from Surinam, coloured	XIII,	153
Warrant, original, for the execution of Charles I, copy of, with the proper hands and seals of those who issued it	IX,	33	———— red-throated, col.	XIX,	160
N A T U R A L H I S T O R Y.					
African plant, curious	XIII,	108	Hyacinth, Vredenrick, col.	XV,	252
Almond, fruit-bearing, col.	XIV,	15	Jalap plant, col.	XI,	249
Aloe, col.	XVII,	301	Java cinnamon, col.	XIV,	257
Amaranthus, col.	ib.	108	Icterus, black-headed Indian, col.	XI,	213
———— tricolor, col.	XIII,	117	Jujube-tree, col.	XVI,	317
Anana's, or pine-apple, col.	XI,	59	July-flower, double-stock, col.	XII,	313
———— new method of cultivating them and other exotics	VIII,	129	Kata, an Oriental bird, col.	XIX,	109
Animals, a plate of, intitled, God's providence displayed in the animal creation of brute beasts	V,	230	Lizard, spotted, col.	XII,	299
Auricula, col.	XIV,	213	———— large, green and spotted, col.	XIII,	10
Bee-eater, Indian, col.	XIII,	108	Locust, scarlet, col.	XV,	106
Bird of Paradise, golden, col.	XVII,	209	Marigold, French, col.	XIII,	76
Bull-finch, col.	XIII,	201	Mastich-tree, col.	XV,	20
Butcher-bird, least, col.	XIV,	9	Martagon, scarlet, col.	XVIII,	109
Butter-fly, common, col.	XIII,	10	Moth, wood-tyger, col.	XV,	252
			Nightingale, American, col.	XVI,	256
			Nutmeg plant and fruit, col.	XX,	13
			Olive-tree	XVI,	212
			Passion-flower, fruit-bearing, col.	XIII,	21
			Peach, double-blossomed, col.	XIV,	164
			———— Newtoning, tree and fruit, col.	XV,	160
			Pheasant, cock, Chinese, black and white, col.	XII,	112
			———— peacock, from China, col.	ib.	154
			———— painted, from China, col.	XI,	165
			———— of Pennsylvania, col.	XVII,	57
			Pine-apple	V,	210
			Pink, China, col.	XVIII,	153
			Poppy, black, col.	XIV,	308
			Pyony-flower, col.	XII,	209
			Quick-hatch, or wolverine, a beast from Hudson's bay, col.	XVI,	104
			Ragle-snake, col.	XX,	166
			Red bird, from Surinam, col.	XIV,	106
			Redstart, American, col.	XVI,	212
			Roller,		

# OF THE COPPER-PLATES.

	Vol.	Page
ler, a bird, col.	—	XII, 16
le, Chinese, col.	—	ib. 154
— mofs Provence, col.	—	ib. 268
Iron flower, col.	—	XIII, 163
le, Oriental, broad-leaved, col.	XIX,	12
Immony plant	XXI,	109
ills, two species of, col.	XVI,	152
tworms, the manner of placing the mulberry leaves to feed them	V,	41
— women examining and preparing their eggs for hatching	H,	332
ewort, or bruifewort, col.	XIX,	257
arrow, solitary, col.	XIV,	156
irrel, flying, col.	XIII,	65
marind-tree, col.	—	ib. 209
a-plant, col.	—	—
al, Chinese, col.	XV,	208
stoife, African, land and sea, col.	XII,	202
— Carolina, land, col.	—	ib. 249
uraco, an African bird, col.	XIII,	301
unstone, a bird, col.	XIX,	302
nes, new method of cultivating them	VIII,	225
axbill, a bird, coloured	XII,	299
oodpecker, black and scarlet, col.	XXI,	32
nguage of the fingers	III,	264

## M A C H I N E S.

tomatons, three	X,	252
ngine to raise water by fire	I,	162
—, Gerves's, for raising water	X,	80
—, Holland's, for ditto	XVII,	81
e-engine	IX,	248
achine for boring pipes	XIV,	49
— at Marley, which supplies the famous garden of Versailles with water	IX,	227
— for grinding lenses spherically	ib.	248
— for drawing foul air out of ships	XXII,	48
—, new, for exhausting a large quantity of water	XI,	34
—, which ran at Newmarket in 1750	VII,	161
— by which the Grafton was conducted home, instead of her rudder	XXII,	156
ills, two new-invented ones, for grinding corn	—	—
corn, cement, &c.	X,	311
— Mr. Gordon's, for grinding corn	XXII,	358
ntilators	X,	273
ater-mill, a curious one, for grinding corn, at the Barr Pool in Warwickshire	ib.	34
ater-engine at the Pont-neuf in Paris, and the building whereon it is erected	XXI,	97
ater-works at London-bridge	V,	241

## M A T H E M A T I C S.

athematical instruments	X,	228
—	XI,	129

## N A V I G A T I O N.

ulley, section of, and of a first rate man of war	VIII,	97
an of war, first rate, with her masts and rigging	VII,	241
ariners compafs improved	IX,	206

## P H I L O S O P H Y.

ir, its spring and elasticity, illustrated by five figures	I,	65
ir-pump, improved by Mr. Haukefbee	ib.	62
— portable, &c.	ib.	65
pparatus on fluids	XVI,	69

	Vol.	Page
Apparatus, M. Guettard's, for illustrating the insensible transpiration of plants	XV,	273
— the whole, of a new constructed double microscope	XVI,	231
—'s, two, for trying the goodness and strength of ropes	—	ib. 33
Barometers	I,	19
Camera obscura	X,	214
Echoes, the cause of them explained	XI,	323
Electrical experiments on organic bodies	XII,	163
— on the motion of fluids	—	ib. 193
—, Nolet's, plate I.	I,	120
—, plate II.	ib.	265
Electrometer	XIV,	323
Experiments on the solidity of bodies	VIII,	205
— on fluids	XVI,	9
Fountains and rivers, origin of	VIII,	81
Hydrostatical balance	IV,	311
Lecture I. in experimental philosophy	III,	49
Microscope, universal, Ayscough's	XII,	177
Microscopes, several	VI,	49
Neale's terrestrial patent globe, col.	XII,	119
Pyrometer, new, Mr. J. Smeaton's, for measuring the expansion of metals produced by heat	XIX,	325

## S U R G E R Y.

Chirurgical instruments	III,	97
-------------------------	------	----

## M E C H A N I C A R T S.

Brewing	II,	39
Candles, wax and tallow, the making of them	IV,	228
Clocks and watches, making of	II,	88
Coining	VII,	67
Cyder-mill	I,	178
Diamond-cutters wheel or mill	V,	324
Diving, method of, intides and currents	XIII,	328
Diving-bell	X,	113
Diving-engine	XIII,	129
— for stopping leaks	XIV,	129
Drawing, mechanical methods of drawing landscapes, &c.	XVI,	173
Dyers mill	ib.	337
Etching and engraving	III,	178
Fullers mill	XVI,	337
Glass-making	I,	149
Glass-blowing, and casting of plate glass	ib.	284
Glass-grinding, and polishing thereof	II,	245
Hat-making	VI,	145
Hemp, manner of dressing it	XVIII,	321
— watering, breaking, and heckling thereof	XVIII,	85
Iron-work, a mill for	XVI,	233
Letter-founding	VI,	274
Limning	III,	225
Mining, the manner of working a silver mine in Potofi	IX,	179
Paper-making	X,	324
Press to make verjuice, or squeeze apples	I,	178
Printing	ib.	27
Refiners of gold and silver at work	ib.	236
Ribbon-weaving	ib.	82
Silk windles, or the method of winding and twisting silk	ib.	134
—, reeling thereof, with an improved silk reel	XXII,	136
Stocking-frame-work-knitting	VII,	49
Sugar-making	—	—

# A COMPLETE LIST, &c.

	Vol. Page		Vol. Page
Sugar-making — — —	V, 193	Fire-works, public, of Dublin on the same occasion — — —	ib. 18
Tanners workshop — — —	VIII, 273	———— at the Hague on the same account — — —	IV, 339
Tobacco manufacture — — —	VII, 225	Fort St. George in the East-Indies — — —	XVI, 97
Wine-press — — —	I, 178	—— William in Bengal — — —	XVII, 123
Woollen manufactory, plate I. — — —	V, 82	Foundling-hospital — — —	IX, 322
———— plate II. — — —	ib. 180	Glastonbury-abbey — — —	XXII, 240
———— plate III. — — —	VII, 170	Gloucester, city of — — —	VI, 289
P R O S P E C T S.			
Canterbury, city of — — —	VIII, 241	Good Hope, cape of — — —	XV, 228
Castle-hill, the Earl of Clinton's seat — — —	IV, 193	Greenland whale-fishery — — —	X, 177
Cobham, Lord, his seat — — —	I, 245	Greenwich hospital — — —	IX, 81
Cochester, town of — — —	VI, 179	Hampton-court, palace of — — —	V, 49
Durham, city of — — —	V, 268	Hatfield-house, Lord Salisbury's seat — — —	VIII, 49
Eaton college — — —	I, 245	Hedingham-castle in Essex — — —	XX, 180
Hereford, city of — — —	VII, 193	Holland-house near Kensington — — —	IX, 281
Lancaster, town of — — —	IX, 241	Horse-guards, new buildings there — — —	XI, 309
Leicester, town of — — —	X, 59	Houghton-house in Norfolk — — —	XIII, 289
Lincoln, cathedral of — — —	ib. 241	Leixlip and the Salmon Leap — — —	IX, 145
Morden-college, on Blackheath — — —	IX, 132	Lincoln, city of — — —	X, 204
Newcastle upon Tyne — — —	XV, 97	Liverpool, town of — — —	IX, 307
Nottingham, town of — — —	XVI, 129	London, the gates thereof — — —	XII, 49
Portsmouth and its harbour — — —	VII, 97	Northampton, town of — — —	XIV, 145
Rochester, city of — — —	VIII, 289	Norwich, city of — — —	XIII, 241
Westminster-abbey, according to Sir Christopher Wren's design — — —	XI, 97	Okeham-castle in Rutlandshire — — —	XIX, 241
Winchester, city of — — —	VII, 81	Orrery, H—wk—s's — — —	XVII, 136
V I E W S.			
Alnwick-castle in Northumberland — — —	XV, 145	Oxford, city of — — —	ib. 49
Amsterdam, town-house of — — —	XVI, 324	———— university, the Clarendon, printing-house, theatre, museum, &c. — — —	ib. 97
Bath, city of — — —	XXII, 113	———— Radcliffe library, Brazen-nose college, &c. — — —	XVII, 193
Belvoir-castle in Leicestershire — — —	X, 97	———— Queen's, University's, and All-souls colleges — — —	ib. 324
Berlin, King of Prussia's palace therein — — —	XVI, 201	St. Peter's Westminster, inside of — — —	XI, 241
Blenheim-house — — —	XVIII, 49	Powes-castle in Montgomeryshire — — —	XXII, 96
Bombay, on the Malabar coast — — —	XVI, 249	Prior-park near Bath — — —	XIV, 193
Cambridge, town of, and Trinity college — — —	I, 341	Privy-garden Westminster — — —	XI, 225
———— university of, its academical habits — — —	II, 97	Ranelagh house and garden — — —	VII, 133
Chatworth, the seat of the Duke of Devonshire — — —	III, 193	Savoy — — —	XII, 241
Chester — — —	VI, 87	Temple-church — — —	ib. 135
Church, an ancient wooden one, and the shrine of St. Edmund — — —	XV, 129	Tong-castle in Shropshire — — —	XXI, 193
Clierden-house in Buckinghamshire — — —	V, 139	Vauxhall-garden — — —	VI, 327
Fire-works, public, in the Green Park, for the general peace of 1748, a night view of — — —	IV, 129	Westminster, city of — — —	XI, 249
———— horizontal view of ditto — — —	ib. 138	Westminster-bridge, new — — —	VII, 275
		Winchester-palace — — —	XX, 332
		Workshop-manor, the Duke of Norfolk's seat — — —	XVI, 177

## Directions for placing the CUTS in this TWENTY-SECOND VOLUME.

<b>T</b> HE frontispiece to face the title.	
The head of Sir Peter Lelly to face	Page 24
A machine for drawing the foul air out of ships — — —	48
A map of Somersetshire — — —	57
The head of William Lord Russell — — —	73
A perspective view of Powes-Castle — — —	96
A perspective view of the city of Bath — — —	113
An improved silk-reel — — —	136
The Grafton man of war, and the machine she had for a rudder — — —	156
A map of the north-west part of Germany — — —	169

The head of the Right Honourable William Pitt, Esq; — — —	197
A plan of the city, harbour, and fortifications of Louisburg — — —	225
A perspective view of Glastonbury Abbey — — —	240
A map of the south-east part of Germany — — —	273
A plan of the city and fortifications of St. Malo's — — —	304
The head of James Butler, late Duke of Ormond — — —	329
Mr. Gordon's stone mill — — —	358









**This book is under no circumstances to be  
taken from the Building**

JUN 1 1978		
JFC 9 1978		
JUN 1 1978		

form 410



